The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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Tailor-Made Clothing.

When you see the label with the name of James Wilde, Jr., & Co., Chicago and Cincinnati, you can depend upon buying and getting the genuine article.

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You get an extra 10 per cent discount during January on

Suits, Overcoats, Dressing Gowns, House Coats, Winter Underwear

AT

JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.'S,

Cor. State and Madison-sts.

FRANK REED..................Manager

"NUTS."

A KO-KO NUT.

An "advertisement" published "twice" by the "renowned" WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. might be called

A "CHESNUT."

O, willow, tit willow, tit willow!
—*Music from the Mikado.*

MY-CARD-OH!

On the corner of Clark-st. a ragged man stood,
And cried O Willow-be-Hillow & Co.
His pockets were empty, his credit no good,
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.
It was weakness of intellect shown in his face,
That made him buy Clothing at some other place,
But he was the last of a poorly-clothed race,
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.

He sighed as he gazed at the five-story store,
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.
And he said, "I shall never do so any more,"
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.
Remorse was too much for the man to endure,
And so straightway he ran and jumped into the sewer,
While the crowd said, "He didn't buy Clothing for sure,
"Of Willow-be-Hillow & Co."

Now there isn't a doubt, as we all must admit,
That if Willow-be-Hillow & Co.
Had but measures employed to avert such a fit,
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.,
He would not have met with so horrid a fate,
And his clothes would have been in a much better state,
So all must take warning before 'tis too late,
O, Willow-be-Hillow & Co.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

AUCTION.

Underwriters' Salvage,

Embracing the Entire Stock of

BURLAPS AND BAGS

Held by Messrs. Morison, Anderson & Butchart (Importers and Manufacturers) at the time of the burning of the upper part of the building, the lower part of which was occupied by them as a warehouse. None of this Salvage has been touched by Fire; the only damage (if damage it can be called) being the very slight wetting of a very small percentage of the stock, consequent upon improper protection while subduing the flames in the upper stories.

This sale will be the largest Peremptory Offering of its kind ever made in America, and it will be held the last week in the present month. Exact date and particulars will be given later.

FROM NEW ORLEANS

For Havana, Colon (Aspinwall), and Port Limon (Costa Rica).

The new and fast Steel Steamship, "FOXHALL,"

100 A1 at Lloyds, A. P. DOANE, Master, having all the latest improvements in machinery, electric lights, steam steering gear, and very superior accommodations for passengers, will leave for the above ports on or about the 21st of January, 1886, and again on the 11th of February, 1886. She runs to Havana in two days, Aspinwall in seven days, Port Limon in nine days. Returning to New Orleans in four and one-half days.

For freight or passage apply to J. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 140 Gravier-st., New Orleans. J. L. PHIPPS & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., New York. Freight must be forwarded by Illinois Central Railroad by carload to avoid expense of drayage in New Orleans.

All freight payable in advance.

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To the WINTER RESORTS of FLORIDA and the TROPICS,

Including New Orleans, Jacksonville, St. Augustine, Palatka, Silver Springs, The Indian River, The Ocklawaha River, Tampa, Key West, Havana, Bermuda, The Windward Islands, South America, Mexico, Los Angeles, The Sandwich Islands, etc., etc., etc. Call or send for programme.

THOS. COOK & SON, 106 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry from New York every Thursday. Cabin passage $35 and $40, according to location of stateroom. Steerage to and from Europe at lowest rates. JOHN BLEGEN, 166 Randolph-st., Western Manager. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, New York.

THE U. S. AND BRAZIL MAIL SS. CO.

American passenger line for St. Thomas, Barbados, Para, Maranham, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, connecting for Montevideo and intermediate ports. ADVANCE, Wednesday, Jan. 13 | At noon from Robert Stores, Brooklyn. FINANCE, Wednesday, Feb. 10 | From Newport News, Va., three days later.

PAUL F. GERHARD & CO., General Agents, 84 Broad-st., New York. R. V. JACKSON, 10 and 12 Pacific-av., Chicago.

CALIFORNIA EXCURSIONS.

The True Southern Route, via St. Louis or Kansas City, through the beautiful Indian Territory. Round trip Tickets, good six months, with stop-over privileges, only $113.15 from Chicago; $120 from St. Paul or Minneapolis; $100 from Omaha or Kansas City; $90 from St. Louis, including a visit to Old Mexico. Next Excursion leaves Chicago Feb. 16. Address

JOHN E. ENNIS, Passenger Agent Missouri Pacific Railroad, 86 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOTEL GEORGIA

(In the Hills and Piney Woods), CAMILLA, GA.

A new and elegant brick hotel, just completed, and will be opened Feb. 1.

The hotel is magnificently furnished throughout, and has modern conveniences; large and airy rooms, en suite if desired; bowling-alley and billiard-room in a separate building, especially erected on the spacious grounds connected with hotel; beautiful lawns for tennis and croquet. All kinds of game abound and fishing unexcelled. Orchestra band furnishes music daily.

Special rates by the week. Rooms reserved by telegraph as early as Jan. 15.

GEO. G. DUY, Prop.

Only 30 miles from Thomasville, the famous health-resort of the South.

FLORIDA.

CLARENDON HOTEL, Green Cove Springs, Fla. Accommodates 200 guests. Warm spring 78° flowing 3,000 gallons per minute. All kinds of bathing facilities. Send for circular.

HARRIS & APPLEGATE.

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On Improved City Property at current rates. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

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10 Per Cent DISCOUNT

Will be given UNTIL FEBRUARY 1ST, on our present stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

To make room for new lines for which we have just been appointed exclusive Chicago agents.

By above appointment we control all goods button-holes of which are worked by the celebrated "BRIGGS" Button-Hole Machine.

Such an opportunity for purchasing HIGH GRADE Boots and Shoes has never before been offered in the Northwest.

Mail orders promptly filled.

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WILSON BROS.,

113 and 115 State-st.,

Carry in stock, and make "To Order,"

SHIRTS

Of all styles and at prices to suit all.

TO RENT,

IN THE

TRIBUNE BUILDING,

1 FRONT OFFICE WITH GOOD VAULT.

WM. C. DOW, Room 10 Tribune Building.

Stores or Warehouse

FOR RENT,

Nos. 227 & 229 Jackson-st.,

Suitable for Stores or Warehouse purposes. Immediate possession given.

CHARLES GOODMAN, 200 La Salle-st., Room 7.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Wm. J. Collins and Wm. D. Newland, under the firm name of Collins & Newland, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts payable to Wm. J. Collins, at 116 Monroe-st.

WM. J. COLLINS,
WM. D. NEWLAND.

Jan. 1st, 1886.

Kindergarten Instruction.

The February Class of the Chicago Free Kindergarten Association

OPENS MONDAY, FEB. 1ST,

At Marie Chapel, corner Wentworth-av. and Bushnell-st., between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth.

TUITION FREE.

Candidates will please communicate in person or by letter to the CHICAGO FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION, 175 Twenty-second-st., Chicago, Ill.

BETHESDA.

The Purest Table Water in the World. Unequaled for all diseases of the kidneys.

BOTTLED AND IN BULK.

Delivered in any part of the City.

Telephone 87. No. 132 Adams-st.

Men's and Youths' Winter Hats. All leading American, English, and French styles. Finest Goods, Lowest Prices. BARNES & CO., Fashionable Hatters, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)

PERILS OF THE SEA.

WRECK OF THE WILLIAM, NEAR GALVESTON—THE MABEL DILLAWAY GIVEN UP AS LOST—A SCALLOP FLEET MISSING.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Additional particulars concerning the William, which was driven on the beach five miles west of the city during the heavy snow-storm that prevailed Tuesday morning, are learned. The strong easterly wind that prevailed last night and throughout today has driven her further in shore and more firmly imbedded her in the sand. She sits square on her keel, and the portion that is above water appears to be apparently uninjured. The Captain and crew, who were brought to the city on the tug Ranger late last night, however, state that when they abandoned the vessel her bottom was rapidly breaking up and portions of her keel were ranging up alongside and she was becoming waterlogged. The tempestuous sea that has prevailed since she grounded has rendered all efforts to relieve her abortive. She will prove a total loss. The William, when constructed at Yarmouth, N. S., in 1873, was valued at $55,000. Last year she was reclassed in Cardiff 0011 in veritas. Her estimated value at the time she was stranded was $35,000. Capt. Journeay was the principal and managing owner of the vessel, which was only insured for $3,000 in a New York company. A survey of the vessel was attempted to be held today by the Board of Underwriters, but the gale and high seas prevented any approach to the stranded ship and it was abandoned.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Jan. 14.—The schooner Mabel Dillaway, one of the missing fishing vessels, has been given up as lost. She sailed Dec. 20 on a fishing trip, was spoken Christmas day, and has not been seen or heard from since. She carried sixteen men, as follows:

John Longan, master, married; Joseph Martin, cook, married; James and Arthur Campbell, brothers; Angus Chisholm, Angus McGinnis, Edward Butler (whose wife died yesterday, leaving four small children), William C. Ruth, John Young, Patrick Downes, William O'Conner, Edward Thorborne, Michael McDonald, Lewis B. Babin, and Samuel White.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 14.—News has just been received here that most of the scallop fleet at Promised Land, Gardner's Bay, were wrecked on Robbins' Island during the late storm. Among the vessels were the schooners Seven Brothers, No Name, Crazy Jane, Sappho, Hempstead, and Chief. The names of a number of sloops, sharpies, and schooners have not yet been ascertained. The crews are all safe so far as known, but they suffered greatly from the cold.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

NORTH CAROLINA HAS A 16-YEAR-OLD BOY WHO CLAIMS TO HAVE RECEIVED DIVINE INSTRUCTIONS.

RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A most remarkable case is attracting much attention in this section. Romulus Sturdivant, an estimable citizen residing in Wake County, has a son named John, aged 16 years. The boy stated to an assemblage last week that he had received a direct injunction from God to preach the gospel to all the nations of the earth, and that this injunction had been accompanied by a declaration on the part of the Almighty that in order to further the confidence of the people in the special call made upon him the boy would be made blind for two days and nights. In accordance with this Divine decree the boy was stricken blind at 11 o'clock last night, and still continues in that condition, but he says he will be restored tomorrow. He says God also told him that if the people did not believe in the injunction given another command and text would be instituted. The boy preached his first sermon last Thursday night, and last night preached again. He says that God prescribed the text, which was taken from I. Samuel, Chap. 12, and latter clause of the second verse.

I have followed Thee from my childhood, even unto this day.

The boy has been attending school. He is in good health and has an ordinary education. While preaching he appears as if asleep or in a trance, but when the benediction is announced he throws out his arms and revives.

SAD EXPERIENCE OF A BRIDE.

HER HUSBAND SUDDENLY LOSES HIS REASON, WANDERS OFF, AND DIES OF EXPOSURE.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—About four weeks ago Robert H. Small, Third Auditor of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was married to a young woman of Covington and came to Florida on a wedding tour. After stopping at Jacksonville a few days they went to Palatka, where Mr. Small began to exhibit symptoms of mental aberration. Last week he disappeared from the hotel, and did not return until the next day, having spent the night some distance from town with a farmer, leaving his young wife in an agony of fear. Tuesday he started for a sail on the river, but his boat capsized. Returning to his hotel he changed his clothing, and again went out on the river in a boat, after which he was not seen until 11 o'clock this morning, when his body was found on the river bank with his head resting on his overcoat. There were no signs of violence, and the physicians decided that he died from exposure. His body has been embalmed, and reached this city tonight en route for Baltimore, accompanied by Mrs. Small.

THE BUCKET-SHOP NUISANCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—Wednesday, Jan. 6, the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange notified the Local Telegraph Company and the Bankers' & Merchants' Telegraph Company that unless they ceased furnishing quotations through their "tickers" to the bucket-shops in this city they would be deprived of the privileges of the floor of the exchange. The two companies accordingly notified their subscribers that the instruments would be removed. Today five suits were begun in the Court of Common Pleas against the Philadelphia Local, by firms who have received the notice, to restrain the defendant company from removing the instruments or cutting the wires leading to them.

A DEATH-BLOW TO BELL.

Secretary Lamar Gives a Decision in the Celebrated Telephone Cases.

The Suit Can Be Brought in the Government's Name and at Its Expense.

There Will, Therefore, Be No Chance for the Monopoly to Buy Out Its Rivals.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—For a case of so great importance Secretary Lamar's decision, transmitted today to Acting-Attorney-General Goode, that the Government should bring suit to vacate the Bell telephone patent of March 7, 1876, was received very quietly. The decision was not made till early in the evening. Mr. Storrow, the leading counsel of the Bell people, went back to New York yesterday, and the company's representatives here have little to say. Though an unfavorable decision was in a measure anticipated, so many reports were spread abroad for stock-jobbing purposes that anything alleged to be official was received with suspicion.

The attorneys of the rival companies are more than satisfied with the finding. They say it grants everything they were fighting for. Practically it puts the case back where it was before the President administered his historic snub to the Attorney-General by taking the whole subject out of his hands.

One point in Secretary Lamar's finding is of special importance. This is the recommendation that the Government bring the suit entirely at its own expense. Some of the opposition companies had offered to give bonds for the costs, etc. Had this been done the Bell monopoly could at any time have bought out the suit, and thus the effort to reach it through the Government would have been neutralized. But in refusing to allow any such arrangement the case is placed out of the control of any of the opposing companies, so far as selling out goes. They have simply to await the result of its suit to vacate the patents, and are all placed on an equal footing. Meantime much of the litigation in the various courts will go on as usual.

The Bell Company, however, will be at a disadvantage in the Government suit. It will be on the defensive, and the tactics that have often prevailed hitherto cannot be resorted to with any hope of success.

THE DECISION.

Secretary Lamar says:

The petitioners, upon the grounds and for the reasons set forth in their petition, ask the Department of Justice to cause or allow appropriate legal proceedings to be instituted in the proper court by the Government, or in the name of the Government on their relation, to vacate and annul the Bell telephone patent of the 7th of March, 1876, in the petitions specified.

In order to know what suggestions I should make as to the action of your department I have heard the presentation of the case and considered it again upon the proof and the able argument of counsel as they appear.

I thought that my own consideration should be directed to two questions and to meet these questions I requested that the argument of counsel should be shaped. They are:

First—Has the Government the right to institute such suit for such a purpose?

Second—If it has such right, should the proceedings involved in the respective petitions or either of them be instituted?

The first of these questions, specially within the cognizance of your department as it is, has the affirmative answer of numerous precedents in that department, and has received a like affirmative answer from the courts. From the courts of the United States, if it had not been thus authoritatively settled, I should, on principle, have reached the same conclusion. The Government is asked to institute judicial inquiry as to the patent of the Bell Telephone Company upon the allegation that such patent was obtained by the fraud of the patentee, with the collusion or by the inadvertence and mistake of the executive officers of the Government. If these allegations be true a great wrong to the whole people rests in the name and is sustained by the power of the United States. To say that the Government inflicts the wrong would seem to imply that somewhere among its resources the Government would have the power to redress it. The argument against the practice of the petitioners does not controvert this, but rests upon the theory that the Government has provided a remedy which excludes all other modes, and therefore precludes further Governmental action. If two patents issue for the same invention one is certainly wrongful. If the other is rightful the whole interest in the question as to which is rightful is confided to the two patentees, and private legislation will secure the needed remedy in determining who has the right to the patent as between rival claimants. If, however, there is only one patent and it has been fraudulently obtained, to the exclusion of the one really entitled to be patented, or if a patent has issued for something not patentable—an invention already belonging to the world—it becomes the duty as well as the right of the Government, when of sufficient public importance, to actively seek its cancellation, because private litigation is not a possible or adequate remedy and because the whole people are wronged without other mode of redress. Under our Government a trust can never fail for want of a trustee, nor can fraud, mistake, or accident in business transaction escape investigation for want of a tribunal while the court of equity is maintained. If a patent ought to be vacated it can always be vacated there; but the patent bears the great seal of the Government, and only the Government, even there, can ask to have the seal torn off.

My second inquiry was to find whether, the right of the Government existing, the proceedings invited by these petitions or by either of them ought to be instituted. The ground of invalidity alleged against the Bell telephone patent may be substantially summarized thus:

First—The patent was procured by the fraud of the patentee through the collusion or mistake of the officers of the Patent Office and in violation of the rights of the caveator named Elisha Gray.

Second—The invention patented was not patentable, because already public.

These allegations describe the occasions in which the Government, upon my view, ought to actively interfere for the cancellation of a patent. The issue before me lies outside of the ultimate merits of the case as a subject of judicial investigation. As to what the final judgment should be, I have not felt called upon to form—and if I had formed I would not express—an opinion. The question is whether enough has been shown upon the hearing to require the submission of the matter to the court at the instance of the Government. The allegations and the evidence touching the circumstances attending the issue of the patent are of such a nature and have such a support as to render it, in my opinion, improper to ignore or dismiss them. Such a case is presented as, I think, ought to undergo thorough judicial investigation. In a case involving such questions it seems to me especially imperative upon the Government, as a duty to its own officers, to vindicate or condemn, and a duty to the people to set on foot and follow up a complete investigation. In my opinion all proceedings should be in the name and wholly by the Government, not on the relation or for the benefit of all or any of the petitioners, but in the interest of the Government and the people, and wholly at the expense and under the conduct and control of the Government. I think it should be instituted at such point and in such court as will best subserve the purposes of public convenience and full inquiry. Such a proceeding so instituted will, I think, comport with the dignity of the Government and the gravity of the subject, and will insure a final and just adjudication of the merits of the controversy.

CURIOUS PHASES OF THE ARGUMENTS.

The arguments before the Secretary of the Interior have had some very curious phases and there have been some very large fees. Social, political, and personal influences have all been taken into account. There have been Buffalo lawyers, and New York lawyers, and lawyers from other towns who might have had some influence outside of their legal attainments. The cost in fees to the Bell people since the matter has been before the Interior Department, it is said, is in the neighborhood of $50,000 while the other side has spent perhaps $20,000. It is understood that ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana got a very large fee for his half-hour argument before Lamar Tuesday. It was never supposed that he knew much about telephones, but the Bell people thought it worth their while to bring him here. At the time the common understanding was that the matter was closed and the decision already made. The attorneys of the opposition companies took this view. They were asked if they wanted to make any further arguments or reply to McDonald. They said they didn't. They saw no necessity for further arguments. McDonald's retainer they regard as a confession of weakness on the part of the Bell monopoly, and their judgment seems to have been correct. It is also said that the Bell attorneys were convinced that their case was lost weeks ago, and only brought McDonald into it on a desperate chance that he might raise some technicality which would cause Lamar to hesitate.

MAD-DOG VICTIMS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE TWO PATIENTS WHO WENT FROM BOSTON TO PARIS—THE NEWARK CHILDREN RETURN HOME.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—"The statement that Sullivan and Jacques of Boston arrived in Paris a few days ago and that M. Pasteur refused to inoculate Sullivan, as seventy days had elapsed since he was bitten, will arouse interest," says a Boston paper, "when it is known who the parties actually are." The "Jacques" is Charles Jacobs, a well-to-do farmer of Groton, and the "Sullivan" is John J. Sullivan, his hired man. It seems that a pet shepherd dog—a waif which had come to Jacobs' farm a year or two ago—was taken sick during the first week of November last. In four or five days it died, but before that time Sullivan allowed the animal to lick an eruption upon his chin. After the dog died Sullivan became alarmed, but nothing was done until about Dec. 1. Then a horse which had been in the same stable with the dog became ill and died in three days. Mr. Jacobs feared that the dog had bitten the horse, and that some of the saliva from the horse's mouth had fallen upon abrasions in his hand. The morning of the horse's last day a veterinary surgeon examined the animal, but was not sure that it had hydrophobia—in fact, was rather inclined to the opposit opinion. Neither of the two men was actually bitten or showed signs of sickness. Mr. Jacobs, however, concluded to go to Paris and try M. Pasteur's treatment, so that every precaution might be taken. Another dog in Groton was said to have been bitten, and after the death of the horse a scare arose which resulted in an order from the selectmen to muzzle all dogs. Mr. Jacobs is a native of Groton, and was graduated from Harvard in 1853. He is married and has a home on the old historical farm of Dr. Oliver Prescott Jr.

The history of hydrophobia in Massachusetts is not extended. The deaths have averaged not over two a year for the last seventy-five years, while the number since 1856 has been fifty-seven. In 1877-'78 there was an epidemic, the number of deaths from hydrophobia for the two years being fourteen and fifteen, respectively, with five in 1879. In 1880 and in 1881 there were three each, but since then there have been no deaths. Other people have been bitten, but the fatality has proved about one in three. The number is very small compared with the leading diseases, for consumption carries off several thousand each year, diphtheria over 1,000, and scarlet-fever and measles several hundred.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—The steamship Canada of the French Transatlantic Line steamed up the bay and through the North River to her pier this morning. Among the second-cabin passengers were the Newark boys—Willie Lane, Eddie Ryan, Austin Fitzgerald, and Patsy Reynolds—who were sent to Paris for treatment by M. Pasteur, the eminent specialist on hydrophobia. Accompanying the lads were Dr. Billings of Newark and Mrs. Ryan, mother of Eddie. The party left Havre Saturday, Jan. 2, and, although some heavy weather was encountered, the boys were not seasick more than one day. The most notable event of the voyage over was the arrival of a boy baby, which was born to Mrs. Ryan. When the vessel arrived at her wharf this morning a large delegation from Newark crowded the pier to welcome the returning party. The members of the party were ruddy, bright, and cheerful, and appeared to be greatly benefited by their trip to the French Capital. Dr. Billings, their attending physician, said that the results of the trip were all that the most sanguine could hope for.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—A society has been formed to poison unmuzzled dogs.

TEXAS CATTLEMEN INDIGNANT.

THEY CONDEMN THE VACILLATING POLICY OF THE STATE LAND BOARD.

AUSTIN, Tex., Jan. 14.—Yesterday's session of the Texas Live-Stock Association was taken up with the consideration of the report submitted by the Committee on Public Lands. After some modifications the report was finally adopted by a close vote. It condemns the present State Land Board for its vacillation and failure to enforce the land laws, and recommends that the lands be classified and leased as required by law, asserts that only 3,500,000 acres out of the 30,000,000 acres of public lands have been leased, showing a loss of $1,000,000 to the taxpayers, and declares that land should be sold only to actual settlers, and that the greatest safeguards should be thrown around the land policy so as to prevent the acquisition of land by foreign companies. The report also recommends the most liberal terms toward farmer immigration.

The convention indorsed the doctrine that cattle sanitary measures and quarantine should be under National control. One hundred delegates were appointed to the Denver convention and thirteen to the Chicago convention.

DENVER, Colo., Jan. 14.—Information is received at the headquarters of the International Range Cattle-Men's Association that at the Denver meeting Jan. 27 fully 300 delegates will be present, and, it is believed, from 1,200 to 1,500 visiting stockmen. Assurance has been received from those in position to know that the questions of a trail and lease will not be brought up at the meeting. This will insure harmony, as the convention will be united upon all other subjects.

HE GOT AS FAR AS ST. LOUIS.

A MISSOURI BANKER, ACCUSED OF MISAPPROPRIATING SOME DIAMONDS, WAITING FOR GOV. MARMADUKE'S INVESTIGATION.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Everett E. Kirkpatrick, a banker, formerly in business at Agency, Ia., but now controlling a bank at Farmington, Mo., was arrested at that point yesterday on a requisition from the Governor of Iowa, but upon reaching this city the prisoner was taken from the Iowa Sheriff on a writ of habeas corpus. The charge against Mr. Kirkpatrick is grand larceny, and the complainant is John Woosterman, now of Collinsville, Ill., but formerly of Agency. He claims to have deposited several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds in Mr. Kirkpatrick's bank at Agency, and that when the business was closed out the "sparks" were not returned to him. He offered a reward for Mr. Kirkpatrick's arrest and he was located at Farmington. Mr. Kirkpatrick says the jewels were hypothecated and that Woosterman never called for them. Gov. Marmaduke telegraphs tonight to hold the prisoner, as he desires to more thoroughly investigate the case. Kirkpatrick is in jail.

THE LANCASTER BANK.

VEO MAKES ANOTHER CONFESSION—McNEIL LOOKED FOR IN CANADA.

LOWELL, Mass., Jan. 14.—C. H. Veo, the man that confessed to complicity with President McNeil of the Lancaster Bank at Clinton in the robbery of the bank, has retracted his confession. He now says that Nelson and himself were alarmed about the property left in the Marble Company's office when they got an inkling of the facts in the case, but fearing arrest for being accessory to McNeil's crime if they took the satchels back to the bank caused them to hide the property.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 14.—Detectives Amos and Rhodes of Boston arrived here in search of McNeil, the absconding cashier of the Lancaster Bank. He has been traced to a small hotel near the Bonaventure Depot. Last Friday, it has been learned, he left the hotel without saying where he was going, but the detectives are hopeful of locating him in some small village on the Canadian Pacific.

SENATORS AND SPOILS.

Surprise at the Sudden Confirmation of S. Corning Judd as Postmaster.

Cleveland's General Attitude on the Offices—Another Bayard Blunder Exposed.

Beck Stirs Up the Gold-Standard People—Maiden Speeches by House Members.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Some of the Democrats here have not yet got over their surprise at the confirmation of S. Corning Judd as Postmaster at Chicago. Though a large number of Postmasters were confirmed at the executive session of the Senate Wednesday, there were still many left over in places where the nominations were made to fill vacancies. The practice of the Senate has been to take up appointments of this class, passing by for the present those in which there have been suspensions. Therefore, in the executive session, when Senator Logan moved to take up the Chicago Postmastership out of its order the Democratic Senators rubbed their eyes in amazement. They were more astonished when the senior Senator from Illinois said he had investigated the case and believed it one in which favorable action should be taken. They didn't hesitate long, though, as it was getting towards the closing hours of the executive session. There is no question today that by this single confirmation the Republican Senators have greatly strengthened themselves. There was a very strong disposition to defer to Senator Logan in this case, among Democrats as well as Republicans. His course in moving confirmation has shown that the Republicans were in earnest in declaring they would make no factious opposition to the President's appointments. But it promises badly for some of the notorious cases where the President has violated his own published principles and made unfit appointments.

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In this connection it may be stated that there is a denial of the story that Cleveland has determined that no answers shall be given to requests from the Senate for information as to the reasons for removals or suspensions, and it is reported that no such request has yet been addressed to the President by the Senate. It can also be noted that several communications were sent to Chairmen of Senate Committees today from various executive departments, couched in substantially the following form:

DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—*The Hon. ——, Chairman Committee on ——, United States Senate*—SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of —— date calling for information as to the reason for the suspension (or removal) of —— and the appointment of —— as ——. In response I have the honor to forward herewith the information in my custody concerning the appointment of ——. I have no information as to the President's reasons for the suspension (or removal) of Mr. ——. Very respectfully,

——,
Secretary ——.

The papers thus transmitted relate solely to the fitness of the appointee and say nothing about the character or qualifications of the officials displaced. No issue has yet been raised with the President on this subject. It is further learned that the President as yet has neither expressed nor formed any determination as to what he will do in case the possible issue is raised.

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One of Secretary Bayard's numerous mistakes was corrected by Mr. Allison in the Senate today. Printed copies of the Keiley correspondence had been placed before the Senators, and in the report of the Secretary of State the statement was made that when Mr. Kasson was nominated to the Spanish mission he was objected to by the Government of Spain. Senator Allison said the Secretary must have been erroneously informed, and as a matter of justice to a distinguished citizen of Iowa the facts should be made known. He could upon the best authority characterize the statement as wholly false. The Spanish Government had made no objection to the appointment, and the impression that it had done so was derived from newspaper comment at the time and not from any statement made by any official of the Spanish Government. A letter from Senator Evarts to Mr. Kasson, dated Jan. 6, 1886, was read, in which Mr. Evarts states that no objection was ever raised by Spain, and that the appointment of Mr. Kasson to the Spanish mission was changed to Vienna because Mr. Kasson had so desired and for reasons having no connection with or knowledge of either Government. Bayard was let down as easy as possible by the Senators assuming that his misinformation must have come from some subordinate.

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Nothing has so alarmed the gold standard people and the holders of the 3 per cent bonds as the resolution of Senator Beck to pay the bonds that have already been called in money as it comes in for customs. This proposition is so perfectly fair that it is almost certain to be adopted. The proportion in which money is received at the New York Custom-House is as follows:

Gold, 35.7 per cent; silver, 35.7 per cent; greenbacks, 28.6 per cent.

About the same proportion prevails elsewhere. The hostility to this resolution is already manifesting itself very decidedly from the great money centres. It is said that the proposition was originally suggested by Senator Allison, and that with his support in the Finance Committee it is certain to be favorably reported. Efforts are making in many directions to frighten people. It is said that the passage of this resolution will materially depreciate all the short-time bonds and affect the others more or less. People who hold bonds are receiving advice to dispose of them, as the Beck resolution is declared to be insidious and certain to pass, and if it does the bonds will fall in value. The fact is cited with glee that the introduction of the Eustis resolution caused bonds to fall several points on the London market. A Treasury official who faithfully believes in the gold standard presents that case as follows: "The premium on the 3 per cents makes them net the investor considerably less than 3 per cent. Suppose by this movement they drop so that they net the investor 4 per cent or more. Suppose then that the Government wants to buy bonds for sinking-fund purposes, or wishes to borrow money, how much will we have gained?" It would seem to the unsophisticated observer that if the bonds drop below par in consequence of a gold-bug conspiracy against them the Government will lose nothing if it shall wish to buy in for the sinking fund.

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The Presidential Succession bill in the House today gave some of the new members a chance to make their maiden speech. When Mr. Caldwell of Tennessee presented the majority report favoring the Senate bill he said he wanted to allow reasonable time for debate, but he should use his own judgment about moving the previous question. This made some of the committee members who had prepared speeches nervous. Cooper of Ohio, in behalf of the minority, put forth the objection to the bill in its present shape. As it came from the Senate he had grave doubts about its constitutionality. He also objected to the principle of succession which would be established, and which he contended was out of place in a republican form of government. On these two objections he made a very good speech. Eden of Illinois read from manuscript, upholding the constitutionality of the bill. Peters of Kansas, from the Republican side, criticised the provisions of the measure sharply. He thought it entirely too unwieldy, and doubted the necessity for such an elaborate arrangement, especially since the right of election was taken away from the people. Peters commented very caustically on the alacrity of the Democrats now in wanting to pass the bill about which they were formerly so indifferent. He suggested that it might be well to pause now, because in the future they would regret having established the principle of succession for Republican Administrations to be benefited by. The speech of Seney of Ohio from the Democratic side was chiefly an argument to show the necessity of some sort of a measure, and, in lieu of something better, he thought the Senate bill should be accepted by the House. It did not escape notice how solidly the Republican members were arraying themselves in opposition to the bill unless amended. Their position was set forth in the bill made by Reed of Maine at the beginning of the debate. The most important parts of the measure, he said, were its omissions. On the part of the Democrats the tendency to rush the bill through as a party measure, without regard to its merits, is very strong, though it does not meet the approval of the leaders who have studied its provisions. There is, for instance, the South Carolina amendment for the election of two Vice-Presidents and Randall's proposition that the Electors shall hold office four years. An effort will be made by their authors to insist on these amendments, but in the absence of leadership on the Democratic side the issue is a little doubtful.

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The jealousy of the Democratic statesmen cropped out in the House today. There is a possibility that this session a needed law will be enacted relieving Congress from the burden of passing on hundreds of private relief bills. Springer's resolution the other day directed the Committee on Claims, of which he is Chairman, to report back some measure for establishing a judicial body to pass primarily on the private bills. Today J. Randolph Tucker of Virginia, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, raised the point that it was the province of his committee to report such a bill and that the Claims Committee was exceeding its jurisdiction. He further said that last session the Judiciary members had matured a bill which did not get through because of the lateness of its presentation to the House. Springer retorted that there was nothing to prevent the Judiciary Committee from preparing a measure and letting the House take its choice. His own committee would have from 1,200 to 1,500 bills before it. There was no possibility of going into the merits of these, and the Claims Committee had thought the better course would be to draft a measure which would provide for their disposition in the future. The Democratic members divided about evenly, but the Republicans turned the scale by voting solidly for Tucker's motion, that the Springer resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and the latter got parliamentary possession of the Claims Committee's thunder.

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The drummers of the United States don't appear to have a high regard for the Bourbon notion of State rights. They have had a bill introduced in both Houses, whose object is to do away with the tax or license imposed on them in many States. The States in which this is done are nearly all in the South. The laws taxing commercial travelers were declared to be unconstitutional by the spokesman of a delegation from the East who appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce today. The discrimination he declared to be ruinous to trade and a proper subject for the National Legislature to take hold of, inasmuch as this was the only recourse the drummers had. Some of the States require a license from drummers outside their boundaries, but make exceptions in favor of their own citizens. So strict a constructionist as Senator Vance of North Carolina says that a State can impose a tax on all commercial travelers, but cannot discriminate against the business-men of other States. The drummers will probably make this discrimination their point of attack, but even here they will probably fetch up against rock-rooted Bourbon prejudices. Chicago merchants also represent that great injustice is done in Western Territories in taxes on salesmen. Montana imposes a tax of $100 a year, the City of Helena $15 extra, Butte City $10 extra, and other towns from $10 to $15 extra.

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Some time ago the case of Mr. Kent, nominated to be naval officer at Boston, was referred to Mr. Frye, as a sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Commerce, to report whether Daniel Hall, his predecessor, had been legally suspended, Hall having received no official notice of his suspension. Mr. Frye finds that there must be a legal and actual notice of suspension served upon an officer who is to be removed. Also that the actual and legal notice was never served upon Mr. Hall, and that his surrender of the office under protest was not a resignation or an abandonment, and that he is still de jure naval officer. The conclusion is that the President should be requested to withdraw the present nomination and renominate Mr. Kent in the place of Hall, removed, and not suspended. The facts in this case apply to a number of customs officers.

"HE IS DEAD TO ME."

THE SIGNIFICANT REMARK MADE BY A FASHIONABLE SOCIETY WOMAN IN TROY, N. Y.

TROY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Festivities were at their hight last night in the Cramer mansion when Mrs. B. C. Vaughn, a society leader, joined the gay company without escort. Mrs. Vaughn was also noticeable from her indisposition to participate in the merriment. Incidentally she was asked why her husband had not accompanied her, whereupon she answered: "My husband will hereafter be dead to me."

Some years ago Mrs. Vaughn, her 14-year-old son, and her mother, Mrs. Harriet W. P. Elmore, received $63,000 as an inheritance. Mr. Vaughn, who is the owner of extensive vitriol works, was given the money in trust. Recently Mrs. Vaughn, returning from a Northern trip, became suspicious, it is alleged, of her husband's management of the trust funds. She summoned a representative to act for her, and he began an investigation. The result, as now stated, was the discovery that the money intrusted to Vaughn had disappeared. He was promptly called to account, and a $65,000 mortgage was executed by him to his wife and mother-in-law in restitution of the missing trust funds. It is believed that this will protect them and the boy from loss. Vaughn went to New York today, and it is not known in what way the money disappeared. His wife's significant remark at the reception is taken as an indication of a separation of husband and wife. An examination into Vaughn's transactions is now in progress. His business debts are reported to be but few. The mortgages he has already executed will leave the once wealthy manufacturer a poor man.

TWO MINERS KILLED.

READING, Pa., Jan. 14.—James Shiffert and William Eck were instantly killed by a cave-in of rock at Hartzell's ore-mine, near Alburtis, last evening. Several other miners had narrow escapes. The report that a dozen men are under the rock is erroneous.

MORE LIGHT WANTED.

A Demand Throughout Ohio that the Election of Senator Payne Be Investigated.

Further Developments Made at Columbus, Which Also Ought to Be Looked Into.

Advices from All Parts of the Buckeye State—Senator Sherman's Enthusiastic Reception.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The introduction into the House yesterday by Mr. Hull of Allen County of a resolution to inquire into the charges of bribery concerning the election of Senator H. B. Payne merely sought to prove by process of law what has been generally known in the political circles of the Capital city since January, 1884. The exposé of Col. S. K. Donavin, purporting to give the names of Senators and Representatives who, it is alleged, had been paid new, crisp $100 bills for voting for the candidate of the Standard Oil monopoly furnished no news that has not been on the tongue of every politician in Ohio within the last two years. The only real information in the House resolution was the disposition to inquire into the matter, and this was precipitated by the Donavin letter. In the general rumors concerning the deal the names of the Representatives against whom allegations are made, who live in this vicinity, are the Hon. Casper Loewenstine and the Hon. Edward W. Young of Franklin County and the Hon. William Shultz of Fairfield County. The Senator from this district, the Hon. A. R. Van Cleaf, voted for Durbin Ward. In regard to Loewenstine and Young the ugliest rumors have long been afloat. The prices named were $1,800 for Loewenstine and $1,500 for Young. It is due to Loewenstine to say that he vehemently denies the charge and says he was defeated for a renomination because he refused to support Payne. The fact is, however, that he did support Payne, as did his colleague, Young. Mr. Loewenstine threatens to sue the *Commercial-Gazette* for libel in the publication of the Donavin letter, and says he courts the fullest investigation.

Mr. Young was an ardent Pendleton man up to the Sunday night before the caucus, but suddenly changed front for Payne. He was a constant attendant about the rooms of Oliver Payne, Dave Paige, and Col. Thompson. The Hon. William Shultz is on the list for $1,500, and in his speech in the House on the Hull resolution he forgot to deny the charge.

The general belief in the truthfulness of the charges of crookedness can be no better shown than by a glance at the election returns, by which it can be seen that every one of the Senators and Representatives charged with selling their votes who were renominated ran from 200 to 1,000 votes behind the Democratic ticket in the counties, and from 1,000 to 3,000 in the district.

The Hon. Andrew Stevenson, who represented Richland County in the "coal-oil" Legislature, was seen tonight on the charge that he took some of the Payne money for his vote. He indignantly denied the insinuation on his integrity, but admitted that he voted for Payne. The story is that Bob McCrary, an ex-member of the Legislature, manipulated Stevenson and received $2,000, which was to be paid to the latter, but failed to account for it to Stevenson, the result being that Stevenson voted for Payne and McCrary had the money. The same story is afloat concerning the Hon. P. Hunt of Shelby County, who got no money for it. Tonight Mr. George Frederick, cashier of the Defiance National Bank, said that a few days after the election of Payne the Hon. Elmer White, President of the Senate, deposited thirty-seven new $100 bills in his bank. Mr. White voted for Payne, and his name is in the Donavin list.

Chairman Cowgill said this evening that the investigating committee would begin work in a few days, and something would be discovered that might startle the country, or else the men who should be called as witnesses must do some very tall swearing. Among the witnesses to be summoned will be Senator Payne, Col. Thompson, Oliver Payne, the Hon. David Paige, John R. McLean, Alexander Sands, Allan O. Myers, the Hon. Ben Le Fevre, the Hon. James E. Campbell, ex-Secretary Bohle, ex-Chairman Bargar of the State Committee, the Hon. John F. Farley, and others.

WHAT THE STATE THINKS OF IT.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.].—Republicans of the river counties are jubilant over the results at Columbus. The opinion of Republicans is that a thorough investigation should be made at once into the charges.

WAPAKONETA, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A deep-seated feeling of indignation prevails in this section, alike among Democrats and Republicans, that an immediate investigation has not been ordered of the grave and specific charges that involve both the good name of Senator Payne and the reputation of Representative Holbrook of this county and Senator White of this district, the latter having been President pro tempore of the last Senate.

AKRON, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The proposed investigation by the Ohio Legislature of the so-called Senatorial purchase meets with the hearty approval of Democrats and Republicans alike in this city, with the exception of possibly half a dozen rank "coal-oil Democrats." While the Senators and Representatives of the Sixty-sixth General Assembly from the northern part of the State were principally loyal Republicans and could not be tampered with, yet this district was made to feel a deep interest in the alleged Senatorial purchase by the fact that the Hon. D. R. Paige, then Congressman from this district, was in Columbus during Mr. Payne's election and very largely conducted Mr. Payne's campaign. In fact he is freely credited with having been Payne's chief marshal in arranging the "expense" accounts during the canvass. A very prominent Democrat here tonight told THE TRIBUNE correspondent that ex-Lieut.-Gov. Mueller of Cleveland, and now Consul to Frankfort-on-the-Main, had told him that he (Mueller) was in Paige's room in Columbus during the time that the Payne Senatorial election was on and that Paige's room looked more like a bank than anything else, and further that he (Mueller) went to Mr. Payne in Cleveland and told him what he had seen in Paige's room, to which Mr. Payne with a toss of his head replied: "Do you suppose I can help that?"

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The general opinion in Cleveland relative to the charges made S. K. Donavin against Senator Henry B. Payne is that Donavin has overshot his mark. Before the election of Senator Payne, during it, and ever since it has been openly charged and not strongly denied that a large amount of money was used by his managers—Col. Oliver Payne and Col. W. Thompson—to secure his election, but several of the names on Donavin's list are almost above suspicion, notably those of Speaker Elmer White and Senator A. C. Cable. It is thought here that the investigation will amount to nothing. Donavin's charges were a surprise and amount to a good deal from the fact that he belongs to the Pendleton-Thurman-Thompson section of the Ohio Democracy. Had a man of more prominence but less strongly identified with an honored wing of the Ohio Democracy made them they would have had less weight.

WARREN, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Though the people of this section are mildly indignant they are not at all excited over affairs at Columbus. None of the "coal-oil" gang and none of the "boodlers" hail from this solid Republican section.

MOUNT VERNON, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The deepest interest is felt in this section over the recent developments in regard to Senator Henry B. Payne. At the time of Payne's election Democrats here howled as loudly as anybody about bribery and corruption, but now that Payne is to be investigated they are not so noisy. The Republican press here urges a speedy and searching investigation, and in this echoes the sentiment of all Republicans and honest Democrats.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The two members of the last Legislature who reside here, ex-Representative Beatty and ex Senator McLyman, deny the imputation against them in the strongest terms. Beatty, who was charged with being in "the $1,500 boat," is a printer, foreman in the *Bee* office, and stands well, especially among the workingmen. He is much cut up and feels the disgrace of having his name mentioned greatly. He is a poor man, and his friends say if he had received any such sum that it would have appeared in his way of living. He declined a renomination last fall because he said the legislative pay was too small for a poor man to live on. The feeling here is that money was spent to secure votes of Pendleton men for Payne, but even Republicans do not believe Beatty was among the guilty. Senator McLyman says he never received a cent, that Beatty never received a cent, and that he does not believe any corruption money was spent by the Paynes. He admits that Senator Payne's son was liberal in entertaining at Columbus previous to the caucus, but that he never approached anybody with bribes. The proceedings in the Legislature to investigate the affair it is not believed will amount to anything. Allen O. Myers has heretofore been loudest in making these charges, but last spring admitted that he was unable to prove them. Senator Payne today declined to answer a dispatch sent him from here requesting a statement or denial.

Ex-Senator Ramey, one of the implicated legislators in the alleged Payne bribery, has just telegraphed a friend here denying the charges. He says:

> I voted for Senator Payne and I would do the same thing again. I am proud of it, and it is a great satisfaction to know when you perform such an important act that you are satisfying the overwhelming majority of the people.

ATHENS, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The recent agitation of the alleged fraudulent election of Henry B. Payne to the Senate occasions renewed expressions of indignation at that proceeding among the prominent men of this section. People here, regardless of party, have always and almost universally believed in the charges of fraud, and that Payne's presence in the National Senate was a reflection upon the State. Welch, State Senator from this district, who resides here, has received sound condemnation from members of his party in this district for his supposed participation in the affair, and it was on this account that he came near losing a reelection last fall.

MARIETTA, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The new developments in the Payne Senatorial fight create additional interest in this place. Washington County furnished two votes for Payne—Representative Bobl and Senator Smith. The latter was considered a Pendleton man until the issue was joined. Donavin does not name either of our men, but their own party generally charged them with accepting money for campaign or other purposes, and so bitter was the feeling that both were retired unceremoniously.

SIDNEY, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Our State Senator, A. C. Cable, and Representative Hunt are both included in the list of those charged with receiving a bribe to vote for Payne for United States Senator. Their constituents were for Pendleton, and they were avowed Pendleton men until they got to Columbus. Three hundred indignant Democrats from Cable's county signed a paper containing pertinent questions to him relative to his course, to which he gave evasive answers, and they repudiated and denounced him. In these parts everything Republican is for a Senatorial investigation.

DEFIANCE, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Public sentiment in this part of Ohio would require a thorough investigation and examination into the ways and means whereby Henry B. Payne secured title to his seat in the United States Senate. There is a growing feeling among the people that a careful, thorough, and impartial investigation should be had at the earliest practicable moment. There have been charges and counter-charges made of fraud and bribery, and the time is at hand when the people demand that the truth or falsity of these charges be made known.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Senatorial charges create much talk here among all classes of politicians. The "kid" element say there is nothing in the charges. On the other hand, the mossbacks are very reticent. They shake their heads and say, "We do not know what to think; wait for the investigation." In this section the Representatives and Senators were all Republicans at the time of Payne's election.

AS TO WHO DONAVIN IS.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The question that is uppermost is, Who is Col. Donavin? He is an old newspaper man who, in 1857-'58 edited the *Free Press* at Charlestown, Va., was an eye-witness of the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and was present at his execution at Charlestown. He was subsequently connected with Baltimore newspapers, once on the New York *World* under Hurlbert's management, and recently proprietor of the Columbus (O.) *Times*. He is a great friend of Pendleton and of Thurman, and strongly opposed Payne. Not being en rapport with the successful wing of the Democracy his paper went down for want of support, and he had to give it up. Payne's friends impute Donavin's conduct to disappointment in not having his friends appointed to office. Donavin was a delegate from his district to the Chicago Democratic National Convention, and was a warm supporter of Judge Thurman. He is a mossback and has the sympathies of the mossback Democracy in his attack upon Senator Payne.

SENATOR SHERMAN'S RECEPTION.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The reception tendered Senator Sherman today and evening by the Ohio Legislature was one worthy of the occasion and the illustrious guest. Mr. Sherman arrived from Washington at 2:45 this afternoon and was met at the depot by a joint legislative committee consisting of Senators Ely, Pugsley, and Rannells, and Representatives Cowgill, Poorman, and Brown. Carriages were in waiting and the entire party were rapidly driven to the State House, where the Senate and House in joint session were waiting to receive him.

Upon the arrival of the gentlemen they were loudly cheered by the large audience in waiting. As Senator Sherman stepped into the House he was again enthusiastically cheered. The distinguished Senator was visibly moved by the demonstration, and to those about him plainly showed that he was for the moment unmanned. When quiet had been partially restored the Hon. George G. Washburn stepped forward and delivered an address of welcome. He said the occasion awakened reminiscences extending over a period of nearly a quarter of a century, during which time Mr. Sherman had without interruption, with distinguished ability and unquestioned fidelity, discharged his duty as a servant of his people.

Senator Sherman stepped forward to respond, but for five minutes he was unable to speak. Cheer after cheer broke from the assembly, and the enthusiasm was at a fever heat. Even the Democrats, forgetting themselves, joined in the shout, and a general political love-feast seemed imminent. Finally Senator Sherman, evidently much agitated, said:

> My first duty on this occasion is to express my profound sense of the high honor you have conferred upon me. When all has been said that one can say there is still something wanting to convey an adequate expression of gratitude and obligation. If I have failed in my duty at any time it has been an error of judgment which the wisest of you may without fault freely confess.
>
> For the future term of service to which you have elected me I can only, with increased experience, do what I have done in the past, and with every motive that can influence any man seek to preserve the favor and confidence of a people as intelligent as any on the face of the globe. I did not seek reëlection to the Senate. I sincerely felt that there were many citizens of the State of Ohio of my political faith who might rightfully aspire to the dignity of the office of Senator of the United States. I was very willing to give way to any of them, but you have thought it best to continue me in this position. It comes to me without solicitation, or intrigue, or any influence that is not honorable to you and to me.
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> There is a question upon which I desire to say a few words—the temperance question. I feel the importance of your legislating upon this subject. There is a growing sentiment in every State in this Union that certain laws ought to be passed to prevent the evil growing out of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. This question ought not to assume a political character. The Legislature of Ohio should address itself to this question and enact wise laws, going as far as is consistent with the rights of citizens. The Prohibition party, as it is called, is not represented by a single member and does not embrace a tithe of the people in the two great parties who believe in wise laws to regulate or restrain the traffic and differ only as to the best measures that can be adopted for that purpose. If you will not lay party aside and represent the people a higher power will bring about this legislation.
>
> There is but one other question I desire to call your attention to, and that is the laborer. The division of capital and labor is dependent upon the law of supply and demand. You ought to legislate so as to secure to the laborer, as far as the law can go, the highest wages and the advantages of social life. The laboring men are the foundation upon which all superstructures are reared. The great body of the people are laboring men; therefore, the first duty of legislators is to look after the advancement of the laboring class of our country. Give them an opportunity to make their way in the world; secure to them all the advantages of education, without distinction of race, creed, color, or anything else. [Applause.] Above all, secure to them an equal advantage in their contest with capital.

He called attention to the matters before Congress, pleaded for a stringent election law in Ohio, a wise temperance enactment, and legislation in the interest of the laboring classes, in the aid of education, and the relief of the taxpayer.

At the conclusion of his address the Senators were presented by Lieut.-Gov. Kennedy and the Representatives by Speaker Entrekin.

Tonight a general public reception was held in the Senate Chamber, at which Gov. Foraker presided. The chamber was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and the affair was a most brilliant one. Short addresses were made by Senator Sherman, Speaker Entrekin, Gov. Foraker, the Hon. T. A. Cowgill, and others. Senator Sherman will remain here over tomorrow, and is likely to proceed to Mansfield before returning to Washington.

LAKE OUT, CREGIER IN.

An Important Change in the Superintendency of the West Division Railway.

James K. Lake Steps Down and De Witt C. Cregier Takes His Place.

William H. Purdy to Succeed Cregier—The Mayor Improves the Opportunity to Glorify Himself.

The directors of the West Division Street Railway Company elected the following officers yesterday: President, J. Russell Jones; Vice-President, E. H. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Webb; Superintendent, De Witt C. Cregier. Immediately after his election Mr. Cregier was sent for by the directors and had a protracted conference with them. Thus it will be seen Mr. Cregier has agreed to sever his connection with the city as Commissioner of Public Works. Rumors to the effect that this change would be made have prevailed for some time, but Mr. Cregier and every one else who might have known about it solemnly denied the truth of the statement. Coming as it did on the heels of the rumor the change did not cause as much surprise as it otherwise would have done. A reporter dropped in on Mr. Cregier last evening and had a talk with him on the subject.

"Why do you leave the employ of the city?"

"Simply because I better myself," he replied. "I have been in the service thirty-three years, and I should have remained thirty-three years longer if the city valued my services the same as other people. I have been working for the public a good many years, and my victuals and clothes are all I have received. Now I am going to work for myself. I regret to sever my connection with the city government, as my position was one that I was quite familiar with; but this place has been tendered me, and the pecuniary advantages are enough greater to warrant the change."

The offer of the Superintendency of the road was first made to Commissioner Cregier by the directors about a month ago. He said he would consider it. Yesterday afternoon they sent for him, and he accepted it. He had told Mayor Harrison of his intention and promised to remain until Feb. 1, in order that there might be time to select a successor. He has not yet sent in his resignation, but will do so in a week or two. Commissioner Cregier is the hardest-working man at the City-Hall; in fact, is the only head of a department who does more than sign his name. His department is the largest and spends more money than all the others. He has great executive ability and keeps track of everything done, being so systematic that nothing escapes him. He was brought up in the Quintard Works in New York, and came to Chicago in 1853 to put up a pumping engine. He did the job so satisfactorily that he was offered the Superintendency of the Water-Works and accepted it. He held this position for over twenty-three years, when he was removed by Mayor Colvin in April, 1876. In the October following Mayor Heath restored him, and he remained there until the fall of 1881, when Mayor Harrison appointed him Acting Commissioner of Public Works. In January, 1882, the place was given him, and he has held it ever since, discharging its onerous duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Commissioner Cregier received a salary of $4,500 from the city. It is understood that the railway company will pay him $8,000, which is $2,000 more than Superintendent Lake received.

WHY THE CHANGE WAS MADE.

President J. Russell Jones of the West Division Street Railway Company was seen at his house by a TRIBUNE reporter last night. When asked the reason for Mr. Lake being dropped and Commissioner Cregier being appointed Superintendent he said: "It's just because we thought Cregier was preferable to Lake, and I may tell you that the board was unanimous in its decision. We've been looking about for better horses, and cars, and Presidents, and Superintendents, and we thought the company's interests would be best subserved by this change. Mr. Cregier agreed to take the position on the condition that we would grant him till the 1st of February to put his city affairs in order. We granted his request, and meantime I'll run the machine myself."

"Was there no special reason for dropping Mr. Lake?"

"If there was anything more to tell, I would give you it. But, by the way, my soup's getting cold, or I might have had more to say. Good-night."

Mr. Lake told a TRIBUNE reporter last night that he had contemplated a change for more than a year. The principal reason was that he had been in the business for a good many years and found it very confining. He grew tired of it and felt that he needed a change and rest. He would go out of the city with his family for a while. His family had not been well for some time. After spending a few months in recreation he would go into business again. He did not expect to go out of the railroad business altogether, but had definitly severed his connection with the West Division Railway except that he held some stock. What he was going to do when he went into business again he did not feel inclined to tell, but it was worth more money than the one he had been holding and this was one of the reasons why he resigned. There had been no misunderstanding with the other officers of the road, nor had the strike of last summer any connection whatever with his resignation as far as he knew. The resignation took effect yesterday. Mr. Lake expressed great satisfaction with the successor the company had given him.

Mr. Lake's connection with the West Division Railway dates to within a short time after the organization of the company in 1863. At that time the railway consisted of a track on Madison street to Bull's Head, where the stables were located, and another line on Randolph street to Union Park and a cross line to Madison. The cars stood on the streets nights and the "horses" consisted of a few mules. There were about seven or eight cars, which had been bought second-hand in Boston to start the road with. The extension of these lines, the locating of the stables at Western avenue and Washington street, where they now are, and the construction of all the other lines were superintended by Mr. Lake. From 1867 to December, 1874, he was engaged as a contractor and built the Washington street tunnel, and later on became Superintendent of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, that was later merged into the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul system. In 1874, when Mr. Webb was made Secretary and the place of Superintendent of the West Division Railway became vacant, Mr. Lake was made Superintendent and has been holding that position ever since. During the time from 1867 to 1874 the Van Buren street line had been extended to Wood street and the stables located at Throop street. These additions to the system were the only ones not superintended by Mr. Lake. He has occupied the position of Superintendent without interruption ever since.

It is rumored, although there is no authority for the statement, that Mr. Lake's withdrawal from the West Side Street Railway Company is due to the dissatisfaction of some of the directors with the policy he pursued immediately before the strike of last summer. It will be remembered that on that occasion quite a number of men were discharged. This led to the strike. Subsequently President Jones investigated the charges made against these men, of whose dismissal and of the causes therefor he said he previously was unaware, and restored quite a number of them to the service. The loss to the company by reason of the strike was not small, and many of the directors and stockholders were inclined to believe that an error of judgment on Mr. Lake's part had led to the company's troubles and to their own loss. It was stated at the time of the strike that it was not unlikely that Mr. Lake would sever his connection with the company at the next election. But as Mr. Lake states that he is going to do better in the new place he is going to, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the rumors are incorrect, and that he leaves simply to better his condition.

HARRISON BLOWS HIS OWN HORN.

Mayor Harrison was called upon by a TRIBUNE reporter last evening. He was found nursing his felon and in no very amiable humor. He seemed at first averse to talking about Mr. Cregier, but after being told that Mr. Cregier had received the appointment he said: "I have known for several weeks that Mr. Cregier would probably receive this appointment. About a month ago three of the leading men of the West Division Railway Company had an interview with him, wishing to find out if he would accept the position of Superintendent, and virtually told him he would be appointed if he would agree to accept it. He told them that he would not even discuss the question before he could consult one to whom he owed much—his chief, the Mayor. They agreed to extend to him the opportunity providing the matter should be kept a profound secret from all others save his most intimate friends. When he told me of the proposition he said he would be guided almost if not entirely by my wishes and advice. I told him that it would be a great blow to me to lose his services. I had such confidence in his management of the department that I had paid no attention to its details for more than a year. It would be impossible for me to get a man for only a year's service—all I could promise—who would be a competent man and with a reputation as a competent man. Still I would not stand in his way to secure a more advantageous position. I also told him that I had determined to get the Council to raise his salary from $4,500 to $6,000, and felt sure I could do it. I advised him to secure from the West Division company a promise of a permanent position at a decidedly better salary than he was getting from the city. He felt it would be advantageous to himself and his family to accept the position if the salary should be satisfactory. He then wanted to inform Mr. Lake, whom he succeeds as Superintendent, of the proposition, but was restrained from doing so by his promise of secrecy. He had been completely surprised by the proposition. He consulted only with Mr. Gurney, myself, and possibly one other. I feel in the selection of Mr. Cregier by this corporation as I did in the matter of the selection by a similar great corporation of Mr. Doyle—that it is a high compliment to myself and shows that the charges of the newspapers that I have been a bad Mayor and surrounded by bad men are false. Both these men made their reputations entirely under my Administration. The public must feel that Messrs. Doyle and Cregier conducted their departments correctly or they would not be wanted by two such great corporations as have chosen them. It is a misfortune that Chicago pays too small salaries for expert talent and too large salaries for mere subaltern and muscular employés. I am constantly harassed and importuned almost beyond endurance by applicants for places any ordinary man can fill because the city pays a great deal more to such persons than they can obtain in private employment, while, upon the other hand, almost any respectable private establishment and all corporations pay their head men and experts far more than like persons receive from the city who have in charge its vast interests. Mr. Waller, a predecessor of Mr. Cregier, could have obtained twice as much from a private corporation as he received from the city had not his bad health compelled him to retire from active service entirely. Mr. Doyle, whom I regard as the best Chief of Police in America, left the service of the city for a much larger salary than he had been getting, and now Mr. Cregier leaves because he will get twice the salary the city paid him. I have their word that they would have remained with the city till the end of my term, but I could not ask them to do so without exhibiting utter selfishness upon my part, and the city had no right to their services without paying them as much as they could receive elsewhere. The Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works should all receive salaries ranging from $6,000 to $10,000 per year. The places of the men who occupy positions paying from $1,000 to $1,500 a year can be filled by equally competent men in an hour, but where can I find men competent for heads of departments? When it was determined that Mr. Cregier should leave Mr. Cregier, Mr. Gurney, and myself consulted in regard to whom shall be his successor. I finally made up my mind to do what I had done twice during Commissioner Waller's spells of sickness—be the Commissioner of Public Works myself until I can find some one competent to fill the place. I shall be assisted occasionally during the balance of the month by Mr. Cregier, although my regular assistant will be Mr. William H. Purdy, a mechanical engineer. He has been in Mr. Cregier's office during the last three months assisting in the work of classification and nomenclature of streets. He was formerly with the Illinois Central Railway Company as head draughtsman and master mechanic, and I believe held other important positions with that company, and has been engaged in the construction of water-works, etc. He is highly recommended by President Clark and General-Manager Jeffery of the Illinois Central Railway Company. My arrangement with him is that he shall be paid a good salary, and if he develops a competency for the position of Commissioner I shall appoint him. Of course I may discover some man superior to Mr. Purdy, and if so the new man would get the appointment. Mr. Purdy is an extremely modest man, but I have great hopes in him. There is another surprise in store for the public. The services of a third man at the head of a department is also wanted at an advanced salary by another big corporation, and I am very much afraid I shall also lose him."

THE STATE CAPITAL.

THE STATE GRANGE CLOSES ITS SESSION—THE NEXT STATE FAIR—REECE'S CASE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The State Grange closed its annual session here this evening. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year and installed:

Master, E. A. Giller; Overseer, E. Howland; Lecturer, O. Wilson; Steward, Joseph S. Keaburger; Assistant Steward, D. Q. Trotter; Chaplain, John Swansey; Treasurer, George Ball; Secretary, Thomas Keady; Ceres, Mrs. Clara Chambers; Flora, Mrs. George Tale; Pomona, Mrs. S. J. Rhodes; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. E. Bower.

The following resolution, similar in effect to the one adopted by the State Board of Agriculture on the butterine-oleomargarine-butter question was adopted:

> *Resolved*, That the Illinois State Grange is in full sympathy with every effort to secure an abundant supply of pure and wholesome food for the human family at prices that will equitably remunerate the legitimate producer. The fact is apparent that there is no adequate protection against unwholesome and deleterious adulteration of dairy products afforded by National or State laws. The committee therefore recommend that Congress be petitioned to enact a law placing all dairy products and all imitations of or substitutes for the same under the supervision of a competent Government inspector, to the end that such articles shall be branded and sold under their proper names and on their own merits. The wholesale adulteration of these food products has assumed such proportions that the public, and especially the producing classes, should urge Congress to provide adequate protection by a system of thorough and appropriate Government inspection of food products, medicines, etc., and especially dairy products, tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, spices, condiments, fruits, and alcoholic and fermented liquors.

It was also decided to recommend that Congress enact a law that will make the head of the Department of Agriculture a Cabinet officer, and it was suggested that the Secretary communicate the views of the State Grange on the subject to the Illinois Senators and members of Congress.

The State Board of Pharmacy concluded its quarterly session here today. The following, out of a class of sixteen were registered as pharmacists: A. E. Bingham, E. A. Schmitz, W. S. Webster, and Eugene Moffit, Chicago; M. F. Bahnsen, Edwardsville; William B. Dean, Waterman; W. R. Fringer, Tower Hill; F. W. Swearingen, Decatur.

The State Board of Agriculture has made official announcement that the thirty-fourth annual Illinois State Fair will be held at Chicago Sept. 6-10, 1886, and that the annual American Fat-Stock and Dairy Show will be held in Chicago Nov. 8-19.

In the United States Court today the submission of evidence was nearly completed in the case against Gen. J. N. Reece for alleged crookedness as chief clerk to United States Marshal Wheeler, and the arguments are expected to be made tonight.

An incorporation license has been issued to the Pullman Reduction Company at Chicago; capital stock, $500,000; to make and sell mining and milling machinery and to do a general mining business. The incorporators are Charles W. Griggs, Charles C. Bonney, and Edward T. Noonan.

BAD INDIANS.

A SUSPICION THAT THE MORMONS WANT TO HELP THEM—SIX SCOUTS KILLED IN MEXICO.

EL PASO, Tex., Jan. 14.—The Mormons of Pima, Ari., have requested Gov. Zulick to supply them with arms to protect themselves from Apaches. This action on the part of the Mormons is causing much comment, as it is well known to local inhabitants that they have always been friendly to the Apaches, having frequently supplied them with food, horses, and arms. It is believed the hostiles need arms, and that the Mormons will give those furnished them to the Indians if the Governor complies with their request.

Lord Delavel Beresford, the English nobleman who superintends the San Domingo ranch in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, arrived here today. He states that before he left reports reached the ranch that an engagement took place between Government scouts and hostile Indians near Casas Grandes, and that six scouts were killed.

MILTON WESTON'S CASE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—The certified copy of the Supreme Court order granting a stay of proceedings in the Milton Weston case was received from Philadelphia this morning. Mr. Weston appeared in court, and, after renewing his bond for $15,000, was released. He will leave for New York at once to arrange his business affairs, and will return for sentence the latter part of next week.

NEW YORK.

An Investigation by the Republican County Committee—Two New Sub-Treasury Candidates.

An Engineer's Coolness—Graduating Trained Nurses—The Metropolitan Lumber Market.

Ball of the Elks—The Subject of Cremation—Morgan Art Sale—Gleanings.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The special committee appointed by the Republican County Committee to investigate the charges of political crookedness against some of the Republican district leaders expects to make its report at the next regular meeting of the County Committee next Tuesday evening. Frequent meetings have been held by the special committee, and efforts have been made to procure from the leaders of the Republican party organizations in each of the Assembly districts explanations of the causes that ran the candidates on the Republican county ticket at the last election so far behind the candidates on the Republican State ticket. Responses have thus far been received by the committee to about fifteen of the twenty-four letters of inquiry. Some of the responses endeavor to show that faithful support was given to the county candidates, and that in districts where Mr. Jacobus and his associates ran so far behind Davenport and Carr local causes prevailed for which the Republican party managers were not responsible.

The members of the committee decline to anticipate their report by making public the contents of the letters received by them. It is understood, however, that one or two of the communications are aggressive in character, and that they practically refuse to aid the committee in their inquisitive work. The leaders in a few of the districts have apparently resolved to ignore the committee entirely. The chief trouble with the committee's work was that it possessed no authority whatever to command the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers.

A DREADFUL ACCIDENT AVERTED.

A most dreadful accident was narrowly averted by a quick-witted engineer this morning. The north-bound express on the New York & Long Island Railroad was filled with prominent New York business-men coming to their offices. Near Matawan, and just before reaching a trestle bridge 500 feet long, the cars were derailed by a broken frog. The cars, after dropping down on the ties, ran across the bridge, snapping the steel rails into bits and tearing the wooden structure into splinters. The rear coach lost its truck and was drawn a long distance on its floor-beams. George Chckner, the engineer, finding it impossible to stop his engine, which was tearing at a rate of thirty miles an hour, saw that the only hope was to increase the speed. He threw open the throttle, and thus prevented the cars from toppling over the bridge. The cars swayed from side to side, but they were safely carried out of danger. The passengers were all more or less shaken up, but nobody was seriously hurt.

TURNING OUT TRAINED NURSES.

Many friends of the Training School for Nurses attached to the Bellevue Hospital were gathered in the Nurses' Home at No. 426 East Twenty-sixth street this evening to attend the annual meeting and see the graduates. A floral horseshoe made up of twenty-four bouquets, one for each graduate, was presented by the medical staff of Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. William Preston Griffen, the President of the society of the school, gave each nurse a diploma, and each one also received a pretty gold badge. The graduates are Teresa A. Cox, Emma Cameron, Mary E. Chapin, H. P. Dutcher, Annie Damer, Mary L. Douglas, Rachel Givens, Alice Hall, Emma Holmes, Jennie Hopkins, Maude Henley, Diana C. Kimber, Mary A. Murray, Anna McCormick, Frances McDowell, Laura B. Mills, Sarah B. Moutford, Anna A. Schindell, A. W. Speer, Annie M. Sweet, Helen R. S. Webber, Wilhelmina Weir, Margaret Woodworth, and Kate Ward. William E. Dodge presided and E. L. Keyes made the address to the graduates. It was on the obedience, courage, and honesty required of nurses. The annual report read shows that 244 graduates have left the school since the first class was graduated ten years ago. Of these only five have died, twenty-two are married, and twenty-eight have responsible positions in hospitals as heads of training-schools, matrons, and head nurses. Those who still continue to practice their profession in hospitals or private practice number 184. Four of the nurses are connected with St. Paul's Home for Trained Nurses in Rome, Italy, and their services have been much appreciated by the American travelers and residents there. At present there are sixty-four students in the Bellevue School, all that it will accommodate. The officers for the coming year were reëlected.

THE METROPOLITAN LUMBER MARKET.

One hundred and fifty firms carry on lumber business in New York, and one of them estimates the amount of capital invested at more than $10,000,000. The persons who compose these firms are in the aggregate worth more than three times this sum, and if the real lumber market of New York is not so large as Chicago's there is more wealth back of it. For years the New York lumber dealers have tried in vain to establish an exchange. The reason an exchange is desired by them is that by surveying and classifying a system of proper prices may be put upon lumber. In New York inspection is not standard, but private. The lumbermen who want an exchange contend that with its influence for good a set of regulations alike just to the men in the South, West, and Northwest, as well as the New York dealer and the dealer to whom he sells, will be taken up and stood by. The want, as one of them said today, "regulation which will assure an inspection return, properly verified, that will carry with it evidence of the value of material needed at home and the certificate of both value and integrity that is needed abroad." The element in the trade which opposes the exchange does so, it is asserted, on the ground that it is not necessary to the needs of the trade, and that, so far as the system of inspection is concerned, the reputation of the firm to whom lumber is shipped should be sufficient authority for the honesty of its inspection. The committee which had the matter in charge today adopted a constitution and by-laws. The Legislature will be asked to authorize lawful inspectors.

THE BALL OF THE ELKS.

It was a jolly party that occupied the Academy of Music this evening at the nineteenth annual ball of the New York Lodge of Elks. It was nearly midnight when Exalted Ruler Malone and his partner started the long procession which wound its way over the huge dancing floor in a bewildering mass of color sufficient to offset the absolute lack of decorations. When midnight came there came with it a host of professional people released from the theatres, among them Rosina Vokes, Gussie De Forrest, Catharine Nelson, Josie Lovell, Eleanor Cary, the St. Felix sisters, Lillie Hall, Leontine Kraus, Hattie Dobson, Mrs. Lizzie Merrill of Chicago, Anna Wright, Edna Courtney, Agnes Somerville, the wives of Billy Birch and Charley White, the minstrels, and Mrs. Foot Smith, who were later joined by some of the better known members of Daly's, Wallack's, Modjeska's, the Evangeline, Casino, "Adonis," and "Mikado" companies, and a host of those less well-known people included in "the happy, happy chorus." Representatives of the lodges in Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Hartford, New Haven, and Meriden, Conn., mingled with their New York brethren, and many brought with them blondes and brunets who associated with their sister beauties of theatrical life with comically mingled awe, wonder, and curiosity, only to find that away from the glare of the footlights they were very like other women and not so much of a curiosity after all.

THE SUBJECT OF CREMATION.

At the meeting of the Society of Medical Jurisprudence and State Medicine this evening a Committee on Crematory, appointed at a previous meeting, made a report in which strong language recommended this method of disposing of the dead was used. The report was signed by Dr. E. C. Harwood, E. H. Senn, the Hon. William Barnes, and Dr. C. H. Stevens. It declared cremation to be the proper mode for disposing of the dead, and advised its acceptance by all. There were now, perhaps, as many of the dead around New York and Brooklyn as there were of the living. Such a state of affairs naturally produced impure air and water. The body died, but the germs lived on forever, producing plagues and pestilence. Cremation was therefore a sanitary necessity. Accompanying this report was a resolution recommending a bill for passage by the present Legislature. This provides that all persons who die of contagious diseases, like small-pox, cholera, and yellow-fever, shall be cremated under the direction of the municipal authorities. It also requires that the bodies of paupers and persons of unknown identity shall be cremated. Another section compels the cremation of the bodies of all sorts of dead brutes. Public crematories are deemed advisable and recommended. The report will quite likely be adopted at the next meeting of the association.

THE MORGAN ART COLLECTION SALE.

An unusually large audience for an art sale was present at the closing of the Morgan collection auction at Chickering Hall this evening. There was hardly a vacant seat in the body of the hall, while many viewed the scene from the gallery. The first picture sold was Hall's "Raspberries on a Cabbage-Leaf." It went for $50. Following were a number of pictures of moderate worth, none of which reached $100, and it was not until Victor Chauet's "An Artist in His Studio" was put up that any enthusiasm was aroused. This work was greeted with applause, and after a spirited competition knocked down for $300. After this the spirit of applause seemed to descend on the audience and every painting of merit was applauded on its appearance, applauded when sold, and extra plaudits thrown in for the remarks of the auctioneer. Eighty pictures were sold for $51,850 and nine pieces of statuary for $4,325. The proceeds of the entire sale are $85,382. Among the most valuable pictures sold tonight were the following:

Jules Breton, "Brittany Washerwoman," $5,000.
F. Defregger, "The Prize Horse," $5,100.
A. Schreyer, "A Wallachian Teamster Entangled in the Marshes of the Danube," $4,900.
L. Knaus, "A Thief at the Fair," $4,750.
Mihaly Munkacsy, "Feeding the Favorit," $3,600.
J. E. Meyer von Bremen, "An Industrious Girl," $3,250.
J. Robie, "Autumn, Fruit of the Season," $1,900.
J. M. Hart, "A Summer Memory of Berkshire," $1,600.
J. B. Madou, "Jolly Musicians," $1,600.
Scipione Anutelli, "A Venetian Masquerade," $1,50C.
Andreas Achenbach, "A Torrent After a Storm," $1,450.
W. A. Bouguereau, "Far from Home," $1,400.
Palik-Bela, "Hungarian Shepherd and Sheep," $1,100.
Reumonel de Madrazo, "Butterflies," $1,050.
J. F Kensett, "Italy," $1,000.
Sir Edwin Landseer, "The Critical Moment," $300.

THE BEHRENS DIVORCE SUIT.

The Behrens divorce suit was again before Advisory Master Williams in the Vice-Chancellor's Chambers, Jersey City, today. Mr. John F. Behrens, the plaintiff, is a wealthy New York druggist and resided in an elegant mansion on River Terrace, Hoboken. He is suing for absolute divorce from his wife, Helen M. Behrens, on the ground of adultery. Mrs. Behrens, who is the mother of nine children, was accompanied by her eldest daughter, Dena, in court. Felix Lozana, a young Spanish student in the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, is made the correspondent. Mrs. Behrens testified in her own defense that she had correspondence with Lozana, but did it for amusement. When they were summering at Weston, Conn., in 1882 she went riding with him, but only to lead him on. They were never out later than 7:30. "I never swung in the hammock with him," she said, "nor allowed him to take improper liberties. After my husband found Lozana's letters I wrote to him that the affair had gone quite far enough and had better cease. My daughter sometimes assisted me in composing the letters."

GENERAL-AGENT LORD EASY IN MIND.

General Passenger Agent Lord of the Baltimore & Ohio Road returned to Baltimore today, well satisfied that no war in passenger rates will be brought about immediately. The trunk-line pool has taken no action as yet, and will wait until next week before doing so. The plan now being considered by the trunk-line people is for the two roads, the Pennsylvania and New York Central, to make some concession as to the division of the pool money which will remunerate the differential rate lines for any diversion of traffic from their routes that may be made by the Baltimore & Ohio cut. The Pennsylvania, it is asserted, will rather pay out a proportion of its earnings from through traffic than see a fight or see the Baltimore & Ohio Road admitted to the pool.

GOTHAM GLEANINGS.

Charles Henrotin of Chicago was elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange today. He dreads the coming initiation, but the boys say they will go light on him.

P. J. Peterson, alias Charles Hansen, was recently released from prison for passing counterfeit money. Today he was arrested by United States detectives for counterfeiting. In his room were found a complete outfit of silver-coin counterfeiting tools and many pieces of silver money most excellent in workmanship. The prisoner attempted to escape, and threw away many silver-dollar counterfeits while running.

A verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $250 was handed down in the Supreme Court this morning in the libel suit of Miss Gertie B. Titus against Fannie E. Bruce and her husband, C. E. Bruce, in Brooklyn. Miss Titus claimed $25,000 for alleged slander. It was said that in December, 1884, Mrs. Bruce stated to several persons that the plaintiff was a thief, and was not virtuous. The parties concerned in this suit are all well known in this city, and the defendants are quite wealthy.

In Port Washington Bay, adjoining Hunter's paint, L. I., oyster farmers have spent large sums in laying out and planting oyster beds. The town claimed ownership and levied rentals against the farmers which the latter declined to pay, claiming a fee in the submerged lands by reason of long possession. The case went before the courts, and the Supreme Circuit of Queens County decided in favor of the town. A large amount of money is involved in the decision.

Says a Washington dispatch: Among the names mentioned for the New York Sub-Treasury are those of Mr. Graves, ex-Assistant United States Treasurer, now chief of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and Mr. Canda, who is well known in financial circles in New York. Mr. Graves' friends deny that he is seeking or would accept the office. Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper was here today and called at the Treasury Department. He did not give the reason for his unexpected visit to Washington, but it is surmised it has something to do with the Sub-Treasurership.

Stephen J. Meany, Irish patriot and journalist, is lying dangerously ill at Hall's Hotel. Last Sunday week he delivered a lecture in Westchester for the benefit of the Parnell fund, which netted $200. After the lecture, while attempting to enter a carriage, his foot slipped and the iron step tore the skin from his leg. He paid no attention to it until Friday, when he caught cold in the wound. This was followed by erysipelas, from which he is now suffering. If he has not improved by tomorrow he will be taken to St. Vincent's Hospital.

Chauncey M. Depew was elected President of the Union League Club tonight and the regularly nominated ticket was elected with him. David Milliken Jr. was reëlected Secretary for the fifth time. The outgoing President, Senator William M. Evarts, was absent, and Judge Noah Davis presided over the annual meeting. Charles S. Smith introduced the following resolution, which was adopted by a good majority:

> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the Union League Club the public welfare demands that the compulsory coinage of silver dollars should be suspended by act of Congress and that the Senators and Representatives from this State be respectfully requested to advocate such a measure.

HE CAPTURED SIX CONVICTS.

THE PLUCKY AND LUCRATIVE FEAT OF AN ARKANSAS FARMER.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 14.—Special.]—The report of the recapture of six convicts who escaped from the coal-mines in the northern part of the State last week has been received. The capture was made by a farmer living in the vicinity of the mines. He was eating dinner when the six convicts passed the house, and taking his rifle he pursued and captured them one after another, bringing each to the house and pinioning his arms and legs. He hauled the men back to the mines in a wagon, delivered them to the Superintendent, and received a reward of $50 for each. The convicts are described as being desperate characters. At the time they succeeded in getting away ten others escaped. Of these five have been recaptured, and men are in pursuit of the remaining five.

THE HENDRICKS MONUMENT FUND.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Judge Holman of Indianapolis came to Louisville today in the interest of the Hendricks monument fund. Twenty-five or thirty prominent citizens met tonight at the Galt House and organized committees to raise money in Kentucky. Judge Holman said the movement had been warmly seconded in Chicago, St. Louis, and other cities, and that there would be no trouble in raising the $50,000 that has been asked exclusive of Indiana's subscription of $50,000. Judge Holman has been invited to and probably will address the Kentucky Legislature in regard to the matter.

COLD WAVE COMING.

Lay In Some More Coal and Fill Up Your Warming Stoves Again.

The Weather Clerk Predicts a Fall of About Fifteen Degrees Pretty Soon.

Kansas' Great Storm—Thirteen Victims Who Are Known and Many Other Fatalities Feared.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Hoist the cold-wave signal. The temperature will fall about 15° during the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—Indications: For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two hours from 1 a. m., cloudy weather and local snows or rains, slightly warmer today, followed by colder weather and a slight cold wave during the night or Saturday.

For the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather with local snows; winds becoming variable, preceded by southerly winds in the eastern portion; slightly colder, preceded in the eastern portion by rising temperature.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy weather and local snows or rains; winds becoming variable; colder weather with a slight cold wave during the night or Saturday.

For the Missouri Valley, generally colder, cloudy weather, with local snows, variable winds, generally higher barometer.

For Saturday, warmer weather, with local snows, generally turning into rains, is indicated for the lake region.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14—10 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at the stations named:

Place of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.
El Paso	30.00	51	N. W.	Fair
Albany, N. Y	30.82	4	....	Clear
Alpena, Mich	30.45	26	S.	Cloudy
New York	30.79	27	N.	Clear
Bismarck, Dak	30.46	7	N.	Lt. snow
Buffalo, N. Y	30.64	17	S. E.	Clear
Cairo, Ill	30.35	35	E.	Cloudy
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.09	16	E.	Lt. snow
Chicago	30.41	35	S. E.	Cloudy
Cincinnati, O	30.58	28	S. E.	Fair
Cleveland, O	30.55	18	S.	Clear
Davenport, Ia	30.33	32	S.	Cloudy
Deadwood, Dak	30.35	5	N. E.	Lt. snow
Boston, Mass	30.77	16	N. W.	Clear
Denver, Colo	30.11	17	N.	Cloudy
Des Moines, Ia	30.22	33	S. E.	Lt. snow
Detroit, Mich	30.53	29	S.	Clear
Dodge City, Kas	30.02	36	S. W.	Cloudy
Duluth, Minn	30.29	23	S.	Cloudy
Little Rock, Ark	30.1	31	E.	Lt. rain
Erie, Pa	30.60	22	S.	Fair
Escanaba, Mich	30.37	26	S. W.	Cloudy
Fort Assinaboine	30.00	—2	N.	Fair
Fort Buford, Mont	30.54	9	N. W.	Cloudy
Fort Garry, B. A	....	..	....	....
Galveston, Tex	29.97	50	E.	Lt. rain
Grand Haven, Mich	30.40	27	S.	Cloudy
Halifax, N. S	....	..	....	....
Philadelphia, Pa	....	..	....	....
Indianapolis, Ind	30.47	28	S. E.	Cloudy
La Crosse, Wis	30.29	30	S.	Lt. snow
Louisville, Ky	30.47	35	E.	Cloudy
Salt Lake	30.02	25	N. E.	Clear
Marquette, Mich	30.30	25	S.	Clear
Memphis, Tenn	30.24	35	N. E.	Lt. rain
Milwaukee, Wis	30.3	29	S. E.	Cloudy
Montreal, Que	....	..	....	....
Moorhead, Minn	30.41	2	N.	Cloudy
Nashville, Tenn	30.38	32	E.	Cloudy
North Platte, Neb	30.16	13	N.	Lt. snow
Omaha, Neb	30.19	29	S. E.	Lt. snow
Oswego, N. Y	30.71	9	S.	Clear
Pittsburg, Pa	30.62	20	N. E.	Clear
New Orleans	30.01	51	E.	Lt. rain
Quebec, Can	....	..	....	....
Rochester, N. Y	30.70	12	S. W.	Clear
Washington	30.84	15	....	Clear
Shreveport, La	30.09	38	E.	Lt. rain
Springfield, Ill	30.25	34	S.	Cloudy
St. Louis, Mo	30.33	39	S. E.	Fair
St. Paul, Minn	30.27	30	N. E.	Fair
Toledo, O	30.54	19	....	Fair
Toronto, Can	....	..	....	....
Yankton	30.22	24	....	Lt. snow
Huron	30.36	11	N.	Cloudy
Helena, Mont	30.36	—9	N.	Cloudy
Las Animas	30.05	17	E.	Cloudy
Mackinaw	30.37	33	S. W.	Cloudy
Elliot	30.04	34	S. E.	Hazy

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Dir.	Vel	Rain	Weather
2 a. m.	30.414	21.8	63.7	S.	12	....	Clear
6 a. m.	30.423	21.1	79.6	S.	11	....	Clear
10 a. m.	30.481	27.2	88.0	S.	10	....	Clear
2 p. m.	30.429	35.2	52.6	S.	12	....	Cloudy
6 p. m.	30.438	37.2	72.3	S. E.	7	....	Cloudy
10 p. m.	30.418	35.0	52.8	S. E.	6	....	Cloudy

Maximum thermometer, 40.2.
Minimum thermometer, 20.5.
Mean daily barometer, 30.428.
Mean daily thermometer, 30.4.
Mean daily humidity, 61.7.

TEMPERATURES IN THE SOUTH.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 14.—The weather moderated considerably during the day, and has now returned almost to its normal temperature. Dispatches from all parts of the State cause the belief that the wave carried frost to almost the extreme southern end of the peninsula, and there is little doubt that the entire orange crop remaining on the trees is frozen and spoiled. The precise effect of the freeze-up on the orange trees cannot be determined until warm weather sets in. Probably every tree in the State will lose its leaves, and the belief is that most of the young trees, except where protected, are killed. The opinion now prevails that the old and mature trees which have been relied on for producing the marketable crop of oranges are not seriously hurt, and will not be unless exposed to warm sunshine within the next few days. It is estimated that 500,000 boxes of oranges, worth $1,000,000, were destroyed by the freeze.

SHREVEPORT, La., Jan. 14.—A storm of snow, hail, rain, and sleet has prevailed in this section for the last twenty-four hours.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—The temperature rose today considerably, the thermometer at 10:30 o'clock tonight marking 20° above zero.

KANSAS' GREAT STORM.

TOPEKA, Kas., Jan. 14.—The full extent of the disastrous effects of the late storm in Western Kansas is just becoming known as reports arrive from relief parties and others. The death-roll of victims, known and unknown, numbers eighteen, while a half dozen other persons are known to be missing. The dead so reported are:

M. F. Israel and an unknown man at Syracuse, Hamilton County.
Mr. Ford in Finney County.
S. Higgs, near Kendall.
The two Beecher girls and George Chapman of Syracuse.
Isaac Staff of Windom.
A mother and two children near Garden City, the father being also missing.
Two women in Seward County.
Two brothers in Ford County.
Two unknown men in Ellis County.
A man in Lincoln County.

Three deaths occurred in the sparsely-settled border counties in the southwestern and western part of the State, where oftentimes communication is difficult. It is feared that further reports will increase still more the list of fatalities. The loss on cattle is also considered very heavy.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 14.—Arrived, the Peruvian, from Baltimore, and the Arizona, from New York.

BREMEN, Jan. 14.—Arrived, the Main, from New York.

HAMBURG, Jan. 14.—Arrived, the Moravia, from New York.

BETTER THAN $2 A WEEK.

AN IRISH SERVANT-GIRL FALLS HEIR TO AN ESTATE WORTH $50,000 A YEAR.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Annie O'Connor, a young Irishwoman, a domestic at the Michigan House, this city, today received a letter from Rutledge Greg of No. 206 Parkin street, Durham, England, informing her that her mother and father had been lost on the steamer Glasgow off the Irish coast, and that she had by the death of other members of her family become heir to an estate in England of $50,000 a year. The young woman sent a cablegram to Durham for a verification of the news. She is only 19 and good-looking. Her present earnings are only $2 a week.

HIS FOOT BURNED OFF.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A horrible accident occurred in the booth-mill of the Cleveland Rolling-Mill Company this afternoon. Eugene Reaps, a 16-year-old helper, was standing near the rollers when a rod of red-hot iron fell from a millman's tongs and curled round his foot. He writhed in agony on the ground, and when picked up his foot and ankle were left on the ground. The iron had burned through flesh and blood and eaten it off.

LARRABEE TAKE[S]

Iowa's New Governor I[naugurated] at Des Moines—His [...] —Prohibition.

Reference Is Made to the Frauds in Chicago a[nd Cin]cinnati.

What the Retiring Chie[f] of the State Ha[s to] Offer.

COLD WAVE COMING.

y In Some More Coal and Fill Up Your Warming Stoves Again.

Weather Clerk Predicts a Fall of About Fifteen Degrees Pretty Soon.

sas' Great Storm—Thirteen Victims Who Are Known and Many Other Fatalities Feared.

ASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]— t the cold-wave signal. The temperature fall about 15° during the next twenty-four rty-eight hours.

FFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, SHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15—1 a. m.—Indica- : For Chicago and vicinity for thirty-two s from 1 a. m., cloudy weather and local s or rains, slightly warmer today, followed older weather and a slight cold wave the he night or Saturday.

r the Upper Lake region, cloudy weather local snows; winds becoming variable, eded by southerly winds in the eastern on; slightly colder, preceded in the east- portion by rising temperature.

r the Upper Mississippi Valley, cloudy ther and local snows or rains; winds be- ng variable; colder weather with a slight wave during the night or Saturday.

r the Missouri Valley, generally colder, dy weather, with local snows, variable s, generally higher barometer.

r Saturday, warmer weather, with local s, generally turning into rains, is in- ed for the lake region.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

ICAGO, Jan. 14—10 p. m.—The following rvations are taken at the same moment of at the stations named:

...of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	State of weather	Rainfall during last 8 hrs.
asso	30.00	51	N. W.	Fair	
ny, N. Y.	30.82	4		Clear	
na, Mich.	30.45	26	S.	Cloudy	
York	30.79	22	S.	Clear	
arck, Dak	30.46	7	N.	Lt. snow	
lo, N. Y.	30.64	17	S. E.	Clear	
..., Ill	30.35	15	S.	Cloudy	
enne, Wyo	30.09	16	E.	Lt. snow	
aso	30.41	25	S. E.	Cloudy	
nnati, O.	30.58	28	S. E.	Fair	
land, O.	30.55	18	S.	Clear	
nport, Ia	30.33	22	E.	Cloudy	
wood, Dak	30.35	5	N. E.	Lt. snow	.07
on, Miss	30.77	16	N. W.	Clear	
ver, Colo	30.11	17	N.	Cloudy	
Moines, Ia	30.22	22	S. E.	Lt. snow	.07
oit, Mich	30.55	29	E.	Clear	
e City, Kas	30.02	26	S. W.	Cloudy	
th, Minn	30.29	23	E.	Cloudy	
e Rock, Ark	34.1	31	E.	Lt. rain	
Pa	30.60	22	S.	Fair	
naba, Mich	30.37	25	S. W.	Clear	
Assinaboine	30.60	-2	N.	Fair	
Buford, Mont	30.54	9	N. W.	Cloudy	
Garry, B. A.					
ston, Tex	29.97	50	E.	Lt. rain	
Haven, Mich	30.40	27	S.	Cloudy	
ax, N. S.					
adelphia, Pa					
napolis, Ind	30.47	28	S. E.	Cloudy	
rosse, Wis	30.29	20	S.	Lt. snow	
ville, Ky	30.47	35	E.	Cloudy	
Lake	30.02	25	N. E.	Cloudy	
uette, Mich	30.30	25	S.	Clear	
phis, Tenn	30.24	35	N. E.	Lt. rain	
aukee, Wis	30.3[illegible]	29	S. E.	Cloudy	
real, Que					
head, Minn	30.41	2	N.	Cloudy	
ville, Tenn	30.43	32	E.	Cloudy	
n Platte, Neb	30.16	13	N.	Lt. snow	
a, Neb	30.19	29	S. E.	Lt. snow	
go, N. Y.	30.71	9	S.	Clear	
burg, Pa	30.62	20	N. E.	Clear	
Orleans	30.01	51	E.	Lt. rain	
ce, Can					
ester, N. Y.	30.70	12	S. W.	Clear	
ington	30.84	15		Clear	
eport, La	30.09	53	E.	Lt. rain	
gfield, Ill	30.35	24	S.	Cloudy	
ouis, Mo	30.33	29	E.	Fair	
ul, Minn	30.27	20	N. E.	Fair	
lo, O	30.54	19		Fair	
nto, Can					
ason					
	30.22	24		Lt. snow	
	30.36	11	N.	Cloudy	
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EDO, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Miss Annie nor, a young Irishwoman, a domestic at chigan House, this city, today received a from Rutledge Greg of No. 206 Parkin Durham, England, informing her that other and father had been lost on the r Glasgow off the Irish coast, and that l by the death of other members of her become heir to an estate in England of a year. The young woman sent a cable- o Durham for a verification of the news. nly 19 and good-looking. Her present s are only $2 a week.

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LARRABEE TAKES HOLD.

Iowa's New Governor Inaugurated at Des Moines—His Address—Prohibition.

Reference Is Made to the Ballot-Box Frauds in Chicago and Cincinnati.

What the Retiring Chief Executive of the State Had to Offer.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At 2 o'clock this afternoon Gov. B. R. Sherman, Gov.-elect Larrabee, Lieut.-Gov. Hull, Judges of the Supreme Court, and a number of distinguished visitors met at the Kirkwood House parlors and thence proceeded in carriages to the Capitol, where the inauguration exercises took place. The escort was composed of the Governor's Grays of Dubuque, Company C, National Guard, of Marshalltown, Governor's Guards, and Company E (colored) of Des Moines. The party thus formed proceeded to the Capitol and entered the building by the north door, and took places upon the platform erected in the rotunda. The platform was erected on the north side of the rotunda, and was inclosed with partitions on the east and exit. The inclosed space fronting the stage faced north and contained chairs for members of both Houses and distinguished visitors. The grand stairway and the balconies were occupied by the outside visitors who were not fortunate enough to secure tickets. The Chief Justice administered the oath of office to Gov. Larrabee, who then delivered his inaugural address.

After a few introductory remarks Gov. Larrabee discussed the subject of an honest ballot, saying: "We should not permit the State- rights heresy to again obtain control of the National Government. All frauds upon the freedom and purity of the ballot-box, whether committed at the dictation of the slaves' barons in South Carolina and Mississippi, by the aid of eminent jurists and statesmen in Delaware, or by the cunning of the political brigands of Chicago and Cincinnati, concern us equally in Iowa, and will continue to concern us until this flagrant wrong is righted. The successful attempts to defile the purity of the ballot-box elsewhere already appear to exert their influence in our own State, for indications of illegitimate voting are by no means wanting in our large cities, and appear to demand a revision of our election laws."

The Governor spoke in favor of a continuance of the American policy of protection, not only the protection by a tariff, but by prohibiting the importation of Chinese and pauper laborers from Europe. He took broad ground on the subject of pensions, saying:

We should be more liberal to those soldiers who are entitled to pensions under existing laws, and the time is near at hand when a pension should also be granted to every soldier and sailor who risked his life for the preservation of the Union. Justice demands this, since there is scarcely a soldier whose health is not more or less impaired in consequence of the hardships of the War, while the increasing difficulty of procuring such proof as is now required by law is working more and more injustice. Under the American policy of protection all this may be accomplished and National prosperity be continued, while the adoption of the British policy of free trade would inevitably lead to National disaster, reducing the laborers of the United States to a condition resembling that to which English free trade and English oppression have reduced the people of Ireland. To maintain this policy and increase the demand for our manufactures, all reasonable efforts should be made to extend our commercial intercourse with other countries, and especially Mexico and South and Central America.

He spoke at length on the industrial question, favoring boards of arbitration for the adjustment and settlement of disputes between labor and capital, and especially those peculiar to the mining interests. He recited the benefits and the extent of the savings-bank business in this country and urged its liberal encouragement, saying on this subject:

The State should therefore incite the laborer to obtain pecuniary independence by providing for him places of deposit where his small surplus earnings are received and safely kept, and where he may within a few years accumulate a sum far beyond his expectation, which will prove a comfort to him and often a great blessing to those he leaves behind.

The Governor devoted liberal attention to the subject of education, and approved heartily of the heavy taxes that are imposed for the purpose. He thought that as half the taxes levied by the State go to the support of the schools the State should demand thorough qualifications of its teachers, and he favored liberal appropriations for the Normal School. Speaking of the State University and the social disorders at Iowa City growing out of the enforcement of prohibition, he said:

It should be the pride of all true friends of education to make our State University equal to the best in the land. It is now divested of all features which once subjected it to the charge of being a local institution, and as fast as well-matured plans for extending its sphere of action can be adopted adequate appropriations should be made for their consummation. It is a matter of deep regret throughout the State that the influences surrounding this institution are such as to weaken its claim upon public favor. To enlarge the usefulness of the university it is as important to improve the moral atmosphere of its surroundings as its curriculum. The people of the State will never rest content until the city on which was bestowed the trust and favor of holding our highest seat of learning has become a model of moral and social refinement.

On the subject of corporations and the proposed plan to have foreign companies reincorporated in this State, he said:

Railroad and insurance companies as well as banks are now required by law to give publicity to their business. Such requirement should be extended to other corporations doing business in the State, and litigations with them should be kept in our State courts as far as practicable.

He commended the present railroad commission system, and declared that it had fully met the expectations of the people, and he favored the creation of a National Board of Railroad Commissioners to regulate inter-State transportation. While on this head he put in a good word for the Hennepin Canal, saying:

The improvement of our internal water courses, including that of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, and the construction of the proposed Hennepin Canal, would prove great equalizers of rates of transportation.

He favored a Government postal-telegraph system, and said that until that could be established rates should be fixed by law to protect the public against unreasonable charges. He added that "25 cents is a sufficient compensation for the transmission of a message not exceeding twenty words between any two points in our State." On the subject of insurance he advocated special encouragement for Iowa companies, saying:

It would seem that Iowa capital and Iowa enterprise should be able to insure Iowa property as safely as non-resident companies. Home companies, being entirely under our control, should be encouraged to do this business at a reasonable rate of compensation. The character of the property in our State is such as should entitle the insured to lower rates than are at present obtained.

He also recommended the creation of a separate department of insurance and banking. On the subject of agriculture he favored more stringent laws to guard against the spreading of contagious diseases of cattle and swine, and to prevent the adulteration of dairy products. In discussing the judiciary he makes some important recommendations, among them:

The abolition of the Circuit Court, the establishment of a County Court for probate and such other business as it may be desirable to intrust to it, the increase of the number of district Judges, the election of the Judges of the Supreme Court for a term of ten years and their ineligibility for a second term.

He took a very conservative position on woman suffrage, saying that it is a question which cannot be planned out upon theoretical grounds alone, and adding:

It is unsafe for us to make experimental trials which at once commit ourselves to universal suffrage. If thought advisable to take steps in that direction it would be well to experiment by first conferring authority upon women to vote at municipal or school elections. It is clear to me that one thing is of vastly more importance to them than the ballot, and that is to acquire and to hold in their own name and right a larger share of property. This is essential to secure their real independence.

He favored an amendment to the Constitution establishing biennial elections, and the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home for Iowa. He devoted the conclusion of his message to the subject of prohibition. He recited the history of prohibitory legislation in this State and the various attempts to control the liquor traffic. Speaking then of the present law he said:

For several months the law was generally complied with throughout the State, and continued to be quite well observed until judicial and other agencies connived at and even openly encouraged violations of the law. In several instances appeals were taken, and the cases transferred from the State to Federal Courts, and these cases are still undecided. Under these embarrassments those especially interesting themselves in enforcing the law have relaxed their efforts—waiting for the decision of the courts. The opponents of the law, of course, take advantage of this opportunity, and endeavor to force a conclusion upon the public mind that the law is a failure. This is unfair and premature. The law has not yet proved a failure, nor has it proved an entire success. Reason and justice dictate such action as will give the law a fair trial. A fair trial implies not only that the law should remain upon our statute-books for a sufficient time to test its constitutionality and the rights of parties before the courts, but that an honest and determined effort should be made to secure obedience to it. It is the duty of all good people who desire the welfare of the State—and especially is it the duty of those who advocated the adoption of the law with so much confidence—to make a faithful and earnest effort to prove its efficiency.

Self-respect imposes the obligation upon us to ascertain whether the saloon and the liquor league are stronger than the State Government, and whether these elements shall be permitted to treat the laws of Iowa with contempt. The question now is not between prohibition and license but whether law or lawlessness shall rule. In any event, whatever may become necessary to do must not be done at the dictation of the enemies of law and good order. True Americans are law-abiding, and recognize the right of the majority to rule and the duty of the minority to yield obedience. In the larger cities and in the communities where public sentiment is opposed to the law it is openly and flagrantly violated. The honor of the State compels us to vindicate its majesty. Private individuals and private contributions cannot be relied upon to enforce a law which the ill-gotten money of the saloon and the partisan intrigue of the demagog constantly aid to defy. It is, under such circumstances, clearly the duty of the State to come to the rescue of the individual. Public funds should be appropriated, and if necessary the whole power of the State should be brought into requisition to secure obedience. Whatever authority may be vested in me will be unhesitatingly exercised.

SHERMAN'S FINAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Sherman's biennial message to the Legislature was sent in today. It discusses very freely the needs of various State institutions. Contrary to public expectation it gives very little attention to ex-Auditor Brown, whose tantrums have caused Sherman so much trouble. All that it contains on this subject is the following:

At the election of 1884 the Hon. J. L. Brown was reëlected to the office of Auditor of State. The general law requires that a reëlected officer shall qualify anew by producing and fully accounting for all public funds or property in his control under color of his office, and prohibits the approval of his official bond until he has made such accounting, which fact must be indorsed upon the bond before its approval. Mr. Brown refusing to make this accounting, his bond was not approved, and he is therefore not allowed to retain possession of the office. The office was temporarily filled by the appointment of the Hon. Jonathan W. Cattell thereto, who duly qualified. At the general election of 1885 there was no person elected to said office, and I therefore again appointed Mr. Cattell Auditor of State, who has duly qualified in the manner required by the law, and will hold the same until the next general election.

It treats at length of the prohibition question, advising against a State constabulary, as will be seen by the following extract:

The suggestion has been made that, in order to more certainly enforce the law, the police authorities of the city and county should have appointment direct from the Governor instead of as now provided. A proper reflection will satisfy you of the impracticability of such proposition. A better plan would be to make it the special duty of all peace officers to file information whenever they have reasonable cause to believe the law was being violated; and to further provide that all fines when collected shall be divided equally between the informer and the school fund, and that a reasonable fee for the benefit of the prosecuting attorney be taxed as part of the costs.

It gives a general review of the affairs of the State institutions, and is regarded as an able and valuable State paper.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

[The Hon. William Larrabee, the new Governor, is a native of Connecticut and 53 years of age. He went to Iowa about thirty-two years ago. For the first few years he engaged in farm work, and then purchased the Clermont Flouring Mills, where he laid the foundations of his present wealth. When the War broke out he tried to enlist, but was rejected on account of the loss of sight in one eye, the result of an accident when a boy. Being informed that he might possibly be admitted as a commissioned officer, he raised a company and was given a commission, but was again rejected. It was not until 1867 that he began his political career, being then nominated for Senator from Fayette County. He was elected, and has been reëlected at the close of each term since. He was renominated by acclamation four times. In 1879 his majority over a strong candidate was 1,009, while in the preceding year the opposition carried his Senatorial district by 561 majority. In 1883 this district gave an opposition majority of nearly 200, while Mr. Larrabee was elected by 135 majority over a popular candidate who had the cordial and earnest support of his State Committee. His home township of Clermont in 1879 gave the fusion ticket a majority of 137, while Senator Larrabee carried it by 212 majority. Gov. Larrabee's home is on his farm near Clermont, Fayette County, and he has directed there the large business interests with which he is connected.]

[The Hon. J. A. T. Hull, Lieutenant-Governor, was born in Ohio in 1841. He went to Iowa in 1849, settling first in Polk County, from which he went to the War in July, 1862, continuing in the service till December, 1863. The War interrupted his collegiate studies, which had been begun in what was then known as the Asbury University, at Greencastle, Ind.; and were further prosecuted in the Iowa Wesleyan University of Mount Pleasant. After returning from the army with a gallant record, Capt. Hull removed to Van Buren County, where he engaged in newspaper work for a few years, and then removed to Bloomfield, Davis County, where he published the *Davis County Republican* until his election as Secretary of State. He was three times elected Secretary of the State Senate, and three times Secretary of State, his term of office in the latter position expiring the 1st day of last January. Since that time he has been engaged in the insurance business in Des Moines, and is now a resident of that city.]

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate today Senator Burdick of Winneshiek introduced a bill for the establishment of a soldiers' home in Iowa. This is the first step toward redeeming another of the Republican party's pledges to the people in the last campaign.

In the House a little flurry was occasioned by a resolution offered by Dabney (Greenbacker) of Madison prohibiting the payment of mileage to members who used passes. After a lively tilt, in which many members joined, the resolution was laid upon the table.

Before the adjournment of the Senate Lieut.-Gov. Hull announced the standing committees, of which the important Chairmanships are as follows:

Ways and Means, Hutchinson of Wapello; Judiciary, Robinson of Buena Vista; Appropriations, Sutton of Marshall; Railroads, Sweeney of Mitchell; Insurance, Glass of Cerro Gordo.

Elections, Woolson of Henry. This committee will have important business in settling a contested-election case in the Forty-fourth District, where Judge Reineiger (Republican) was elected by six majority. His seat is contested by his opponent, A. G. Case.

THREE MEN TO HANG.

MISSOURI WILL HAVE TWO EXECUTIONS TODAY AND ILLINOIS ONE.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Noah Merriman, the condemned wife-murderer, who is to expiate his crime on the scaffold tomorrow morning, was baptized in the Catholic Church today by the Rev. Father Gough, and will receive the last sacraments tomorrow before his execution. Since he has received spiritual consolation he is more reconciled to his fate, and says he will step up on the scaffold in the morning without fear. He acknowledges that he was not justified in taking his wife's life and expresses contrition for his act. The death-watch was begun last night, and two Deputy Sheriffs will be with him constantly until the hour of execution arrives. Deputy-Sheriff Anthony went to St. Louis today to procure the rope, which was made especially for the occasion by the same man who made the rope with which Wilson, the St. Louis murderer, is to be hanged. Sheriff Ropiequet will superintend the execution, and will be assisted by Deputies Anthony, Ragland, and Dawson.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—All preparations have been made for the hanging of Charles Wilson here in the morning. He has written a long statement in which he shows his innocence and ill-luck. A great effort is being made to keep down the number of applications for admission, but the pressure of morbid sight-seers is very great, and Chief-Deputy Kenefick has to use all his tact to escape the importunities which meet him at every turn. The condemned man will be visited in his cell at 6:30, just after his breakfast, by the Sheriff, who will read the death-warrant to him. He will then be conducted to the gallows, where the execution will be in charge of Deputy Humphreys.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Henry Stair, the Marmaton butcher, is breaking down rapidly as the hour for his execution approaches. He has not yet made a regular confession, but the testimony of Nanette Osborn, who witnessed his horrible crime, he stated was the truth. He will be hanged in the jail inclosure. No sympathy is expressed for him. He killed Mr. Sewall and his son while they were sleeping and then dragged their bodies to the swamps. The motive was robbery.

First a cold, and then another on top of it, until the accompanying cough became settled and confirmed—is the sad story of many a consumptive. How much better to use that safe curative, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, on the first appearance of danger, when the symptoms may be easily controlled?

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

An Exposure of the Tricks Resorted To in Order to Belittle Silver.

Ringing Speeches in the Senate by the Friends of the Coin of the People.

An Interesting Debate Over Certain Revenue Collectors—The General Budget of News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The manufacturing of anti-silver sentiment for Congressional consumption seems to be a very flourishing industry. Beginning with the Bankers' Convention at Chicago in August last the New-Yorkers have kept up a steady agitation which is expected to bear fruit soon. An amusing exhibition of the thoroughness of their organization was afforded when the story got out that Senator Evarts proposed to make a silver speech. At once the New York Chamber of Commerce flooded the Senator's mail with letters begging him not to do it. Today Senator Beck exposed another scheme for influencing Congressional action. He said he had received several petitions urging Congress to suspend silver coinage. He did not know why they had been sent to him. He had declined to present them, and had so informed the persons favoring him with the documents. He had done this because he didn't think the petitions represented any real views. He had found that the petitions were gotten up in response to a "confidential" circular sent out by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. The Senator from Kentucky had a copy of the circular and read it to his brother Senators. It asked its recipient to write a personal letter to Speaker Carlisle begging him not to put extreme silver men on the Coinage Committee of the House, and also to write personal letters to Senators and Representatives urging suspension of silver coinage. When Senator Beck got through with this little exposé Senator Teller presented a memorial from Colorado's Legislature praying that no discrimination be made against silver, and favoring the free coinage of that metal. Then Democratic Senators Brown and Maxey took their turn discussing the Administration's hostile attitude. While this was going on in the Senate some one in House had found that the accession of Miller of Texas to the Chairmanship of the Banking and Currency Committee put an extreme silver man there. It was not a good day for the monometallists.

In the course of Senator Brown's remarks he said:

The officers of the Treasury should treat all public creditors alike; if they paid the bondholders in gold alone they should pay the laborer in gold alone. As to the accumulation of silver dollars in the Treasury, I insist that it is the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay them out to the public creditors whenever anything was due, and if that did not dispose of them I should call in enough bonds on which the people are paying interest to absorb the silver dollars and so stop the interest payments. It is always honest to pay a debt in the very currency which the creditor, by his contract, had agreed to take. The creditors had secured several successive changes in the contract, and the contract, as it now stands, is that the bondholders should be paid in gold dollars or silver dollars, at the convenience of the Treasury, but they were being paid in gold alone, while everybody else was paid in silver. This was neither fair dealing nor common honesty. I advocate the issuance of silver certificates to represent the silver in the Treasury.

Mr. Maxey followed on the same subject. He said:

The raid on silver is a European raid; and it, if successful, will inflict incalculable injury on the United States. The people know that the fall of silver is the result of a conspiracy of combined capital to destroy silver as a money metal; and the gamblers are but reaping the fruits of their own folly. The suspension of silver coinage is but another name for the total stoppage of the coinage, and such suspension or stoppage will be fraught with the most serious consequences to the people. What we need in our dealing with bondholders is a strong, vigorous enforcement of the contract made with them.

THE JUDICIAL SALARY BILL.

The Judicial Salary bill was laid before the Senate today. One of the sections of the bill provides that no person related within the degree of first cousin to a Judge of the United States shall be appointed by such Judge to any position in his court; and that persons so related who now hold such offices shall not continue in office after six months from the passage of the act. Mr. Edmunds moved to strike out the clause that would affect persons at present in office, and in the course of his remarks in support of the motion said: "Even this reform Administration, the picture of purity and grace, and of everything that is lovely [laughter], has sent (and I can state it as a public fact) to the Senate the nomination of a father and son to go to the same place to exercise the functions of two officers, one under the other." After debate the amendment of Mr. Edmunds was agreed to.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill in the Senate today to confirm the agreement by which the right of way through Lake Traverse Reservation was granted to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Among other bills introduced in the Senate today were the following:

By Senator Voorhees—To amend the Pension laws. [The bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of Sedgwick Post, No. 38, G. A. R., of Indiana.]

By Senator Wilson of Iowa—To fix the rate of postage on fourth-class matter at two cents for each ounce or frational part thereof.

By Senator Hoar—For the erection in Washington City of a statue and monument to James Madison. [It appropriates $40,000.]

By Senator Edmunds—Providing for the collection by the Bureau of Statistics of statistics touching marriage and divorce.

Senator Sewell, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported favorably the bill introduced by him early in the present session relating to the annual appropriation of $600,000 to provide arms and exuipments for the militia.

HOUSE MATTERS.

In the House today, on behalf of the Committee on Judiciary, Mr. Hammond called up a bill amending Sec. 1,090 Revised Statutes, so as to provide that final judgments against the United States rendered by the Court of Claims shall bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum from date of presentation to the Secretary of the Treasury for payment. Mr. Hammond explained that the necessity for this bill grew out of the fact that in the codification of the laws the word "or" in the sentence "in cases where the judgment is appealed from is in favor of the claimant or the same is affirmed by the Supreme Court," etc., had been changed to "and." It had been held under this wording that before a judgment could draw interest it must be affirmed by the Supreme Court, which had not been the intention of the law. The bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Matson of Indiana, Friday night sessions were ordered for the consideration of pension bills.

The House then adjourned.

FACTS AND FIGURES.

The Third Assistant Postmaster-General has received special reports from thirty of the leading post-offices of the country showing the increase in the revenue of the Post-Office Department (excluding postage on second-class matter) for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1885, as compared with the corresponding period of the previous year, as follows:

	Amount of increase.	Per cent of increase.
New York	$133,955	6.9
Chicago	92,248	10.8
Philadelphia	42,094	5.8
Boston	70,235	10.4
St. Louis	19,731	5.5
Cincinnati	36,283	14.3
San Francisco	8,583	3.6
Pittsburg	10,679	7.2
Cleveland	9,765	7.2
Detroit	1,588	1.1
New Orleans	6,630	5.1
Louisville	1,363	1.3
Milwaukee	9,985	9.0
Kansas City	17,309	17.8
Indianapolis	1,510	1.9
St. Paul	14,825	18.5
Minneapolis	10,748	12.1
Toledo (O.)	1,925	3.8

The total value of the exports of domestic cattle and hogs, and of beef, pork, and dairy products for the twelve months ended Dec. 31, 1885, was $93,713,020, against $96,449,142 the previous year.

The values of the exports of mineral oils for twelve months, ended Dec. 31, 1885, was $49,214,281, against $49,108,511 the year before.

The number of employés required in the customs service the next fiscal year is estimated at 4,026, and the total expense of collection at $6,501,583. The persons employed during the year ended June 30, 1885, numbered 4,527, and the expense of collection was $6,916,221.

LIVE-STOCK INTERESTS.

The following telegram was received today from Frankfort, Ky., by the Commissioner of Agriculture:

The Legislature, now in session, is considering the question of pleuro-pneumonia, but the quasi-quarantine in which your department has been cooperating will expire tomorrow. I would respectfully request that you will order its continuance until the Legislature shall make some provisions to prevent the spread of the disease.
J. PROCTOR KNOTT, Governor.

Commissioner Colman, on receipt of this telegram, ordered the quarantine to be continued.

In reply to a letter from ex-Delegate Downey of Wyoming in behalf of a prominent cattleman of that Territory, against whom proceedings have been recommended to compel the removal of fences maintained by him inclosing public lands, requesting that proceedings be postponed until spring, the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land-Office has written denying the request and stating that it is the intention of the Land-Office to push such proceedings as rapidly as possible and to continue them until every unlawful inclosure has been removed from public lands.

PAID WITHOUT BEING CONFIRMED.

The Chair laid before the Senate today Mr. Morrill's resolution offered yesterday calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate whether any Collectors of Internal Revenue not confirmed by the Senate were in receipt of the pay and emoluments of the office. Mr. Beck said he would not object to the resolution, but saw no necessity for it. The law on the subject, passed during President Johnson's time, had been very sweeping, but during President Grant's time it had been modified. Since then newly appointed officers of the class designated by Mr. Morrill had received the emoluments of the office. The Supreme Court had decided that they were entitled to it. When the Republicans had become afraid that the Democrats were going to win, they again modified the law, but the modification did not make improper the payments in the cases contemplated, and the Republicans knew such officers had for years received pay. Mr. Morrill differed from Mr. Beck as to the precise class of cases covered by the Supreme Court decision. He denied that the President could take money out of the Treasury to pay men whom he might appoint. That was the duty of Congress. The information called for, Mr. Morrill thought, was manifestly proper, not only in the interest of the Government but of the Collectors personally. Mr. Cockrell offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's resolution making it apply to back years. This was acceptable to Mr. Morrill, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

CAPITAL CHAT.

Admiral Porter is seriously ill.

Representative Randolph Tucker of Virginia has formally declined a renomination to Congress. He says he has served a long time in public life, and wants to retire to quietude.

The House Judiciary Committee at its meeting today referred to a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Collins, Culbertson, Bennett, Parker, and Hepburn, Mr. Collins' bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy.

The House Committee on Public Lands agreed today to report favorably to the House Mr. Payson's bill declaring forfeited certain grants of lands made to the States of Mississippi, Alabama, and Louisiana in aid of the construction of railroads, with an amendment excluding the Gulf & Ship Island grant from the operation of the act.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

FIRST ANNUAL SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION—SUGGESTIONS MADE BY THE PRESIDENT—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The Fire-Underwriters' Association held its first annual meeting yesterday afternoon. President Drew in his annual report said all were familiar with the many trials incident to the organization of the association. Even after it had been effected there were many who were tearful as to the result, and some who apprehended its demise within a twelvemonth. Outside of the association all sorts of predictions were made. Even among the managerial fraternity were found those hostile to the success of the new venture. They had looked far into the future of the business, not only in Chicago, but in the entire Northwest, which was so much a part of Chicago as to be affected by its every movement. By their action they had protected them. To many it was apparent that the seeds of demoralization had been sown, and it only needed time for them to do their work of destruction. It was to prevent this that they started the movement that led to the present organization. While many errors had been committed, and while better results might have been obtained by other and wiser methods, he thought all had reason for congratulation in the work thus far accomplished. It was not surprising that their efforts met with strong opposition from various sources, for the rules adopted were intended as a revolution. All had been called upon to make sacrifices in the interest of the association. The spirit manifested encouraged the feeling that the future promised the best results, and that the association was destined to become a still greater power for good in the interest they represented. He had hoped that the membership might embrace all the companies doing business in Chicago. There was, however, one agency out, which admitted itself to be too small to be considered of any consequence in the councils and too weak to cope with others in the struggle for business on equal terms. Many of the schedules had proved of great value in the improvement of the various risks brought under their operation. Many improvements could be made to make the schedules what they should be and work equal justice to the assured as well as the insurer. He needed not to call attention to the necessity of great care in guarding against any such undue advances in rates as should appear to be oppressive, in which event they would only react to their detriment and invite means to combat them which should be avoided. Dec. 2 a communication was received from the Philadelphia Fire Underwriters' Association asking for joint action upon a proposition to make all insurance subject to the condition that at least 80 per cent of value should be regarded as a basis of future rates. A Committee of Conference was appointed, and the Secretary notified them that they were ready to confer, but nothing had since been heard from them. The proposition struck him as not only fair, but just and practical. Now all rates were made without any reference whatever to the amount of insurance carried. As a result they found that in many cases an apparently small damage resulted in a total loss to the insurers. He hoped to see this project pushed forward during the coming year to a final conclusion, which he believed would result in great good to the entire underwriting fraternity. He should be glad to see an intelligent and thorough system of inspection of the different risks by a competent corps of inspectors inaugurated by the association, believing that it would bring about a reformation of careless practices, of which there were far too many, and which went unrebuked for the want of a proper person of sense and intelligence, clothed with authority to enforce the city ordinances, many of which were totally disregarded. There was little to hope for in this direction from the city officials, who were simply creatures of political influence and therefore valueless for good. He also urged that there be a thorough inspection and classification of warehouses according to the character of the property stored in them, and schedules made for rating them in a proper manner; that the Superintendent of Surveys be required to obtain from the warehousemen a contract stipulating that, until they otherwise notified him, they would confine themselves to the classes of storage named in the agreement; and, unless they enter into such an agreement, that their houses shall bear the rate of highest class storage warehouses. In conclusion, he stated that the patrol must be aggressive as well as progressive and continue to stimulate the Fire Department. He had rather see a little friction between the two if necessary than that both should assume the appearance of apathy, which was sure to follow when rivalry ceased. A proper cultivation of this spirit would obviate the necessity for the appointment of committees to inquire into the efficiency of the Fire Department and prevent in the future, as it did a few years ago, the total destruction of the best mercantile risks.

The Secretary reported that the membership consisted of fifty-two agents and ninety-eight brokers.

A committee was appointed to rate frame buildings according to exposures, all being classed alike now.

Articles of incorporation were submitted and adopted, and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles W. Drew; Vice-President, E. M. Teall; Treasurer, O. W. Barrett; Secretary, R. M. Trimmingham; Superintendent of Surveys, T. A. Bowden. The President was authorized to arrange for an inspection of warehouses and their proper classification. The association then adjourned.

THE NORTHWEST.

A Man and Woman Arrested at Bridgeport, Charged with a Girl's Abduction.

Elopement of a Prominent Church Member—Bold Robbery by Five Masked Men.

Railway Discriminations—A Badly-Used Katisha at Detroit—Minneapolis' Stone Bridge Enjoined.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A mystery was cleared today by the jailing of John McQuillen, his alleged wife, and another woman, charged with abducting Cerilda Huddlesta, a 13-year-old girl. She is the daughter of a citizen of Crawford County, and has been living in a family near Lawrenceville. About two weeks ago she disappeared. She says the prisoners forced her to accompany them to Vincennes and Mount Carmel, where she escaped. Officers traced the gang to Grayville. They have a special guard in the jail to prevent their being lynched. McQuillen is an old penitentiary bird.

TOLONO, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—J. H. Lee, Superintendent of the Sunday-school and a prominent member of the M. E. church at Fesotum, has eloped with a young girl of the neighborhood. A letter just received by his wife states that she need not look for his return. Lee was a member of the last grand jury, and tried to have several of his neighbors indicted for playing outdoor games Sunday.

SALEM, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—About half a century ago a roadway was made leading north of Salem. It was afterwards laid out by the County Commissioners and has been fenced and traveled for thirty years. Recently those whose farms the road passes have taken to fighting about it and claim the road should be placed on the line. The matter will be taken into the courts for adjustment.

Bailey Sheldon was accidentally cut in the hip with an ax this morning by an old man named William Evans. The wound may prove fatal.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Articles of incorporation were filed today by the Loan & Homestead Association of Lockport; capital stock, $350,000. The incorporators are Dr. C. H. Bacon, O. W. Moon, A. L. Moody, J. D. Schmidt, W. B. Stowe, D. Chidsey, and Thomas Ryan.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—The ice men commenced cutting today with 10-inch ice. About 500 men are employed, and some 12,000 tons will be harvested in this city and about that much more in Peru.

A few months ago John Cofold, a well-known farmer residing four miles south of La Salle, had a wife and four handsome children. Today five fresh-made graves in the cemetery mark the last resting-places of the wife and all the children. Consumption of the bowels carried them away.

The announcement yesterday of the marriage of Eddie Scheuring, aged 18, and Miss Mary Deigler, aged 15, children of well-known and respectable families, has caused much excitement. The fathers of the boy and girl will prosecute the minister who tied the knot.

Edward Christopher of Peru, well known here, a brother of Lawrence Christopher, long one of our leading coal operators, was killed by the cars at Independence, Mo., yesterday.

This morning the La Salle National Bank elected the following directors: I. H. Norris, K. O'Brien, T. Reeve, G. W. Teel, M. A. McKey, William Davenport, E. W. Fassett, W. G. Reeve, and George M. Murphy. The Board of Directors elected I. H. Norris, President; K. O'Brien, Vice-President, and George M. Murphy, Cashier.

George Miller, nephew of Henry T. Miller, one of the wealthiest farmers of this locality, was frozen to death while hunting yesterday at Heigler, Neb.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 14.—Dr. Ed Ellis, son of the late Col. E. F. W. Ellis, who was killed in the Southern Rebellion at the head of his regiment, was arrested last night for burglary and larceny. While drunk he broke into a dentist's office and took several tools.

VANDALIA, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of this city, directors were elected. Officers were also elected for the ensuing year. The bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent on the capital stock, payable Feb. 7.

DIXON, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Four jurors have been taken in the Mosse murder case. The regular panel of twenty-four and twenty of the special panel of sixty have been exhausted.

Arthur Whitney, whose case was brought here from Ogle County on a change of venue, was today found guilty of burglary and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary. His parents live in Aurora.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Farmers are not disposing of their corn very rapidly. Those who can afford to do so are waiting for higher prices. There are large quantities in store at the stations. At Mattoon there are 20,000 bushels in store, and in neighboring stations 50,000 bushels.

Scarlet-fever is raging to an alarming extent in the southeastern part of this county, and the country schools are being closed as a precautionary measure. In some cases adults are attacked. John Stewart of Westfield has died from the effects of an attack.

During the last few days three very sudden deaths have occurred in Moultrie County. George Williams, a 14-year-old lad, living near Bethany, while on his way home from school sunk into a snow-drift, complaining of being tired, and died almost immediately. Booker Preston of Nelson, the oldest Mason in the county, ate a hearty dinner and, rising from the table, stepped to the door and fell dead. Mrs. Charles Drew, living near Sullivan, sat chatting by the kitchen fire, when she suddenly fell backward and expired.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—One of the most successful revivals ever known in this section is now in progress at the Methodist Episcopal church in this city. The meetings are conducted by the pastor, the Rev. W. F. Gilmore.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Joseph D. Connor was crushed to death last evening at Seymour between two cars of the Champaign & Havana Road. He was the son of John Connor, hotelkeeper at that place.

IOWA—A FOOLISH BET, WITH A DESERVED PUNISHMENT.

KEOKUK, Ia., Jan. 14.—A novel wager was made at Montrose, Ia., between two men who were anxious to ascertain which could stand the cold. The men were Fred Jasper of Montrose and Frank Harsch of Nauvoo, and the amount $5. They were out on their barefoot tour forty-eight minutes, at the end of which time Harsch gave up the contest and sought a store. Harsch may lose his feet.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 14.—The State Agricultural Society elected H. C. Wheeler of Sac County President; J. J. Snouffer of Cedar Rapids, Vice-President; and John R. Shaffer, Secretary. Resolutions were adopted asking legislation requiring all butter imitations to be sold by their true name and for further protection of the dairy interests of the State.

The State Firemen's Association is in session to arrange for its summer tournament. A resolution presented to expel the Waterloo Hose Company was referred. M. K. Williams of Marshalltown was elected Vice-President.

LANSING, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The large buggy shed owned by Col. Bascom succumbed to the weight of snow on it this morning. A large number of fine buggies and sleighs were demolished. Loss, $1,000.

Several cases of diphtheria are reported here; one death yesterday.

The cut of the Lansing Lumber Company the last season was: lumber, 18,300,000 feet; shingles, 5,500,000; lath, 5,200,000.

Andrew Irie has been appointed to a clerkship in the office of James T. Metcalf, Post-Office Inspector.

MINNESOTA—A BRIDGE NOT TO BE BUILT AT ONCE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The motion for a temporary injunction in the proceedings of the Minneapolis Mill Company against the City of Minneapolis to restrain the building of the stone arch bridge came up before Judge Young today, and an order was made granting the injunction under a bond for $10,000 given by the plaintiff, conditioned for the payment of such damages as may be adjudged the defendant by reason of the delay of the work.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 14.—Michael Fisher, an old and respected citizen, committed suicide this morning. He had been melancholy since the death of his wife last year.

MICHIGAN—RAILWAY DISCRIMINATION—A BADLY-USED KATISHA.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Railroad-Commissioner McPherson is here to secure all obtainable light upon the complaint of the Board of Trade against the Michigan Central because of its discrimination against the Grand Trunk. Mr. McPherson said he did not think the Central's special charter would suffice for a defense of the company, and is of the opinion the company is subject to the general law of the State. He is confident that the discrimination is injurious to Detroit, as it lays an embargo on traffic.

A sensation was created at the Princess Theatre matinée today by the Katisha of the Pyke opera company, Miss Grace Atherton, leaving the stage and walking down the centre aisle of the theatre, stopping every three seats to show her badly-shod feet, and proclaiming that the manager had not paid her in weeks, and would not give her enough to buy a pair of shoes. She told the audience to go away, as the performance would not proceed, but was persuaded to return to the stage and resume her part.

WISCONSIN—BOLD ROBBERY BY FIVE MASKED MEN.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Last night five masked men broke into the store of H. Moldenhauer & Son, in Lebanon, six miles from here, and holding cocked revolvers at the head of Henry H. Moldenhauer, one of the proprietors, forced him to open the safe, which they rifled of $300 and then robbed Mrs. Moldenhauer of her jewelry. The robbers took a team of horses and sleigh and rode off. The horses were found a mile north of the city this morning.

KANSAS—THE LEAVENWORTH GRANT MONUMENT.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The Grant Monument Committee at a meeting held at the headquarters of Gen. Miles, the Chairman, made arrangements for a competitive drill May 18 and 19, for the benefit of the monument. A small admission will be charged and purses given. Liberal prizes will be given to successful competitors. It is hoped in this way to swell the fund sufficiently to complete the monument.

NEBRASKA—SUICIDE FROM DESPONDENCY.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Georgie Belle Brakey, from Kansas City, suicided at Hastings, Neb., last night by taking morphine. The cause of the act is supposed to have been despondency.

DEATHS IN THE NORTHWEST.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—H. L. Dousman of Prairie du Chien, Wis., died this morning after an illness of ten days. He was proprietor of the Artesian Stock-Farm. He leaves an estate valued at several millions and a wife and four daughters. At his death he was 38 years of age. His funeral takes place Saturday morning.

DELAVAN, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Dr. George Morrison, a prominent citizen and President of the Wisconsin Dental College, died this morning, aged 49.

BUYING FOR THE COUNTY.

COMMISSIONER HEMMELGARN MAKES A STATEMENT CONCERNING THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—WHAT THE OTHER COMMISSIONERS SAY.

Much indignation was expressed about the County-Building yesterday in regard to a sensational article which appeared in a morning paper yesterday wherein County-Commissioner Hemmelgarn was attacked and charged with having sold goods to the county from his own store, some of which were also of so poor a quality as to be unfit for use. It was also intimated that the Commissioner had used an employé in his establishment named Crossley as a sort of middleman in disposing of his goods to the county, the prices charged being exorbitant for the grade of article furnished. Commissioner Hemmelgarn was yesterday seen at the County Board rooms by a TRIBUNE reporter in relation to the matter. He said: "The writer of the article referred to tells a downright lie when he says that I told him I had given Crossley money with which to buy goods for the county. I never made such a statement. Crossley is only in my employ as a salesman and buyer, and I pay him a commission. When Warden Varnell sent in his requisition for goods for Christmas I sent Crossley out to see where he could buy them at the most advantageous figures, he acting entirely on his own behalf and making out his own bills to the county direct. He decided that be could buy butter at my place at as low figures as elsewhere, and I say positively that the butter which he paid me 13 cents per pound for is a better article than that for which the board has hitherto been in the habit of paying 25 and 30 cents per pound. On the goods that Crossley bought he made 2½ or 3 per cent commission, and that is charged to the county. He made no more money out of the county than he made out of me. That amount was his commission. He carries his own bills against the county, and I have nothing whatever to do with them. Common reason would dictate that the finest butter made could not be bought for 13 cents per pound, but that which was purchased at any place was a fairly-good article. I have done nothing since I have been a member of the board but what is honest and upright. Can certain other members of the board truthfully say as much? There are some other crooked matters I propose to show up soon. I have let the light in on some of the members pretty well so far, and I have only just begun."

Commissioner Klehm, Chairman of the board, said, when spoken to on the subject: "The board had a meeting on the Monday before Christmas-Day and it was then decided to give the inmates of the asylum a Christmas dinner. On the following Wednesday the Committee on Charities met and Commissioner Hemmelgarn was appointed to buy the necessary goods for Christmas. Wardens Varnell and Frey sent in a requisition for various articles of food. Among other things Varnell asked for ten barrels of apples, and when Varnell and Commissioners Casselman and Hemmelgarn happened to be in the latter's store the following day Casselman saw a number of barrels of apples there, and on finding the fruit was good insisted that they be sent out to the asylum as part of the requisition."

Commissioner Wren said: "I saw five or six tubs of Hemmelgarn's butter out at the infirmary the other day, and I can buy better butter on South Water street at any time for five cents per pound."

Commissioner Leyden said that the butter which came from Hemmelgarn's store was "stinking" and that a better article could be purchased anywhere for less than half the price which Hemmelgarn had charged.

Another Commissioner said: "The whole trouble lies in this fact: The old man (Hemmelgarn) is thoroughly honest; in fact, he's too honest for the gang in here, so they're just trying to down him. This present row is one of the jobs which they have put up on him, and I don't suppose it will be the last. In regard to that highly-colored article about Hemmelgarn which appeared in a morning paper yesterdaay, it's very easy to read between the lines."

Mr. J. C. Crossley of No. 201 Kinzie, referring to an interview with Commissioner Hemmelgarn in yesterday's issue of THE TRIBUNE, said to a reporter of THE TRIBUNE last evening: "The interview was substantially correct. Contrary to a statement in the interview, I was not engaged by Mr. Hemmelgarn for the specific purpose of buying provisions for the county.

"Mr. Hemmelgarn's time since he became a Commissioner is taken up entirely by the duties of his office, and I am employed by him as manager of this house. It is true that he authorized me to buy provisions for the county, and I have often bought them and have always billed them to the county at a much lower figure than they could have been bought any other way. I have sent out but very few goods from this house (Hemmelgarn's), and while we wouldn't sell to the county or any one else under market price we never charged the county more than the market price. I have always bought the goods sent to the county institutions wherever I could get the most and best goods for the least money—entirely independent of any connection with Mr. Hemmelgarn. Warden Varnell knows that his requisitions when filled by me have been with good goods and at the lowest prices."

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT FIGURES.

ONE DAY'S RECEIPTS—AN ESTIMATE FOR MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Posted receipts of wheat this morning were 146 cars. The movement today shows 162 cars in moving trains and fifty-one cars on side-track at different stations to be brought into Minneapolis. The movement by the Manitoba Road is increasing, caused to some extent by the demand for that particular class of wheat for milling purposes. According to carefully-compiled figures by the *Market Record* the wheat in Minnesota and Dakota is 9,385,000 bushels. A large part of this is brought in as wanted. The receipts at Minneapolis, therefore, do not represent in any way the current receipts in the country. There are many buyers in the country whose wheat does not go to the miller's except as it may be bought by the latter after its arrival here. Such parties keep their stocks moving as a general thing, and, as compared with the millers, hold back only moderate stocks of wheat. The weather and roads are getting in good shape, and if not held back by farmers on account of low prices receipts in the country should be much better. Ten flour-mills are running today, with 15,000 barrels output.

GATH ROASTS CLEVELAND

A Man with a Cleaver Whose Policy Is to Chop Up Bad Laws.

Fears of Friends that the Country May Laugh—The Day of Small Things Seems at Hand.

Mr. Blaine's Reasons for Frequent Elections and Annual Legislative Sessions—A Training School.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12.—[Special Dispatch to Cincinnati *Enquirer*.]—I have been looking around the city and am surprised at its news dullness. Social life seems to have taken precedence of political life. Mr. Whitney, who may be considered the Ohio member of the Cabinet, is the chief entertainer, and, as the Cabinet is a close corporation, pretty well cowed by the President, the temerity of any member of it giving agreeable entertainments makes his friends tremble. The gentleman with the big neck, at the head of the Government, and with his invisible cleaver in his hand cutting up public business like beefsteaks or other articles of butchery, indulges himself meantime by throwing off little rhapsodies upon virtue as the sum of all things, and proceeds with his study of the Government after midnight. He is generally credited with the best intentions, though some remark that he has postponed them rather late in life and seems by the vigor with which he expresses them to have gathered them in that general quarry of good intentions where things are hot. Up to the latest advices he had concluded not to have any policy, but to let Congress pass bad laws, as he seems to expect it will, and he will chop them off with the cleaver. Consequently Congress remains with but one duty before it; rather one order from the other end of the avenue—to carry out that measure about silver which the President commanded before he was inaugurated. With a previousness all his own he let fly a message from Albany, when he was neither Governor nor President, saying that Congress must snuff out silver immediately or sooner. A good many here think that if the President had let this subject alone until he occupied an official position is might have gone his way; but now a contrary course seems probable, in order to recall the Lord of Barataria to some of the political proprieties. The President has been so long in the constabulary, distraining and hanging as Sheriff, keeping bachelor's hall in old Buffalo warehouses, and dominating the lager-beer saloons that he takes policy like prescriptions, and when somebody had impressed him with the idea that the silver question was the big thing, he forgot the almanac and notified Congress what they must do while he was still in private life. It is said that he has been much outraged by Samuel J. Tilden having issued a similar message before he took office. Tilden is up at Greystone issuing one set of proclamations after his term of office has expired, as Cleveland sat up in Albany issuing them before his term began.

CONSUMED BY CONCEIT.

The trouble with the Executive is high self-esteem greatly assisted by outside approbation. When I was at Albany his friends told me that while they liked him he had greatly changed since he first became Governor, and they had finally got afraid of him before he left Albany, and now, still clinging to their affection, they feared that before the end of his second year of office he would make his self-esteem so conspicuous that it would get a laugh on him and he would die. His sincerity seems to be admitted on all sides, but it is without any illumination, and his training was spoiled before he entered public life at all. Left to himself at an early age, with family responsibilities somewhat thrown upon him, Cleveland became hardy, gruff, mixed with men and saw hardly anything of women or society, and these great honors, coming by accident upon him, have found him as confident as a New York City Alderman who had never read any books. With his hard head he despises counsel unless it comes to him from outsiders, mixed with adulation. Hence he hates politicians, and this dislike has increased by his success. He has none of the apprehensions which have made other Presidents discreet, who have felt their responsibilities to the party, and of the party toward the people. He has persuaded himself that he derived all his honors from his superiority and his lucky star. The intermediates who defer to him, ask him no favors, and supply him with what they consider policy, have rather converted him, in the way churches convert people—through the instincts—to views which seem to him strong enough to prevail by themselves. He is not a practical human philosopher in his methods, and divides the world into the disinterested and the interested, and he is the President of the disinterested, and means to put the interested on the defensive. The scheme has superficial strength among the people, but here at the seat of Government it has a certain paralyzing influence upon both party and personal conduct. Congress sees but little chance for influence, and the greatest concern is to be the appropriations. Those are made without much debate in committee or by omnibusing, and as the two parties are without much hostility they will probably arrange the purse to be divided, throw off some generalities, and at the end of this term we shall be further from self-government than ever.

BLAINE'S STYLE AND CLEVELAND'S.

Mr. Blaine, who is an excellent reporter, one of the class the President abhors, because, as he says, they tell lies in the newspapers, has already grasped the influence of this Administration on the great body of the people in his speech at Augusta last Thursday. The same day the President wrote a letter to Senator Thurman, in Ohio, and it is well to read these two productions side by side, for they probably contain the essential difference between two schools of opinion in America. Mr. Cleveland refers to the benefits of a wise and unselfish administration of a free government to accomplish the greatest good to our people. Mr. Blaine refers to the dropping of annual sessions of the State Legislatures as a mistake like the infrequency of elections. Blaine says the moderate expense which a session of the Legislature costs cannot be more wisely incurred than in bringing together and educating annually young men for the public service, and that it is a mistake in a republican government to get rid of frequent elections, because people must govern themselves or somebody will soon govern them. Blaine means the mugwumps, unquestionably, when he says: "There are few men of the most cultivated nations of Europe who know anything of popular government. Educated in all things else, they know nothing of that orderly self-government in which Americans are so well instructed."

The tone of President Cleveland's letter to the Ohio Democrats is cold and repressive, as if he disbelieved in the utility of large party organizations and desired the people to lean upon him as the virtuoso, so to speak, in moral bric-à-brac. Mr. Blaine, who has seen National life for a quarter of a century and been exposed to the conflict of self-seekers of every sort, still keeps his faith in the race and the spirit of society up to the full measure of his youth. The advisers of President Cleveland are, generally speaking, disappointed men, some of whom have never been in office, and even his Cabinet is crossed with the correction of most of their theories of this Government.

OFFENSIVE TO THE MINISTERS.

BALTIMORE DIVINES WHO THINK IT WOULD BE VERY WRONG TO HAVE SUNDAY MAIL DELIVERIES IN THAT CITY.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Postmaster Veazey has stirred up the indignation of the Protestant ministers by his determination to establish a Sunday mail delivery for the accommodation of the business community. The Postmaster-General granted his request, but now the ministers have sent a petition to the Postmaster-General asking him to withdraw his consent to what they are pleased to term a desecration of the Sabbath. A committee of Methodist Episcopal preachers had an animated discussion with Postmaster Veazey, who finally flatly told them that if the public demanded a Sunday mail delivery they would get it, and if they wanted two Sunday mail deliveries they would be accommodated. Speaking of Sunday necessities Postmaster Veazey said he had been compelled to take charge of his post-office that day. The Rev. D. H. Carroll said that necessity could have been obviated by not appointing new Postmasters. The ministers have called an indignation meeting.

England is called John Bull; but there is no sobriquet for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS TODAY.

McVicker's—Salvini in "The Outlaw."
Chicago Op.-H.—McCaull Op. Co. in "The Mikado."
Grand Opera-H.—Miss Maddern, "In Spite of All."
Columbia—McIntyre & Heath's Minstrels.
Academy—Frederic Bryton in "Forgiven."
Hooley's—Milton Nobles in "Love and Law."
Standard—Aimee in "Mam'zelle."
Olympic—"Brother Against Brother." Matinee.
People's—Hallen and Hart's Ideals.
Haverly's—Home Minstrels.
Gaiety—Ida Siddon's Burlesque Company.
Criterion—Bartley Campbell's "Paquita."
West Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
New Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
South Side Dime Museum—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Gettysburg: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.
Panorama—Battle of Shiloh: 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication will be held Friday evening, Jan. 15, at 7:30. Installation of officers for ensuing year will take place. Master Masons always welcome.
ABRAM J. MERENESS, W. M.
CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

APOLLO COMMANDERY, NO. 1, K. T.—The third of the series of entertainments and receptions will occur on Friday evening, Jan. 15, at our rooms, No. 78 Monroe-st. A particularly enjoyable programme has been arranged, to begin promptly at 8 o'clock.
H. A. WHEELER, E. C.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1886.

PAUL BAUDRY, the French painter, is dying of paralysis.

GREECE and Servia are negotiating an alliance against Bulgaria.

THE commercial travelers have petitioned Congress for relief from burdensome taxation.

A BILL for the flogging of dynamiters will be presented in the British Parliament at an early day.

THE Newark, N. J., children who were sent to Paris to be treated for hydrophobia by M. Pasteur have arrived home.

AN amnesty has been granted by M. Grévy, President of the French Republic, to persons convicted of political offenses since 1870.

EMPEROR WILLIAM opened the Prussian Diet in person yesterday. He said that Germany's relations with foreign Powers continued friendly.

FIVE HUNDRED New York cigarmakers went on a strike yesterday because of dissatisfaction with the scale of prices adopted by the Cigar-Manufacturers' Association.

THE members of the Bavarian Cabinet intend resigning because the King has forbidden them to interfere with his financial affairs. The mad monarch owes, and is unable to pay, about $4,000,000.

A LONDON paper says that the British Government will introduce a bill in Parliament abolishing the office of Viceroy of Ireland, and that it is the knowledge of this fact that induces the Earl of Carnarvon to resign the Lord Lieutenancy.

THE decision of Secretary Lamar in the telephone contest, made public yesterday, is considered a strong anti-Bell document. It recommends that the Government bring suit; that it bear the whole expense; and that it act entirely on its own responsibility.

THE certified copy of the Supreme Court order granting a stay of proceedings in the Milton Weston case was received at Pittsburg yesterday morning. Mr. Weston appeared in court, and, after renewing his bond for $15,000, was released. He will arrange his business affairs and return for sentence the latter part of next week.

AT a meeting of the directors of the West Division Street Railway yesterday the following officers were elected: President, J. Russell Jones; Vice-President, E. H. Campbell; Secretary and Treasurer, George L. Webb; Superintendent, De Witt C. Cregier. Mr. Cregier is at present Commissioner of Public Works. He succeeds James K. Lake.

AN indirect denial is sent out to the statement that President Cleveland has determined that no answers shall be given to requests from the Senate for information as to reasons for removals or suspensions. No demand of this nature has yet been made on the Executive, but the heads of departments who have been asked to give bills of particulars in certain cases practically shift the responsibility to their chief by transmitting papers which relate solely to the fitness of the appointees and saying that they "have no information as to the President's reasons for the suspension (or removal) of" the Republicans who were ousted.

YESTERDAY afternoon Mr. Larrabee was formally sworn in as Governor of Iowa. Regarding an honest ballot he said in his inaugural address: "We should not permit the State-rights heresy again to obtain control of the National Government. All frauds upon the freedom and purity of the ballot-box, whether committed at the dictation of the slave barons in South Carolina and Mississippi, by the aid of eminent jurists and statesmen in Delaware, or by the cunning of the political brigands of Chicago and Cincinnati, concern us equally in Iowa, and will continue to concern us until this flagrant wrong is righted. The successful attempts to defile the purity of the ballot-box elsewhere already appear to exert their influence in our own State, for indications of illegitimate voting are by no means wanting in our large cities, and appear to demand a revision of our election laws."

THE money market was quiet and unchanged. Sterling bills were steady. There was a fair demand for investment securities. The New York stock market was strong, and there was quite an advance in prices.—The Chicago markets for wheat and pork were much stronger yesterday, with a good demand, especially for the former, on reports of a better cash demand. Other articles were dull. As compared with Wednesday pork closed 25 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, meats 10 cents higher, wheat 1 cent higher; corn, oats, and rye easy; barley weak on samples, and flaxseeds steady.

GOV. HILL of New York in his inaugural speech recommended an amendment of the Brooklyn Registration law so that the last day for voters to register would be brought within six days of election-time. The Brooklyn voter must under the present law be registered fifteen days before. The Governor's reference to the question may have some interest for the so-called constitutional lawyers who are fighting our new Election law. Gov. Hill takes it for granted that a registration law is not only constitutional, but necessary. But on grounds of expediency only he advises that the registration be brought nearer to the polling. Such an amendment to our own law will probably be asked for and made, if it shall be declared constitutional.

PRESIDENT EDWARDS in his address before the Bar Association at Springfield indulged in the luxury of reasoning in a circle, and claimed that instead of amending the laws the people should enforce those they have already. The fact that a law is not enforced is the best evidence that it needs reform. The criminal statutes of Illinois have been burrowed through by cunning lawyers and are worm-eaten with technicality, and the fact that they are not executed is the strongest evidence of their inefficiency. When a strong, vigorous effort, backed up and sustained by public sentiment, is made to enforce a law and yet fails because of the shifts, evasions, delays, and quibbles put forth by the defendant, it is simply absurd to argue that the statute itself is not in need of reform. The tree is known by its fruits. Laws may be ideally perfect and square with every legal theory, and yet if not practically enforceable they are worthless. When a statute remains unenforced it furnishes the strongest argument why it should make way for a measure that gives at least a promise of something better. If a law is not enforceable it ought to be made so or repealed. It is rather singular logic which argues that because a measure has proved a failure in practice it should not be changed.

THE following important real-estate transfers were made matters of record yesterday: Monroe street, 130 feet west of Franklin, north front, 40x168 feet, with building Nos. 244 and 246, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (John V. and Charles B. Farwell to Hannah D. Farwell of New York), $115,000; Illinois street, 124 feet east of North Wells, north front, 50x100 feet, with buildings Nos. 116 and 118, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (John V. Farwell to Hannah D. Farwell), $45,000; Orchard street, forty-four feet north of Webster avenue, east front, 72x125 feet, improved, dated Dec. 15, 1885 (Mary and Gustav Welke to Emil R. Haase), $23,350; North Halsted street, 572 feet north of North Branch, west front, 100 feet to canal, dated Aug. 1, 1885 (George A. Gindele to James Robinson et al.), $15,000; Michigan avenue, northeast corner Sixteenth street, west front, 40x161 feet, dated Jan. 2 (George M. Chapin to Max M. Rothschild), $28,000; Prairie avenue, eighty-three and one-half feet north of Eighteenth street, east front, 20¾x177 feet, dated Nov. 16, 1885 (the Equitable Trust Company to Charles L. Allen), $14,000; Prairie avenue, 105 feet north of Eighteenth street, east front, twenty-six feet to alley, dated Jan. 8 (S. and C. Silverman to Charles L. Allen), $21,000; Pine street, northeast corner of Delaware place, west front, ninety-three and two-thirds feet running to lake shore, dated Jan. 6 (Charles Fitzsimons et al. to Tobias Allmendinger), $35,000; Pine street, southeast corner of Oak, west front, eighty-five feet to drive, dated Jan. 6 (Tobias Allmendinger to Charles Fitzsimons et al.), $40,000; Archer avenue, 208 feet west of Loomis street, north front, 144 feet to Twenty-seventh, dated Dec. 28, 1885 (Robert D. Healy to Solomon Stein et al.), $14,600; West Jackson street, 223 feet east of Western avenue, north front, 40x231½ feet, dated Jan. 9 (Barbara Titus to George Dearlove), $14,000; Michigan avenue, sixty-two and one half feet south of Congress street, east front, twenty-six feet to alley, dated Nov. 18, 1885 (Ephraim Morris to Charles W. Fullerton), $11,700.

A "GRANGER LEGISLATURE" IN IOWA.

The Assembly just convened in Iowa is said to be a "Granger Legislature much like that of 1874," and close observers declare it "acts as if it would do many unwise and foolish things." Possibly it may prove as intractable and unruly as the original "Granger Legislature," which declared that railway corporations were not above the law and that the people, acting through their representatives, had power to protect themselves from extortionate charges and unjust discrimination. Iowa has always been noted for the purity of the legislation enacted by its farmer-legislators, and if the present Assembly is preëminently "Granger" in character it goes without saying that it will be beyond the reach of corruption and to the extent of its ability will make an honest endeavor to serve the people.

The legislation adopted by the original "Granger Legislatures" in the Northwest was harsh, ill-balanced, abounding in crudities, and often unjust in its operation, but it was nevertheless the medicine required at that time, and measures less stringent in character would have been of no avail. The railroads defied all control, and the Legislatures would have been derelict had they failed to make a sweeping and emphatic assertion of State power over transportation monopolies. Heroic measures were needed to meet the rebellion of the railway magnates, and it would have been the hight of folly at such a time to have adopted mild and conservative laws. The Granger acts brought out the inevitable issue and presented it to the Supreme Court in such a manner that the broad question of State control over railway corporations was speedily and authoritatively settled in favor of the people. The pro rata freight laws adopted by the Granger Legislatures were not finished specimens of legislation, but they served their immediate purpose in a very effectual and satisfactory manner. Timid, half-hearted legislation at that time might have compromised popular rights beyond all recall.

It may be no misfortune for Iowa to have another "Granger Legislature" if it shows the same judgment as the first in adapting means to the end sought. The ground has been cleared and there is no call now for violent legislation in dealing with railway companies, but there is abundant opportunity for another Granger Legislature to display the firmness and independence of its predecessor. The question of authority has been settled, the difficulties of the railway problem are now quite generally appreciated, and the present Legislature, without striking in the dark, may enact temperate, well-considered laws that will protect the rights of the public without doing any injustice to the corporations. Granger Legislatures have the probity and independence which place them as a whole beyond the reach of direct or indirect bribery, and assemblies of this character are not lacking in an honest desire to serve the people.

In Iowa the conflict with corporations has been confined to the railroads, and other monopolies exercising the State's power of eminent domain have been overlooked. It is a singular circumstance that not a line of statute fixing the responsibilities of telegraph companies has been adopted in Iowa since 1851, and even that ancient law is practically nullified by the fine-print contracts which the corporations force on their patrons. Telephone companies are equally free from all control. When a State has corporations engaged in a public employment and exercising the right of eminent domain and yet practically free from legal restraints it may be no misfortune for a genuine "Granger Legislature" to meet at least once in ten years.

THE STOCK MARKET.

The New York stock market showed more signs Wednesday of having started on the decline that the bears have for weeks been working for and the conservative bulls have desired to see than at any previous time since the great upward movement began last summer, but yesterday there was a considerable recovery, which again proved the power of the cliques. It is a matter for regret that prices should advance at this time. They are as high as the circumstances of the situation warrant, and if the market should show much bouyancy the outside buying fever would probably set in again and would end up in a break which would be disastrous to a good many people. Hitherto the lambs who have made money by purchasing have been fortunate enough to keep the bulk of it, but they would not be so successful if they were to go in once more. There is nothing so much needed now as a decline, which would enable them to get in at a lower range of values, if they are determined to speculate. It is every way likely that the decline will come if they will wait a little. There is at the present time no prospect of gain in buying at all commensurate with the risk involved. It is, of course, impossible to discern the intentions of the cliques that have supported prices for several weeks against the convictions of the public and many of the large operators, but they have accomplished much that they undertook, and if they have sold a large proportion of their holdings they will very likely be willing to see the list go off five or ten points. And it may go, if they are not willing.

It is the sheerest nonsense to say that there was no real reason for the advance that began last summer. Almost all branches of mercantile business have improved to a marked extent, and the most serious wars among the railroads have either been ended or brought to a stage where they do little mischief in the stock market. But a reasonable advance in prices soon developed a general craze for buying, and present prices are largely the product not of careful calculations of value but of a mania. It is true that the quotations are not now at the highest points. Twelve leading stocks have declined an average of about 4 per cent since Nov. 19. But after a rise of, in some cases, 30 per cent so small a decline is insignificant, and a further skrinkage seems necessary to reduce securities to a parity with other things. The unfavorable condition of the coal trade, the pugnacious disposition shown by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and the competition of the telegraph companies will be arguments to the cliques against resisting a decline that would certainly come if they were not in the way. Their power is the only thing the bears have been afraid of for a month past. If they once let go plenty of long stocks held all over the country will come out. It is therefore a peculiarly dangerous time for outsiders to buy. It is every way for the interest of the small speculators—except, of course, those who are loaded—that the bears should now score a success.

But money is abundant and the courage of the country is up. It is not to be expected therefore that prices will go back to the level they occupied early last summer. A decline now is something very different in its effects from a decline in 1884, when a little slump in the market would expose a lot of swindlers passing for rich men and speculating with other people's money. There is no serious danger in a decline now. The adventurers of the Ferd Ward type have been ruined or relegated to the curbstones or back offices. The leading houses identified with the recent advance and the present support of the market are strong and well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Nor are the banks heavily loaded with stock. There is every evidence that they have been uncommonly careful in making loans. It is in order to warn the public not to be frightened if there is a decline of ten points. The bears will press every advantage and try to make it appear that business in general is going to the dogs, but a fall in the price of stocks will mean nothing of the sort. It will be a decided advantage to investment-buyers and will relieve conservative men of the fear, now prevalent, that the stock market is inflated and is menacing the business interests of the country.

THE CLINGEN INVESTIGATION.

In the preliminary examination of ex-Police Court Clerk Clingen City-Attorney Washburne seems to have produced a mass of evidence which apparently shuts out any possible theory consistent with the innocence of the accused. One thing at least has been clearly demonstrated and appears to be conceded by Clingen and his friends—namely: that there has been gross dishonesty in the administration of affairs at the South Side Police Court. The only question in dispute is as to who did the stealing. Clingen as Clerk of the court is the officer who is primarily responsible. It is his duty to keep the records, issue the executions, collect the fines, and turn the money over to the City Treasurer. He has attended to his duties in person and not by proxy. It would seem, unless the defense shows otherwise, that if money were stolen by any one but Clingen it could only have been done by Clingen's connivance and consent.

Slowly, cautiously, but with unflagging persistence, the City Attorney has pursued the investigation to a point where he assumes that Clingen's guilt can be proven beyond a doubt to the satisfaction of a Judge and jury. Clingen claimed to be able to "explain" everything; he was given every chance to do so, but no explanations satisfactory to Mr. Washburne were forthcoming. He and his Aldermanic friends were ready to acknowledge that hundreds of fines imposed in court had never been legally satisfied, owing to the "influence" brought to bear in these particular cases. But Mr. Washburne expressly disclaimed any investigation of such cases—the methods in vogue in the police court cut no figure in the matter. The cases he was after were those where the money had been actually paid into court and yet failed to reach the City Treasurer. He finds that the records of the court for the last five or six years have been tampered with to conceal the disappearance of the money, and he selects 1,600 such cases from the records of 1883 and 1884. He does not seek to prove that all the tampering and tinkering of records have been done by Clingen, but he clearly makes out a prima facie case that part of it has. He cannot trace all the money into Clingen's hands, but the witnesses swear that part of it went there.

John W. Owens, for example, swears he was fined $10 and costs and paid the $11 to Clingen in court. Clingen reports the case dismissed. The Judge's sheet has "dismissed" written opposit Owens' name in a way to conceal the figure "10" that originally stood there. The Justice swears that the "dismissed," is not his handwriting, but is an excellent imitation of it.

In another case a young man occupying a responsible position in connection with the Board of Trade swears that on one occasion as the result of a drunken spree he was fined $100. Two witnesses swear to the payment of the money. The officer who collected the money swears he paid the $100 to Clingen. Clingen enters on his docket, admittedly in his own handwriting, a note to the effect that the fine was reduced to $10 by the court. The Judge recalls the details of the case and swears positively he did not reduce the fine. The city gets $10—who stole the other $90? In another case a witness swears he was offered money to leave the city before the case came up for hearing, and he identifies Clingen as one of the men who called on him when this offer was made. With a dozen or more such cases to start with, and with documentary evidence pointing directly to thefts of a like character in 1,600 similar cases, the able lawyers engaged in Clingen's behalf will have considerable trouble raising a reasonable doubt as to his guilt in the mind of any impartial Judge or jury. Unless his lawyers can meet and disprove all this evidence, the chances seem strongly in favor of Mr. Clingen paying a lengthened visit to the institution in which his fine-working friend, Mr. Mackin, is at present domiciled.

Mr. Washburne's duty in the matter should not end with the prosecution of Clingen. The money that has disappeared in the Police Court has been stolen from the taxpayers of the city by some one, and Clingen and his bondsmen are legally responsible for the full amount. Clingen, it is stated, acknowledges that he was penniless when he got the office of Police Court Clerk six or seven years ago, and he claims to be penniless still. On his beggarly salary of $1,000 a year it would be hard for him to save money. It has been stated, however, that before this inquiry commenced he invested $14,000 in real estate. Whether this be true or not, he should, if proven guilty, be compelled to refund his spoil as far as possible, in addition to paying the penalty of his crime, and his bondsmen should be compelled to make up the deficiency to the full extent of their bond. The duty of attending to this matter devolves on the City Attorney.

THE SAMOAN ISLANDS FUSS.

The Samoan Islands affair is one of those tempests in a teapot which should excite no solicitude outside of the utensil itself. Germany just now is engaged in a general spree among the Pacific Islands, picking up what few of them have escaped the argus eyes of England, France, and the other Powers, for such commercial profit as her traders may make out of them. Now and then she picks up other people's property, as in the case of the Caroline Islands, but good-natured Mein Herr never fails to restore them when the proper owner makes affidavit that he grabbed them first. So far as the Samoan Islands are concerned, or the claims of the two gentlemen in breech-clouts with unpronounceable names for the original and only genuine kingship are involved, it is not a matter of the slightest consequence to this country. The United States is not in the business of protecting Pacific Islands or picayune kinglets established on coral reefs. In 1873 Gen. Grant sent Mr. Steinberger, a German gentleman, out there with a sort of roving commission, and this gentleman, having a keen eye for trade, conceived the project of annexing them to the United States. As his little scheme failed to materialize, he induced the islanders to elect a King and then persuaded the King to make him Prime Minister. Since that time other Samoese have decided to be Kings also, and, as the number is beginning to increase and Germany is disposed not to recognize Steinberger's King, the Steinberger interest is making a fuss and has been reinforced by the American Consul there, another German, who has even less knowledge of his duties than the average of Bayard's appointees.

The United States has no protectorate over the islands and no claim upon them whatsoever. Even if we had, and Germany should annex them, we should have no cause for complaint. We have become so accustomed to German annexation that it no longer arouses a protest. She has already annexed several Congressional districts in New York City, large tracts in Pennsylvania and Ohio, a Congressional district of Texas, a generous area of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, the whole of the City of Milwaukee, a large part of Louisville, all of St. Louis that is worth having, the "over the Rhine" district of Cincinnati, one-third of Chicago, including the Nord-Seite and the Fourteenth Ward, which of itself has a population considerably larger than all the Samoan Islands, and no protest has been made. All of the North Side has been annexed except Goose Island, where a few Irish yet hang out in their mud forts and defy the Teutons, and the district east of Clark street, where the original natives have thus far, with difficulty, kept a lodgment in spite of the aggrandizements of the Teutonic tribes.

Signs are everywhere apparent that Germany proposes to annex considerable more area before she gets through and bring it under the sway of her influence. This wholesale appropriation has been accepted by our people with the utmost complacency. Not a word of fault has been found with it; on the other hand, we have been inclined to rejoice over it. Take the Fourteenth Ward, for instance. Since Germany annexed it the rest of the city has fraternized with its people and found them very agreeable. They have never manifested any hostile intentions towards the other wards, nor have they fitted out any naval or military expeditions with the object of capturing adjacent territory. The Municipal Government is on terms of friendly relations with them, and the citizens of Chicago pass through the annexed territory with the same freedom as they did before it was gobbled by Germany. The *entente cordiale* is firmly established with the settlement. There are no clashing of interests and no international jealousy. Passports are not demanded on the frontier, nor is any German from other wards who goes over there to visit impressed into the military service. Even the American hog is treated with the respect due to him. The hog of the Fourth Ward has equal rights with his brother of the Fourteenth; whether in his normal shape or in the more alluring form of wurst. They are inseparably linked together. All this is as it should be, and if we have no complaint to make when Germany comes into our very midst and takes some of our most valued area, it certainly is not becoming for us to make unseemly clamor when she picks up some extremely uninteresting volcanic formations which are liable to disappear any day in an upspringing column of mud and stones.

A REGULAR-ARMY GARRISON IN CHICAGO.

It is difficult to understand why Chicago, which is the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, should not have been provided long ago with a garrison of the regular army. As a distributing point for troops and supplies it is the best in the West, and Gen. Schofield's suggestion that a military-supply depot should be located here rests on impregnable reasons. Blankets, clothing, provisions, and all kinds of military supplies could be forwarded from Chicago to all the military posts in the West and Northwest directly and in a brief space of time, and troops stationed here would be available for prompt service at any point in a wide stretch of territory whenever an emergency should arise.

A garrison in Chicago would not be available merely for quelling riots in this city, but could be used for the same purpose in a few hours at any point in the Upper Mississippi and Ohio Valleys. A fast train could take troops from Chicago to St. Louis or Cincinnati in eight hours, while Indianapolis, Toledo, and Detroit could be reached in less time and Cleveland and Pittsburg in a little more. With equal celerity troops could be sent to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dubuque, Burlington, Davenport, Des Moines, Omaha, or Kansas City. Salt Lake City could be reached in thirty-six hours, and troops sent from Chicago would be there sooner than detachments from frontier forts not accessible by rail. The posts in the Far West are never able to spare many men, and there is always much time lost in collecting troops from different forts when a considerable force is wanted at any particular place for immediate service. A garrison at Chicago could meet all such demands at once.

Irrespective of the interest of the Government in protecting its property in Chicago or any duty it may have to perform in quelling riots, this is the place where a military post would be of the greatest advantage to eight or ten States. Ordinarily there might be little for such troops to do, and they might seldom be called into active service, but their presence in Chicago would have a wholesome effect here and in every city that could be reached in forty-eight hours. The mere fact that the Government had a regular-army garrison in Chicago would render the municipal authorities stronger and more resolute in every Northern city between the Allegheny and the Rocky Mountains. The danger of riots or insurrections is much less when it is known that a body of disciplined, regular troops can be brought to the scene in the course of a few hours.

But, advisable as it would be to establish a garrison in Chicago, the proposition to make Dearborn Park the site of a great military warehouse will not meet with much favor. Before the park could be used for such a purpose the city would have to relinquish its easement and the State cede jurisdiction to the United States. The property has been dedicated to city uses as a park, and the only change desired is to make it the site of a public library building. Without taking Dearborn Park from the city, there would be no difficulty in finding a suitable place for a great military-supply house and a garrison of troops. The situation of Chicago is such that in time the Government must make it an important military post, and the reasons are abundant to show that the sooner it is done the better. A strong garrison at Chicago would prevent a great deal of trouble which it might prove difficult to correct.

A JUDGMENT of the Supreme Court affirming the validity of the Election law would be the appropriate winding up of the Mayoralty contest and all the other struggles for reform made in Chicago in the last year. The contest has been abandoned because it was clear that it could not be completed before the expiration of Harrison's term. To prove the frauds one by one in an unfriendly court in the face of delays and technical obstructions would consume more time than Harrison has yet to serve as *de facto* Mayor. With witnesses being run off and the police force and other city employés interested in hampering and vexing the contestants there was no prospect that the case could be ended in time for the judgment to have any effect. Yet the contest has not been without good results, and if the Election law is sustained it may be considered well worth all the time and labor expended. The contest has kept the public mind awake and fastened on the necessity for election reform, and in this way contributed greatly to the heavy popular majority cast for the new law. Voters became doubly earnest in favor of reform when they saw the extreme difficulty of ejecting a usurper from office, although the evidence of fraud was overpowering and apparent on the face of the returns. The cure of fraud being so difficult the people were aroused to the necessity for its prevention. The contest was instrumental in securing the adoption of the new law, and if the reformed system of elections is sustained by the Supreme Court it will be victory enough. Harrison may be permitted to serve out his term as *de facto* Mayor if it is established that fraud cannot be again triumphant in overturning the will of the legal voters of Chicago.

A NEW plan for obviating the long existent difficulty involved in the silver question is proposed by Mr. Nicholas Veeder of Pittsburg. He calls it "cometallism." His idea is to make gold and silver enter into a pecuniary partnership—to pool their issues, as it were—and thus work together in harmony. He thinks that the question as between the two, arising out of the fluctuation in the relative value of the one as compared with the other, may be got rid of by making all debts in the United States payable in equal halves of gold and silver, each to retain its present weight value in forming the dollar. He advocates the coinage of a new set of dollars, halves, and quarters on this basis, the two metals to remain distinct, instead of forming an alloy. He would have a central disk of gold, containing 12 9-10 grains, surrounded by a rim of silver, containing 212¼ grains, to form a dollar coin of the same face area as the present silver half dollar, but a little thicker, and the two smaller coins in proportion. It would not be necessary to issue coins of greater denomination than a dollar nor less than a quarter dollar, while the cometallic coin would present many advantages over the ones now in use, being less bulky than the silver and throwing all the loss by abrasion on the cheaper metal of the two. While it would not be necessary to call in the paper money now in circulation, he advises that new issues be distinctly based upon the new cometallic standard, so that uniformity may be arrived at ultimately without a too radical change from existing conditions. If the Governments of the Old World would not accept such a change, or until they should accept it, and perhaps afterwards, a new naming might be resorted to. The new unit should be called a dollar, the old one of gold an "Orum," and the silver one an "Argent." These names are suggested by the Latin names Aurum and Argentum for the two metals.

OUR little Van Pelt is posing in New York hotels, and expressing himself kindly. But it must be understood that our little Van Pelt is not a dude.

THE first act is over, and the Curtin has fallen on Speaker Carlisle. The piece starts out clumsily.

THE Rev. Father Betts of St. Louis, who preached the funeral sermon over the late Rev. Father Jardine, the supposed suicide, took occasion to arraign the church authorities. The inference is that the Rev. Father Betts is a little sensitive about the interference of the authorities himself.

THE type-setting match in Chicago is attracting little attention, but it has a special attraction for the grand old liars who constitute a small portion of the printing fraternity of the old days who sit back and tell of the enormous "strings" they made when they were young, in all kinds of type from nonpareil up to long primer. It brings out reminiscences of Page of New Orleans, and John Bailey of the Upper Mississippi, and Bill Mason, and a long list of worthies who had a reputation for swiftness. Poor old John Bailey! How he would laugh when he told about an ambitious young printer in a Missouri town who really believed himself to be fast, and who burst into tears when John emptied two sticks to his one. There are probably more odd geniuses among the printers than in any other class. There was old Ralph Walsingham, who died a few years ago while on a periodical spell of sobriety. His adventures would have filled a volume. An Englishman by birth, he served as a private in the British army at Bengal for a number of years; deserted, and as a sailor before the mast visited most of the countries of the known world, finally bringing up in what he called this "bloody country." He was not a rapid but an accurate type-setter. At one time he scraped an acquaintance with the janitor of the custom-house in St. Louis, and the two had a bottle of whisky concealed in the basement. Going in to interview this one cold night, the door, which fastened with a spring, closed behind them, and they were prisoners. The janitor had a wooden leg, and Ralph, growing chilly in the night and the whisky having run out, took advantage of a drunken slumber on the part of the guardian, unscrewed his wooden leg and chopped it up for kindling. When they were finally released the jaintor was dragging himself around on all-fours, or all-threes, rather, breathing threatenings of slaughter against the man who had performed the surgical operation. Another of the noted characters in the West is Busby, better kown as "Tramping Busby." He it was who, taking refuge in a country school-house during one of his many raids through the country, was aroused from his early slumbers by the ingress of a party who came to hear a temperance lecturer. Busby skillfully mixed with the early arrivals, and no one knew that he had preceded the rest, although there was some guessing at who the Good Samaritan could have been who built a fire in the stove. No one had ever seen the expected lecturer, and the crowd very naturally believed Busby was the man. The temperance lecturer not arriving, Busby did not disappoint them. He arose and delivered a terribly realistic temperance lecture. When he depicted the sufferings of the inebriate when left without his stimulant his tongue got so dry that he could scarcely speak, and when he told of the ecstasy that swelled the drunkard's bosom when the welcome bottle was placed in his hands he addressed his audience from the standpoint of personal experience. He electrified his audience. A contribution was taken up, Busby went home with one of the deacons, and the next morning started on his way rejoicing. But he was so worked up over his own eloquence that he afterward admitted he could never have worried through that night if he had not had a good dram left in the bottle he carried in his pocket.

COL. MAPLESON'S English opera—in Italian—is doing as well in Boston as Theodore Thomas' "American opera"—in German—in New York. The great musical want of the country, now unfilled, is German opera. Perhaps we should get a little English in it.

SENATOR PAYNE cannot be too swift in demanding that the charges made against him by Col. Donavin be investigated. In fact, such a demand is imperative on the part of Senator Payne. If Senator Payne reads the newspapers he must see that sentiment in this direction is remarkably unanimous. This is one of the cases where Senatorial dignity is by no means shield enough for the emergency.

TICE'S Almanac, published many years after his death by a couple of gentlemen who studied his theory of the weather, has the following among its forecasts for January: "From the 3d to the 13th a series of storms of more than ordinary severity will cross the continent. Each of these storms will be followed by a day or two of clear and severely cold weather, with strong winds from the northwest. Those living in the North will do well to prepare for very deep snows and unusually severe weather during this series of storms. The Southern States will be likely to have heavy rains, and the extreme South tornadoes. From the 4th to the 11th severe northeast gales will be frequent on the New England coast and in the lake region."

This is not exactly a shot in the bull's eye, but it is nearer than the average weather prophecy is to the mark, and it is only fair to notice the fact. Prof. Tice was extensively laughed at while alive for his pretensions, and especially as having claimed to be the (a) discoverer of Vulcan. Perhaps he will be pleased to see that his theories enable his followers to make a ten-strike now and then, if only by such a happy accident as that which directed the arrow of King Ahab, though the bow was drawn at a venture.

OF successful competitors in civil-service examinations it is shown that 98 per cent received only a common-school education. The fact is notable merely because it indicates that the examinations must have been tolerably practical. It has been charged that their character has been such as to bar out all but college men.

GEN. BRADY of political and star-route fame has not much money left but owns a farm in Virginia through which runs a stream where clams are abundant. A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* thinks the General may retire to this farm and there await comfortably and quietly the time when his varied career will have been forgotten. We infer from this that Brady, with all his faults, is one of the few who can appreciate the clam which follows the storm.

THE portraits of ex-Judge David S. Terry, who has married Sarah Althea Hill, show him to be an individual retaining a great deal of his old pugnacity. There is a fighting chance that the Judge may remain the head of the family.

SYDNEY ROSENFELD is applying for injunctions in Philadelphia. Now, Sydney Rosenfeld is nothing but a particularly energetic person from abroad, with a faculty for getting into trouble and wiggling out of it, but he has succeeded, within a year, in acquiring, by one means or another, a national notoriety which ought soon to have a pecuniary value. There is a similarity, by the way, only partially in personal character but wonderfully in personal appearance, between Sydney Rosenfeld and a New York editor. The editor should, for the mere likeness' sake, have a sympathy for Rosenfeld and look out for him—and he does.

A LITTLE newspaper criticism has a very healthy effect on even the most thick-skinned public body, as witness the course of the Board of Education at its last meeting. It decided to readvertise for school desks in order to get better and cheaper ones than those recommended by its committee; it in effect rescinded previous action in this matter. It ordered the opening of a public-school building that has been lying idle for months without reason and changed the district boundaries, as suggested by THE TRIBUNE, so as to distribute equally the school population to the school buildings; and it refused to accept the bids of the lowest contractors for a new building because the aggregate was too high—$53,000—though previously $56,000 and $57,000 were not thought too much for similar buildings. If the board will now decide to do away with useless ornamentation and the dancing-hall upper floor for this and other buildings, the cost will be further reduced to from $40,000 to $45,000 per school. The Board of Education is to be commended for its new economical spirit. Let it be more general and long sustained and the public will have reason to be thankful.

A "REFORM" County Commissioner cannot afford to have any goods for county use bought at his own store. It is in bad taste—which perhaps a Commissioner cannot understand—and, more than this, it smacks of something wrong. A County Commissioner who has regard for his reputation cannot afford to have goods for county use bought at his own store.

WE wish to call the attention of Van Pelt and his following "of 65,000" that Postmaster Judd has been confirmed. Mr. Judd is now in a position to look upon Mr. Van Pelt as a particularly bad egg, and to say so. Mr. Judd, it is understood, has made some remark to this effect already.

CURRENT NOTES.

"There is another cold wave coming," remarked Mr. Fangle to his wife last night. "Where from?" asked the lady. "From the Northwest, where they all come from." "Why do all the cold waves come from the Northwest, my dear?" "O, because there is so much coolness between St. Paul and Minneapolis."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

The patriotism of Brooklyn boys develops early, and they take a lively interest in public affairs. This dialog occurred at the breakfast-table of one of our prominent lawyers a day or two ago: "Is it true, father, that the Dolphin is a success?" "I believe that is the decision, my son." "Then why don't we declare war?"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"William, my son," said the old man, as he walked with him toward the depot, "you have been appointed an Indian Agent. Promise me in the most solemn manner that you will never take one penny belonging to the Government." "I promise, father." Two years later, when he came home and bought a couple of farms and began the erection of a $30,000 house, he remarked: "I have kept my promise, father; I have made all this wealth by cheating the Indians."—*Wall Street News.*

Here is a good election story from the East End, which has not, I think, been reported: Col. Cowan (of the Volunteers) was reminding the independent electors of Mile End that he had "done the State some service." Then, with virtuous pride, the gallant Alderman put the question to himself. "What have I given you?" Before he could reply, a voice from the distance shouted, "You guv me three months, Mr. Halderman."—*London Truth.*

"I see the papers have a good deal to say about Jay Gould leaving the street," said Mrs. Fangle. "Yes, they have," replied her husband. "Well, I think he did just right, and I wish a great lot of other men would leave the street. This thing of having to pass between two files of loafers every time a lady goes down-town is disagreeable, and I hope that others will follow Mr. Gould's example."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

A very pretty little girl, only 3 years old, attracted the attention of passengers in a New York train for this city the other day, and finally one gentleman succeeded in getting her upon his knees. "Where are you going, sissy?" he inquired. "I'm doin' to Hartford," said the child; adding eagerly, "I've dot on a new pair of flannel drawers! Did you ever have a pair of flannel drawers?" Further inquiries were smothered in the laughter of everybody within hearing.—*Hartford Times.*

One of the best known professors of Harvard College is an instructor in Greek. A few days ago his wife gave a reception. The evening was passing pleasantly and the talk was confined to Greek art and dress and the language of the country. Finally a sophomore engaged in conversation with the lady about Greek art, and pleased with the attention shown him, looked around condescendingly to his classmates; then addressing her said with a self-satisfied air: "By the way, speaking of Greek art, have you seen the Mikado yet?"—*Chicago Rambler.*

PERSONALS.

Millionaire Mackay has gone to Paris to make the acquaintance of his new grandson.

E. P. Fabbri, the retiring partner of the banking-house of Drexel, Morgan & Co., goes to Italy to enjoy his $4,000,000 fortune.

Parke Godwin is now nearing 70. His massive head is covered with a mane of snow-white hair, but he is seemingly as energetic as work as ever.

Labouchère is unhappy because in Irving's "Faust" the redeemed Margaret is wafted to Heaven on an inclined plane instead of following a vertical line.

Mr. Robert Graves, who died at his Brooklyn residence last week, was not only the largest wall-paper manufacturer in America but a liberal art patron, possessing a fine collection of foreign and native paintings. He was a firm friend and patron of the Spanish painter Escosura, who was his guest when he visited America. Mr. Graves is stated to have left a fortune of $7,000,000.

George W. Hoffman, an old citizen of Detroit, Mich., died the 6th inst. in his 76th year. His father was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the War of 1812-'15, and his brother was Commissary-General of prisoners during the War of the Rebellion. Mr. Hoffman came to Detroit in 1837 as cashier of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railway, and subsequently became General State Agent of the Ætna Fire-Insurance Company. His second wife, who survives him, is a cousin of United States Senator Palmer.

The first volume of the posthumous works of Victor Hugo, the publication of which has been delayed owing to various causes, will probably appear in February next. It will be called "Le Théâtre en Liberté," and will contain dramatic pieces in verse—one being in three acts, and the others in one only. Auguste Vacquerie and Paul Meurice will afterwards publish a collection of verses, most of which were written not when the poet was growing old, as some suppose, but in his prime. This collection will appear most likely in May.

At a recent reception held by Baroness Burdett-Coutts in London Patti sang the [illegible] aria from "Don Giovanni." At its conclusion an elderly lady stepped up to her and told her that she considered her singing of Mozart's music somewhat hurried—supplementing her remarks by telling the diva that she was Jenny Lind-Goldschmidt. Patti seemed slightly disturbed at first, but, recovering herself, quietly retorted: "I know you were once a celebrated singer. Grandfather used to speak of you." Jenny Lind retired crushed and discomfited. Patti is a lively [illegible] of 44.

FROM THE FOREIGN MAILS.

Emperor William has bestowed the Order of the Black Eagle set with diamonds on Count Pückler, who has resigned the post of High Court Marshal owing to his advanced age. Count Pückler, who is only half a year the Emperor's junior, having been born Dec. 24, 1797, is a well-known figure in Berlin society. He is succeeded by Count Frederic Perponcher, who has hitherto held the office of Court Marshal.

In the last House of Commons the United Kingdom Alliance counted 248 members who had promised to support one or other form of "local option." In the new House it will have [illegible] an increase of 100. As many as 203 have promised to vote for a direct popular veto on the issue of licenses. The party of temperance is divided politically in the following fashion: Liberals, [illegible]; English and Welsh Conservatives, [illegible]; Scotch Conservatives, 5; Irish Conservatives, [illegible]; [illegible]alists, 2.

The circulation of the London [illegible] is now confined to clubs, hotels, restaurants, [illegible] who hire it to read, a very limited class of business-men, and families of exceptional [illegible] but thousands coming under the latter head do not take it. It is no doubt always glanced over [illegible] few persons actually read through its [illegible]

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... William has bestowed the Order ...k Eagle set with diamonds on Count ... has resigned the post of High Court ...g to his advanced age. Count Pück... ...nly half a year the Emperor's junior, ... born Dec. 24, 1797, is a well-known ...lin society. He is succeeded by Count ...rponcher, who has hitherto held the ...rt Marshal.

...st House of Commons the United ...iance counted 248 members who had ...support one or other form of "local ...the new House it will have 348—an ...0. As many as 203 have promised to ...direct popular veto on the issue of ...the party of temperance is divided ...the following fashion: Liberals, 322 ...Welsh Conservatives, 3; Scotch Co... ...; Irish Conservatives, 16; Nationa...

...lation of the London Times is ...to clubs, hotels, restaurants, person... ...o read, a very limited class of busi... ...d families of exceptional affluence ...s coming under the latter head do not ...no doubt always glanced over—fo... ...ctually read through its yards of

price—by the majority of Peers and members of the House of Commons. The effect of the new enfranchisement will be to diminish its influence still further, as the new voters know nothing of it. While, however, its circulation declines, or at best stagnates, it probably is as an advertising medium more valuable than ever. The London morning paper having the widest circulation among the well-educated class is the Conservative *Standard.*

The French Government has coined a new dollar for circulation in Tonquin in the East. Specimens of the new coin are to be seen in London, and it appears to be exactly the same as the Mexican dollar in weight, size, and fineness. The superscription, however, is different, and this it is which inspires the criticism, by those who know the Chinese, that the latter will reject it, and will say, "No wantee China side." It will be remembered that the United States formerly coined a trade dollar for circulation in the East; but its deficiency in fineness (371¼ grains instead of 377¼ grains) soon became apparent to the astute natives, and they reverted to the Mexican dollar, large quantities of which are still sent to China. It remains to be seen whether the dollar provided by the French Government will be more successful.

An inquest was held at the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots, near Redhill, concerning the death of William Arthur Hawley, aged 20 years, an inmate of that institution. Dr. Cobbold, the Medical Superintendent, stated that the deceased was admitted the 21st of May, 1883, in a feeble state of health, dribbling at the mouth, and very thin. He had a vicious appetite and was unable to speak or dress himself. Witness had made a post-mortem examination and found the stomach very much enlarged, and in it he discovered a large roll of foreign substance, consisting of human hair, horsehair, and cocoanut fibre, and a few dead leaves, the whole weighing two pounds and a quarter and completely blocking up the stomach. Witness was aware that the deceased had a habit of pulling out his own hair, but did not know that he swallowed it. He was almost baldheaded through that habit. It would have been quite impossible for him to have forced the quantity of hair and fibre witness had mentioned down his throat at one time. It must have been going on for years. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S—SALVINI IN "CORIOLANUS."

The character of Coriolanus is so positive and so one-sided that it can excite but little discussion and can offer no problem to the poetic imagination. It is in its narrowness, its concentration of purpose, and its practical best the antithesis of Hamlet, which is a many-faceted gem refracting all gleams of feeling or of thought. Indeed, the poet was in the play of "Coriolanus" more the playwright than the dramatist, following Plutarch to the letter, and therefore producing what is (compared with such superb plays as "Othello") more of a copy than a creation. That Sig. Salvini last night showed in his conception a thorough grasp of the limited conditions of the rôle was naturally to be expected; but while he was heroic in appearance, superb in valor, and grandly the man in the one great virtue of filial devotion, there was something which one can only describe as general coloring which struck one as strange. It was so in "Othello"; for there, too, one felt what to English-speaking people is an overintensity of tone in the voicing of emotion. It might as well be confessed here that the slight but palpable misunderstanding which exists between Sig. Salvini and those who carefully watch his acting is due to no inadequacy in his great and old-school art, but to imperfect sympathy on the part of his auditors. Shakspeare did not write like a Roman author; still less like a modern Italian. He gave English coloring to all his writings, and all the actors who have interpreted his works have intensified the national hue. When, therefore, an Italian tragedian (between English and German thought there is, of course, less distance than between English and Italian) interprets a familiar rôle and does it through a tropically-hued imagination, one cannot praise him with enthusiasm, though judgment insists that he be criticised with justice.

Strange that an Italian should give so grand a portrayal of Coriolanus as that beheld last night; for it is only necessary to peruse Macaulay's "Machiavelli" to know the distance that intervenes between Italy and old Rome. Coriolanus is brawn and muscle; Italy has long been held as the incarnation of intellectual subtlety. If there be one thing that one missed in the interpretation of last night it was the distinction of caste. Coriolanus was everything that the hot-headed, brave-hearted man should be; but should he not have been something more? Should not the difference have been marked between proud plebeian and proud patrician? A flaw like this may be granted as doubtful; as for the merits of the personation there was no mistaking them. It was, in the first place, a Roman of flesh and blood—not made of wood. How many an English-speaking tragedian has thought that to be classic it was necessary to approach as nearly as possible to the immobility of a chilly statue. Sig. Salvini was all force and fire, and his unflagging vitality was the soul of the personation. Passion with him was as magnificent in restraint as in explosiveness. "Ye common cry of curs," was partly delivered seated, and with a hissing intensity that flashed upon one at the moment as more Italian than Roman. An admirable feature was the insight which the actor showed into the love that Coriolanus bore to his mother. The tenderness of the rough soldier for the woman that raised him in Spartan rigor was affecting because it demonstrated what Shakspeare has so well emphasized—that the mother could see the shortcomings of the son's character, while the son could see no fault in hers. The Italian tinge of the whole portrayal was very evident, by the way, in the scene where Coriolanus solicits in mocking tone the suffrages of the people. There was an edge put upon the bitter taunts somewhat too subtle for the Roman nature that was so open and so rude. Sig. Salvini, it may be said in conclusion, has added a great rôle to his repertory. All that can be said in dispraise of it is that it is not Anglo-Roman. It is to be hoped that taste in this country is not sufficiently petrified as to regard this difference as a fault.

For a traveling combination of which little is expected the play was well put on the boards. Mrs. Foster, though afflicted with a stagy utterance, was sufficiently forcible. Cominius, Sicinius Velutus, and Menenius were parts well taken respectively by Messrs. Lane, Constantine, and Colville. Tonight the bill will be "The Outlaw;" otherwise known as "Morte Civile."

M'CAULL COMES BACK AT ROSENFELD.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Sydney Rosenfeld walked into Magistrate Durham's office by the side of a constable today. The magistrate read to Mr. Rosenfeld a legal document with Manager John A. McCaull's autograph on the bottom. This document was an affidavit setting forth that Mr. Rosenfeld and Herman Nunnemacher had, in October last, maliciously conspired together with other unknown persons to harass, annoy, defraud, and extort money from the deponent. Upon the affidavit a warrant had been issued for Mr. Rosenfeld's arrest. Col. McCaull was present, and both were represented by counsel. A number of theatrical people were present.

Col. McCaull said: "While my company was playing the 'Black Hussar' in Milwaukee Rosenfeld brought suit half an hour before the matinée performance. Rosenfeld and Nunnemacher went about the streets boasting that they would stop all performances by suit in every city in which it was attempted to be produced. They have been enjoined by me from interfering in this way in Milwaukee, Chicago, and New York. Rosenfeld has no claim to the 'Black Hussar.' He has followed me to Philadelphia and annoyed me. In Milwaukee Rosenfeld told me Nunnemacher had furnished money to bring suit against me. It was a suit for damages, and Rosenfeld told me he would follow me all over the United States."

Bail was fixed at $1,000, which was furnished.

NAVIGATION STOPPED IN THE JAMES RIVER.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—Navigation in the James River is entirely stopped by the ice-blockade. The steamer Old Dominion, for New York, was caught in the ice several miles below the city, and at last accounts remained ice-bound. The steamer Ashland, for Philadelphia, which left the same day, is also probably blockaded in the river.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Will the Irish Viceroyalty Be Abolished?—A Plan to Bounce Bradlaugh.

Emperor William Rejoices at the Prevailing Peace in Europe—Amnesty in France.

Mysterious Murder in a Railway-Car—A Cabinet Crisis in Bavaria—The Samoan Grab.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE VICEROYALTY OF IRELAND WILL PROBABLY BE ABOLISHED—LIBERAL CONFERENCES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—Lord Salisbury's prolonged stay at Osborne House attracts universal attention among the politicians. All day today his official residence in Downing street has been thronged by Cabinet Ministers, Under-Secretaries, and other important officials, many of whom had called to fulfill appointments personally made by the Premier. No information could be obtained as to his movements until late this afternoon, when a dispatch was received from Osborne which stated that the Premier would return to London in time to preside at the Cabinet council summoned to meet at 2:30 p. m tomorrow. It is known that his chief object in waiting upon the Queen at this time was to obtain her Majesty's consent to the suspension of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland. His long detention at Osborne caused a rumor, which found its way into the evening papers, that the Queen had refused to allow the Viceroyalty to remain vacant on the ground that her imperial office would thus be shorn of some of its state and consequence. This rumor is probably untrue, for Lord Salisbury would not have allowed his plans to become public if he had not been assured of the Queen's acquiescence.

The reported resignation of Lord Carnarvon is today attributed by friends of the Cabinet to illness caused by the worry attending his post in Ireland, and by others to the projected abolition of the office of Lord-Lieutenant. The true reason probably is the drafting of the boycotting bill resolved on by the Cabinet. On this bill there is a serious division of opinion, and persistency in the intention to introduce it into Parliament is certain to lead to further resignations, that of Lord Randolph Churchill probably among the first.

The *Daily Telegraph* says: "The Government will introduce a bill in Parliament abolishing the office of Viceroy of Ireland. It is knowledge of this fact that induces the Earl of Carnarvon to resign the Lord Lieutenancy."

The Earl of Carnarvon's retirement as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland will probably soon be followed by that of Sir William Hart-Dyke as Chief Secretary, when Mr. Edward Stanhope will become Chief Secretary.

The feeling among the Tories that greater stringency is necessary in Ireland to protect Loyalists and suppress boycotting is daily becoming stronger and more outspoken. Every day's delay in announcing the Government's Irish plans will intensify this feeling and add to the peril of the situation in Ireland. If a strong hand is really needed to control that country, it is evident that Lord Carnarvon must be retired in some way. He is nearly 75 years old, is constitutionally timid, is a sufferer from insomnia, and has long been in a state of nervous prostration, according to the statements of his friends. Ever since he first took command in Ireland he has worn a bullet-proof vest. This precaution was taken at the urgent entreaty of his wife. He has no desire to cling to office, and his undated letter of resignation is in Lord Salisbury's possession. But there is no other Peer in the Tory ranks who is at once competent, available, and willing to take the office. Moreover, if Lord Salisbury were to make a new appointment now it would stimulate the Earl of Kilmorey's followers in the Lords and the Radicals in the Commons to immediately press the motion to abolish the Dublin Castle Government altogether. Their guns will be spiked if the office is left vacant for the present, and the office itself, with its vast salary and patronage, will still be in the gift of the Government to be bestowed upon some faithful worker after the present excitement has blown over. Lord Salisbury's intention now is to accept the resignations of Lord Carnarvon, and of Sir William Hart-Dyke as Chief Secretary for Ireland, leave the Lord Lieutenancy vacant, and appoint the Hon. Edward Stanhope, now President of the Board of Trade, to the Secretaryship.

Says another correspondent: "The resignation of Lord Carnarvon was the principal topic this afternoon in the lobbies, the library, and refreshment rooms of the House of Commons, and especially among the Irish members, few of whom believe it possible that the Lord-Lieutenancy is to be abolished forthwith. The majority accept the announcement as true, but are divided in opinion whether to regard it as an unmixed blessing or as something to deplore and constituting another Irish grievance. Several Irish members deeply regretted the change on the ground that the resignation of Lord Carnarvon left affairs for the time in Ireland to be administered by three gentlemen, two of whom were known to be fervid anti-National-Leaguers. It meant that Lord Carnarvon's mild rule was to be superseded by the iron hands of Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, Commander-in-Chief; Vice-Chancellor Chatterton, and the Rt.-Hon. J. T. Bell, ex-Lord-Chancellor of Ireland. One of the trio is an Orangeman, it is asserted. Mr. Bell will be the executive official."

The Parliamentary writer for the *Telegraph* has interviewed Justin McCarthy, who says: "I personally prefer that the office should be done away with. Many of my party, however, think otherwise. To me the viceregal court appeared a hollow sham and delusion. It was aping royalty without royalty, and only bred around the castle a retinue of useless officials, parasites, and flunkies. They would do better without a Lord-Lieutenant, and he should be succeeded by a Governor-General, as in Canada."

The *Telegraph* concludes a long editorial on the situation thus: "The abolition of the viceroyalty can in no sense be regarded as the severance of a venerated link of the past. The burying of the hatchet would be a much more appropriate metaphor."

The *Daily News* has a long leader with a heading, for the first time in the history of the paper: "An Administration at Its Wits' End," suggested by the Carnarvon perplexity. In the course of the leader the *News* says, regarding the Irish Government, that Lord Salisbury could perhaps produce a plan, for he has bold, comprehensive qualities of character, but that he is afraid of Mr. Charles Lewis. It further says that Lord Wolseley is to be appointed to the military command of Ireland.

NOTES.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Sir Herbert E. Maxwell, Conservative member of Parliament for Wigtownshire, intends to again introduce his bill for the flogging of dynamiters.

Parliament will adjourn tomorrow until Wednesday.

It is stated on good authority that Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues have become reconciled; that Earls Spencer and Granville, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Hartington have given their assent to a course of tactics suggested by Gladstone, and that he will take the first chance to overthrow the Conservative Government.

Mr. Michael Davitt approves the proposition to buy out the Irish landlords, and suggests an Anglo-Irish Arbitration Commission to settle the terms of the purchase.

Leading Irishmen in London and Dublin have started a movement to raise a fund to present a testimonial to Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M. P., in recognition of his distinguished services to the Irish cause in Parliament, in successfully organizing the Irish vote in England, and also for his services to the cause in America. It will receive cordial support.

No application for new writs where the same member has been returned by two places will be made by the Parnellites until Mr. Parnell returns from Ireland early next week. Of the four members thus doubly elected, Mr. Gray will sit for Dublin and resign Carlow; Mr. T. P. O'Connor will sit for Liverpool and resign Galway; Mr. Healy will sit for Derry and resign Monaghan; and Mr. Arthur O'Connor will probably sit for Queen's County and resign Donegal.

The formal meeting of the Parnellite party has again been postponed till Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

It is asserted authoritatively this afternoon that the Government, acting upon the report of the legal advisers of the crown, have decided to take legal proceedings to oust Bradlaugh from his seat in the House of Commons. The main ground of the proceeding is that Bradlaugh has declared that the oath is not binding on his conscience.

Archbishop Walsh in an address at Dublin said that Mr. Parnell hoped to obtain a settlement of the Irish question from Mr. Gladstone. The speaker trusted that the hope would be realized and that the sad result would not be witnessed of desperate men—despairing of securing freedom by constitutional means—having recourse to dynamite and the dagger of the assasin.

The *Daily News* says there are rumors that the Government meditates a coup d' état in Ireland, and that among the changes contemplated is the appointment of Gen. Viscount Wolseley to be commander of the military forces there.

The *Daily News* says that the Irish leaders will probably support Mr. Gladstone through thick and thin.

Mr. Trevelyan, speaking at Corydon last night, warned the country against trusting such schemes as buying the Irish landlords out to any other than Mr. Gladstone, adding that otherwise financial disaster would ensue.

Mr. Gladstone had a long conference today at his residence in Carlton House Terrace with Earl Granville, the Marquis of Ripon, the Earl of Rosebery, and a few other Whig leaders. There was a general and rather desultory discussion of the Liberal policy, but no decision was reached as to the tactics to be adopted in Parliament. Mr. Gladstone entreated his colleagues to sanction a motion of want of confidence at the earliest possible moment, so as to force the fighting before the Tories had time to strengthen their intrenchments. This was opposed by a majority of the conference, and especially by the Liberal whips, who know that the Parnellites will accept the Government's Irish scheme and will support the Tories unless the Liberals bid higher, which is at present unlikely. As to foreign affairs, the Liberals are still hopelessly divided upon the annexation of Burmah, the Anglo-Turkish convention, and various other points.

GERMANY.

THE OPENING OF THE PRUSSIAN DIET—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S HEALTH.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—Emperor William opened the Prussian Diet today. In his speech his Majesty said:

I am grateful for the love and fidelity of my people, and for the benevolent sympathy which has been extended to me from foreign countries. Our foreign relations are friendly and support fully our belief that the peace of Europe is sure to continue.

The finances of Prussia are somewhat improved, but it will again be necessary to effect a loan. The loan, however, will be smaller than that issued in 1885.

The Emperor concluded by ascribing the depression in trade to overproduction, which, he said, it was impossible to prevent by legal measures. He announced that bills would be introduced for the construction of railways and canals, as well as other measures that would be designed to assure the development of the German people and prevent the Polish element from pressing Germans back.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—[Via Mackay-Bennett Cable to The Tribune.]—It was remarked today that the Emperor looked as well as at any time during the last ten years. He read a portion of his speech in a rotund and full chest voice, and with animation, and handed the document to Prince Bismarck with a graceful gesture. The Chancellor showed plainly that he also was quite well. He wore, in addition to other orders, the decoration recently conferred by the Pope.

The business portion of the Emperor's speech was read by Prince Bismarck. The absence of reference to relations with the Vatican is much commented upon.

FRANCE.

AMNESTY TO POLITICAL OFFENDERS—ASSASSINATED IN A RAILWAY CARRIAGE.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—President Grévy has signed a decree granting amnesty to persons convicted of political offenses since 1870, and reducing the sentences of many offenders against the common law.

President Grévy's message was sent to the Senate and Chamber of Deputies today. He thanks Congress for his reëlection, which, he says, proves that the country desires a stable government. A republic is, he says, the form of government for France. In view of the impotence and divisions of its opponents, it is essential that the Left should unite in order to realize important and necessary reforms. The Republic enjoys the high respect of Europe. France has helped in no small degree to maintain the peace of Europe. M. Grévy concluded by paying warm homage to the army and navy.

M. le Royer has been reëlected President of the Senate. He obtained a majority of 24.

The Prefect of the Department of the Eure was assasinated in a railway-carriage and his body thrown from the train while it was in motion. It is supposed that the motive for the murder was robbery. The name of the murdered Prefect was M. Barreme. He came to Paris to receive instructions from M. Sarrien, the new Minister of the Interior, and was returning to Evreut, Capital of the Department of Eure, when he was assasinated. The corpse was found with the eyes bandaged and the skull smashed in. The body lay between the rails on a bridge, and it is evident that the murderers intended to throw it into the Seine. M. Barreme's pocketbook, loose money, and watch were gone. A number of the most experienced detectives in Paris have been detailed to work up the case, but their search so far has resulted in finding no clew except that just prior to the starting of the train a gentleman inquired of the guards whether M. Barreme was aboard. On being answered in the affirmative he purchased a ticket and boarded the same train. M. Barreme was the father of a large family and was an excellent administrator. The various members of the Government have sent dispatches of condolence to his widow. The murder is the sole topic of the day. It is now known that he had a large sum of money in his possession. It is supposed that the murderers were disturbed in their operation of rifling the clothes of the dead man and overlooked a pocket containing 537 francs. The doctors who examined the body express the opinion that M. Barreme was murdered with a bludgeon and that the first blow killed him.

Paul Baudry, the French painter, has had a stroke of paralysis, and is believed to be dying.

M. de Lesseps will remain a fortnight at Panama. He declares that his task there is far easier than was the construction of the Suez Canal. He says that the Panama Canal will be completed by the end of 1888.

SAMOA.

WHAT GERMANY HAS TO SAY ABOUT THE ALLEGED SEIZURE—NO HARM MEANT.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Count von Hatzfeldt, the German Ambassador, had an interview today with the Marquis of Salisbury regarding the alleged seizure of Samoa by Germany. The Ambassador said he had been instructed by Prince Bismarck to assure Lord Salisbury that Germany would neither annex Samoa nor permanently interfere with the government of the islands.

BERLIN, Jan. 14.—The accuracy of the news already published regarding Germany's seizure of Samoa is not acknowledged in official circles. The statement is officially given out that the German Government has no intention of annexing the Samoan Islands. The incidents reported in the news dispatches are explained according to this statement as referring to the measures adopted by the German authorities to prevent King Malietoa from carrying out his illegal attempt to withdraw the guarantees he had given for the protection of German interests and rights. It is positively asserted that nothing can have occurred which will in any wise affect the existing treaties between the Samoan Government and Germany, England, or America.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

THE QUEEN BECOMING GIDDY IN HER OLD AGE—A FAILURE.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The Queen has commanded the production of M. Gounod's oratorio "Mors et Vita" at the Royal Albert Hall. Her Majesty will come from Windsor to attend the performance. This will be the Queen's first appearance in public in many years.

Messrs. Ponsford, Southall & Co., woolen warehouse-men, have failed, with liabilities of $300,000.

The British steamer Explorer, which sailed from Liverpool for New Orleans yesterday, was compelled to return to port. She encountered a heavy sea and several of her seamen were injured. They were placed in the hospital at Liverpool. The Explorer sailed again today.

A Government guardship stopped and inspected the British bark Charles S. Parnell while the latter was leaving Queenstown yesterday for St. John, N. B. The Parnell was subsequently allowed to proceed. The cause of her detention was the fact that her nationality could not be ascertained as she passed the guardship, owing to her flag being obscured by a large maple branch which hung down over it.

POOR IRELAND.

DUBLIN, Jan. 14.—The first meeting of the Dublin Socialist League was to have been held in Odd-Fellows' Hall this evening. The trustees were refused admission to the hall and the meeting was adjourned to a house near Wallington quay. A Russian Nihilist named Lippman, who opened the debate, advocated the use of the dagger in furthering the objects of the people in case of failure by other means. The meeting was orderly.

The state of desperation into which many of the Irish laboring people have been thrown by long-continued privations was illustrated today by an occurrence at Lismore, County Waterford. The Board of Guardians of the Lismore Poor-Law Union was holding its weekly meeting, when a crowd of laborers burst into the room and in menacing language demanded assistance for themselves and their families. They threatened that, unless help was soon forthcoming, they would plunder the neighboring farms in order to obtain means of subsistence.

WATERFORD, Jan. 14.—Two hundred able-bodied men, with their families, attended a meeting of the Board of Guardians today and demanded admission to the workhouse. They said they were starving and were unable to obtain work.

A CRAZY KING.

THE BAVARIAN MONARCH GETTING TO THE END OF HIS ROPE.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The King of Bavaria lives in strict seclusion. He will not give verbal orders, but conveys his instructions in writing and his attendants reply in like manner. The King absented himself from the gathering of the royal family at Christmas. It is hinted, even in Bavarian social circles, that his Majesty is insane.

The King of Bavaria has forbidden the Cabinet to interfere with his exchequer. The members of the Cabinet will all, therefore, resign.

[The debts of the King amount to 15,000,000 marks.]

CABLE NOTES.

Greece and Servia are negotiating for an alliance against Bulgaria.

Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, has left Calais for Windsor to enter the Jesuits' college at that place.

The snow-storm at Pesth has ceased. It will require a week's labor to restore the railways and telegraph lines to their normal condition.

Dr. Schwenenger, Prince Bismarck's physician, has been summoned to St. Petersburg by the Czar, for a consultation on his Majesty's health.

Count Rascon has been appointed Spanish Ambassador to London in the place of the Marquis de Casa Laiglesia, who has been transferred to Washington.

The King and Queen of the Netherlands gave audience yesterday to Mr. Bell, the new United States Minister. Mr. Bell, who was received with every honor, testified to the cordial feelings of the American people toward the people of the Netherlands.

The men arrested at Carthagena in connection with the rising at that place charge that the secretary of Zorilla and a Federal Republican named Galvez concocted the plot to seize Fort St. Julian. The supporters of Zorilla deny the truth of the story.

THE TYPE-SETTING CONTEST.

THE INTEREST CENTERED ON THE THIRD PLACE, McCANN AND BARNES BEING SURE TO LEAD—YESTERDAY'S RECORD.

Local interest in the contest for the type-setting championship appears to have narrowed down to a keen popular zest in the battle for third place, it having been demonstrated beyond the possibility of a doubt that none of the Chicago men will be anywhere near the two New-Yorkers at the finish. Hudson, Creevy, and Monheimer keep so close together that there is little to choose between them. Of the three Hudson is left in the rear at the close of every heat so far as gross composition goes, but always swings himself back into the lead by the rapidity with which he corrects his almost faultless proof. With regard to the coveted first place, McCann virtually concedes the battle to his grim-visaged rival, who has given utterance to a determination to wipe out the disgrace of his last defeat by the Irishman. Both Barnes and McCann are anxious to eclipse Arensberg's great New York record of 2,066 ems set in an hour, but neither of them intends to attempt it until the last day, and possibly the last heat, of the tournament.

When the first phalanx, consisting of McCann, Creevy, Hudson, and Monheimer, started in at 1 o'clock yesterday the full record of the first three days of the tournament stood as follows:

Contestant.	Amount set, ems.	Time corrected, minutes.	Net composition.
Barnes	17,555½	26¾	16,843
McCann	17,615	52¾	16,296½
Hudson	14,808	11¼	14,527
Monheimer	14,940½	23¾	14,359
Creevy	14,859½	21	14,310
Levy	15,487	48¼	14,277
De Jarnatt	14,610	42¾	13,527½

This phalanx quit work at 2:30, and Barnes, De Jarnatt, and Levy took up their sticks, the score for the afternoon, with proofs revised, being: McCann, 2,853½; Barnes, 2,848½; Monheimer, 2,493; Hudson, 2,350; Creevy, 2,333; De Jarnatt, 2,189½ ems. McCann's friends gave him a round of applause on learning that he had outstripped Barnes for the first time since the commencement of the tournament.

The score of the evening heat, with the proofs of the last three men uncorrected, was: McCann, 2,745; Creevy, 2,375; Hudson, 2,421½; Monheimer, 2,262½; De Jarnatt, 2,363; Barnes, 2,976; Levy, 2,658 ems. During the day Barnes gave some ingenious exhibitions of trick work, such as setting type with his case reversed, with his eyes blindfolded, and again with both his case reversed and eyes blindfolded, setting 500 ems in half an hour under the latter conditions.

THE GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—In the Assembly today a bill incorporating the Grant Monument Association and empowering it to hold $7,000,000 worth of property free of taxation was passed and sent to the Senate.

BRILLIANT AFFAIRS.

President Cleveland Gives His First State Dinner—The Distinguished Guests.

A Private Ball at the Residence of Mr. and Mrs. Henry, Chicago.

The Well-Known Society People Who Were Present—Some of the Toilets.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The arrangements for the state dinner at the White House this evening were on a magnificent scale. After assembling in the East Room the guests passed down the corridor and entered the dining-room in the following order:

President Cleveland and Mrs. Bayard, the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Vilas, Senator Edmunds and Mrs. McCullough, Senator Harris and Mrs. Edward Cooper, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Whitney, the Postmaster-General and Mrs. Sheridan, the Speaker of the House and Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. McCullough and Miss Weddell, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Carlisle, Admiral Rodgers and Mrs. D. Willis James, the Hon. Edward Cooper of New York and Miss Love, the Secretary of the Treasury and Miss Cleveland, who wore a gown of white satin, with court-train of white plush.

A departure from the usual order of things was observed in the arrangement of music furnished by the Marine Band. In place of the time-honored but hackneyed strains of "Hail to the Chief," which usually announces the approach of the President, the inspiring march from "The Mikado" was played.

THE PRIVATE BALL OF MR. AND MRS. ROBERT L. HENRY—WELL-KNOWN SOCIETY PEOPLE WHO WERE THERE.

Chicago society has seldom participated in a more beautiful or more brilliant entertainment than that given by Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Henry last night at their palatial residence, corner of Michigan avenue and Twenty-first street. It was a private ball, and as such was as perfect as wealth and good taste could render it. The spacious drawing-room or parlor was transformed into a temporary ball-room. The floor was covered with canvas, and in the hall, amidst the foliage of rare Oriental plants, was stationed an orchestra. The hour announced for the opening of the ball was 10 o'clock, and shortly before that time the guests began to arrive in rapid succession—in fact, the acceptances represented an unusually large proportion of those invited. Mrs. Henry was assisted in the reception and entertainment of the company by Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mrs. Allen P. Houston, and the Misses Norton of Louisville. Mrs. Henry was attired in a superb toilet of white brocade, the entire front of which was covered with pearls; pearl and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Harvey wore a pale green silk, diamond ornaments. Mrs. Houston, an exquisit toilet of light blue and brocade, diamonds. The Misses Norton of Louisville were attired in white tulle, pearl ornaments. The ball-room presented a scene of rare social brilliancy and animation, thronged, as it was, with the youth, beauty, and wealth of the city. During the evening supper was served in the dining-room, the large circular table displaying excellent taste and skill in its decoration and arrangement. The dainty menu served was as follows:

Oysters.
Timbals of Turkey with Mushrooms.
Boned Turkey. Salmon Mayonnaise.
Cold Meats.
Shrimp Salad. Chicken Salad.
Ices. Creams. Cakes.
Coffee. Chocolate.

Dancing continued until a late hour, when the guests dispersed, congratulating the host and hostess upon the success of the ball. Among those present were the following:

Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Allison Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Reibold, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Lancaster, Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McBirney, Mr. and Mrs. Watriss, Gen. and Mrs. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Williams, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Conger, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. McConnell, Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hoyne, Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Coburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pike, Gen. and Mrs. J. N. Schofield, Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaick, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. Starkweather, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. McLaury, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Conrad, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Bagley, Mr. and Mrs. Ferd W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. Roys, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Comes, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. James McKindley, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Judah, Mr. and Mrs. Eben Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Pincoff, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Willets, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Ackerman, Mr. and Mrs. John Aling, Mr. and Mrs. Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Diblee, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Gillette, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Waller, Mr. and Mrs. Horatio N. May, Mr. and Mrs. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Bregs, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Geddes, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Kelley, Mr. and Mrs. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Badger, Mr. and Mrs. N. Campbell, Gen. and Mrs. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Streeter, Mr. and Mrs. George Mills Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. S. Marsh, Mrs. A. E. McNeil, Mr. and Mrs. Hempstead Washburne, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Brittain, Mr. and Mrs. Hickox, Mr. and Mrs. Sumwalt, Judge Dunlevy, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Roloson, Mrs. Asay, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Laflin, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Green, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Meeker, Mr. Arthur J. Caton, Mr. and Mrs. George Young, Mrs. Julia Heyworth, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tuttle, Mrs. Cortheil, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. X. L. Otis, Miss Seeberger, Miss Kelley, Miss Gould, Miss Kent, Miss Buck, Miss Aliing, Miss Hills, the Misses Campbell, the Misses Rozet, the Misses Norton, Miss De Koven, Miss Whiting, Miss Noble, Miss Chetlain, Miss Enders, Miss Gresham, Miss Shreve, Miss Gardner, Miss Wells, Miss Farnsworth, Miss Emory, Miss Spruance, the Misses Mulligan, Miss Henderson, the Misses McLaughlin, Miss Gray, the Misses Lay, the Misses Kimball, Miss Maybury, Miss Rumsey, the Misses Carter, Miss Martin, the Misses Johnston, Miss Bryant, Miss Murdoch, Miss Lane, Miss Corthell, Miss Hammond, Miss Brown, Miss Haskell, Miss Harrison, Miss Scofield, Miss Otis, Miss Gillette, the Misses Henderson, Miss Deere, Miss Hoyne, Miss Vandervoort, New York; Miss Mitchell, Miss Currier, Miss Coffin, Miss Van Schaick, the Misses Monroe, Miss Corwith, Mrs. Dr. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hadduck, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitehead, Mr. Bowen, Mr. John J. Knickerbocker, Mr. C. Fred Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Brown, Mr. G. M. Alexander, Mr. W. H. Sard, Mr. F. B. Tuttle, Mr. James Sheridan Faulds of Louisville, Mr. F. S. Peabody, Mr. Abbott L. Adams, Mr. Carter, Mr. William Borden, Mr. S. Farwell, Mr. Andrews, Mr. E. L. Groff, Col. Huntington W. Jackson, Dr. Samuel Jones, Mr. Ed Adams, Mr. Adrian Honoré, Mr. R. W. Hamill, Mr. H. H. Walker, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Arthur Towne, Mr. C. F. Otis, Mr. William Monroe, Mr. McClelland.

LYNCHERS ARE AFTER HIM.

EPPS, THE INDIANA MURDERER, IN DANGER OF BEING STRUNG UP TO A LIMB.

BLOOMFIELD, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Epps, the murderer of James Dobson, arrived here this evening at 9:30 o'clock. Trouble was avoided by bringing Epps in at an unexpected time. Five hundred people crowded the country church where only a few hours before the body of Dobson had been lying. They swore the crime should be avenged. Pickets were sent out after Epps, who, it was understood, was coming in a sleigh, and when they returned and reported that Epps had been taken by rail the excitement was intense. A committee of five is in town arranging for a lynching. It is believed a crowd is now organized to hang the prisoner. Epps has been either crying or praying all day. He repeats that he killed Dobson, but that he had no motive, having been asleep at the time. The prisoner will be taken to Knox County for safety.

JUDGE WHITE'S REPLY.

INDIANA, Pa., Jan. 14.—Judge White today filed his answer to the petition of his brother Alexander, in which he was charged with fraudulently altering the records in the case, and with having in his possession the alleged altered will of his mother. The Judge admits in his answer that he substituted a late-drawn-up paper for the one that was on record, and which he had sworn to. He denies the alteration of the will, and says the charge is false and scandalous. He produced the papers demanded by the petition of his brother. They include the original and substituted answers, which differ materially.

THE BOXMAKERS.

MORE ACTS OF VIOLENCE—ARMED NON-UNION MEN—THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR ON THE STRIKE.

One of Maxwell Brothers' teamsters was in the habit of going home every night by way of Throop street, south of Twenty-second. Until Wednesday he was unmolested, but that night about 5 o'clock he was going home, all muffled up so as to hide his face, when he was approached by a young man who caught him round the waist and threw him to the ground, kicking him about the head and face. When the teamster tried to rise his assailant drew a revolver and fired several shots at him, none of which, an eye-witness said, struck him. The police did not know who the parties in the affray were, as no one had reported anything to them about it.

Louis Duffy and Frank Bard, who are non-union men, while on their way home, drew revolvers on several strikers and threatened to shoot them if they persisted in following them. The strikers claim that they were walking peaceably along, and that the two men approached them and said they would shoot if they made another step. They said the revolvers had the stamp of the First Regiment Cavalry on them. The non-union men were arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, and when brought before Justice Ingersoll yesterday morning their cases were continued for a week.

The return of spring weather has brought the strikers out again, and the force of police in the vicinity of the mills has been increased. The men have received orders to keep the corners clear and not let the strikers gather in crowds in the neighborhood. The Boxmakers' Assembly has not taken any action yet in regard to the boycotting of Maxwell's customers. One of the Knights of Labor said last night:

"I noticed in an afternoon paper that Richard Griffiths, the Vice-President of the Knights of Labor, said that the general body of that organization does not support the Maxwell strikers. This is a fabrication, for the sympathy of all the other members is always with us. We have not called on Mr. Griffiths for aid, and I don't think we shall have to. A great many strikes have not been sanctioned by the Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. They will give us all the support we require when we ask them for it. This report about the ironworkers, molders, and machinists holding meetings in which to condemn the action of the strikers in opposing the introduction of machinery is all bosh. It would put them in a very queer and ridiculous light to kick against the ousting of imperfect machines, of which not more than 200 would be made in this country. This report is only a straw at which a drowning man is grasping."

Master-Workman Kelly said he had seen Mr. Griffiths and that he had told him he spoke at first without having given the matter any thought, but he had told Mr. Kelly he would give him all the aid in his power. He had only told the reporter that he had heard of no general boycott, and the interview was exaggerated.

Henry T. Maxwell of Maxwell Bros. was asked last night if it was true that the two employés of his firm arrested night before last were armed with revolvers bearing the mark of the First Cavalry, of which Mr. Maxwell is Major. He said he did not believe it was true. The story might have been circulated by persons wishing to injure the reputation of the firm, and from the fact that he was an officer in the regiment, coupled with the fact that many of his employés were armed, it might be concluded that the arms were furnished the men out of the armory of the First Cavalry. But this supposition was without any basis in fact. The employés had been molested and ill-treated by the strikers to such a degree that every man who worked at the factory took his life in his hands, and, if he could afford it, bought a revolver. The nailers always left the shop in a body and arrived there the same way in order to keep the strikers in awe by their numbers. The firm had nothing to do with arming the men, they did it on their own responsibility. He offered to pay $5 for every revolver with the mark of the First Cavalry found in the possession of an employé of his firm.

CLEVELAND GOING DRY.

AN ICE-GORGE ALMOST COMPLETELY SHUTS OFF HER WATER-SUPPLY, AND THE WORST MAY NOT YET BE OVER.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—According to the signal service reports Cleveland was the point of lowest temperature in the United States last night, the mercury descending to 8° below zero. Ice began to form yesterday in the tunnel leading to the water-works crib on Lake Erie, and the city today was threatened with a disastrous water-famine. The supply of water at the crib began to grow small yesterday, and at one time in the evening the gage registered a sudden fall of three feet in a few minutes. Later two of the four pumping-engines were stopped, the supply of water affording work for only the remaining two. This morning hundreds of dwellings in the higher part of the city found the supply of water cut off. Many down-town business-houses were compelled to stop their elevators and in other ways make an economical use of water. The city infirmary was one of the first places where the supply failed entirely. At 1 o'clock this afternoon only one engine was at work, but towards evening the supply improved somewhat. One cause of the trouble is that consumers have allowed the water to run in the night to avoid the freezing of pipes, thus increasing the consumption from 12,000,000 to 38,000,000 gallons. The fire department is relying chiefly upon the chemical engines to extinguish small fires, using water only in case of absolute necessity. This evening the one pump working is almost dry. All the reservoirs in the city are empty but one, and that contains barely 6,000,000 gallons, which will be reserved for use in case of a fire. The cause of the trouble is the accumulation of ice around the entrance to the tunnel at the water-works crib, situated about a mile and a half out in the lake. Efforts are being made to remove the obstructions, but so far without success. If these attempts fail the city will be without water until the weather moderates. There is a solid mass of ice accumulated over the tunnel-shaft nine feet in thickness.

At 11 o'clock tonight the water-works officials had given up all hope of removing the ice from the standpipe before tomorrow. The pipe is ninety feet in hight and nine feet in diameter, and is packed full of ice. It may be necessary to wait until the weather becomes warmer and the ice thaws, for it seems almost an impossibility to remove the obstruction by any mechanical process. The West and South sides are without water, and this is the case with the East Side except on streets along the direct mains from the reservoirs. People who have wells are using the water therefrom, and those who are fortunate enough to possess a cistern drink rain water. Others are compelled to melt snow. Manufacturing establishments that depended on city water for their boilers were shut down, and tonight water is being hauled from the river and lake to supply establishments that must run at night. The city is in a perilous position. Should a fire break out in the business part of the city the department could do nothing with it. They could get no water, and the only apparatus that could be called into service would be two or three chemical engines.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AN EDITOR'S RESIDENCE GOES UP IN FLAME AND SMOKE—SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The residence of E. B. Buck, editor of the *Enquirer* of this city, burned this evening with most of the contents. Insured for $2,000 in the Rockford of Rockford, Ill.; contents insured for $1,000 in the Concordia.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—At Chippewa Falls, the solid brick school-building, erected last season at a cost of $20,000, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $18,000; insurance $14,500.

BLAZES IN CHICAGO.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out at No. 259 West Randolph street, owned by H. W. King and occupied by Wayman & Murphy as a carriage factory. The fire was caused by an overheated stove. The damage to the building was $200 and to contents $400.

John De Koven woke up at an early hour yesterday morning and found his elegant residence at No. 402 Dearborn avenue full of smoke. An alarm was sounded from his private box and the Fire Department extinguished a small fire in the basement, which had been caused by a pile of rags igniting from the furnace.

The sleeper "Boudoir la Favorite" of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad caught fire while standing on the tracks at the rear of the cavalry armory on Michigan avenue and was damaged about $50.

MAKING ROOM FOR A DEMOCRAT.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Jan. 14.—F. J. Richardson (Republican), Collector of Customs at this port, has voluntarily resigned.

HE MUST DIE.

The Slayer of Miss Lydia Burnett of Morganfield, Ky., Is to Be Hanged.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A private telegram from Frankfort, Ky., says that the Court of Appeals has confirmed the decision of Union County Circuit Court in the case of Robert Silas Fowler, who was convicted and sentenced to be hanged Nov. 27, 1885, at Morganfield, Ky., for the murder of Miss Lydia Burnett. It now remains for Gov. Knott to fix the day for the execution of Fowler. Fowler is now in the Henderson County jail and will be removed to Morganfield shortly before the day set for the execution.

WOODLAWN DRAINAGE.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION OF THE QUESTION AT A MEETING OF PROPERTY-HOLDERS LAST NIGHT.

A large public meeting was held at Woodlawn last evening to discuss the recent creation by the Hyde Park Board of Trustees of a special drainage district of 758 acres lying between Sixtieth and Sixty-seventh streets and west of Stony Island avenue. The special assessment of $116,000 is now in the courts awaiting confirmation. Quite recently a strong opposition to the improvement has sprung up and last Monday took the form of a remonstrance to the trustees, which asked that the ordinance creating the district and levying the assessment for sewers, pumping-engines, etc., be repealed, which action would of course put an end to the proceedings. Both factions were present. Among the large property-owners, resident and non-resident, present were: Marcus A. Farwell, L. A. Gilbert, J. Irving Pearce, T. A. Hall, A. J. Maher, F. W. Green, J. H. Youart, A. L. Mills, O. R. Keith, J. I. Towle, E. B. Springer, E. J. Wilbur, Nathan Faxon, Julius Stern, C. J. Bogart. D. A. Peirce, a member of the Board of Trustees, was elected Chairman. Mr. Peirce, on taking the chair, said briefly that so far as he knew no member of the board had any interest in Woodlawn property, and their interest individually and collectively was simply to benefit the community.

Messrs. Baird and Ellerton, representing both sides, were elected secretaries. F. J. Smith was put forward as the first speaker of the favoring faction. His points were: Woodlawn had increased in population 100 per cent in the last year. A large majority of the newcomers had come with the expectation of getting sewers within a short time. To keep them and attract the best class of residents sewers and other improvements must be had. The character of Woodlawn would be fixed within the next three years. John A. Cole, Superintendent of Public Works, was asked to explain the scheme and did so. J. I. Towle was sure that the time could no longer be extended and hoped that a plan could be devised to aid any one who found the assessment heavy. J. R. Cadwell, who spoke first for the opposition, said that the original assessment was but a small part of the cost, which would be at least $350,000 all told. So expensive a scheme should be authorized only by an urgent necessity and such did not exist. J. Irving Pearce said that the sewer should not be put in yet, since the water had not been put into many of the streets to be drained by laterals. Thomas Wendust said he was a working-man, and was paying slowly for a home. There was immediate necessity for haste. He had lived there five years, and he thought there had been just seven deaths in that time. A. B. McChesney, who represents large interests in the west end of the district, said that that part was not at all benefited and did not need it. He and his neighbors did not want it and would fight it. Messrs. Davis, Gray, and Morgan also spoke against the scheme. T. A. Hall read a letter from property-owners at Grand Crossing, where a system of pumping is in operation, in which the experiment at that place was stated to be a great success.

VIRGINIA'S FINANCES.

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 14.—The Supreme Court of Virginia today rendered a decision in the case of Greenhow, State Treasurer, against Vashon, in the matter of the State debt. It held, first, that the contract of March 31, 1871, under which coupons receivable for taxes were issued, did not have the essential element of valid consideration, and on a proper case they would hold the funding act of March 31, 1871, invalid and illegal; second, that the coupons could not be received in payment of that portion of the State taxes set apart by the Constitution of Virginia for the maintenance of public free schools. Judge Richardson delivered the opinion of the court, Judge Lewis, President of the court, alone dissenting.

THE MARINE ENGINEERS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The National Association of Marine Engineers continued its sessions here today. Memorial services were held in honor of the late Garrett Douw, Past National President, and James V. Hayes, founder of the order. The following officers were elected: Past President, Andrew Ritter of Chicago; President, Henry G. Payne of Buffalo; Vice-President, E. P. Watson of New York; Secretary, J. H. Harris of St. Louis; Treasurer, John H. Galwey of Detroit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

I Say to My Friends:

"If you have a cold on the chest use Benson's Plasters and they will cure you as they cured me."—E. C. Greene, No. 802 West Jackson street, Chicago.

IT IS NOT HONEST TO PRETEND

that any plasters will cure rheumatism; but, when it is localized, Benson's Plasters afford the quickest and surest relief and cure. They never fail.

Advertisers can learn the cost of any proposed line of advertising at Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce-st., New York. Send 10 cents for 100-page pamphlet containing lists of newspapers and advertising rates.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State and Madison-sts.

REMNANT DAY TODAY

And every FRIDAY During the Year.

For better guidance we mention:

EMBROIDERY REMNANTS! 1 to 4½ yards.

WHITE GOODS! 2 to 10 yards.

TABLE LINENS! 1½ to 4½ yards.

SHIRTING LINENS! 1½ to 3 yards.

EMB. FLANNELS, 1½ to 4 yards.

DRESS GOODS! 2 to 8 yards, &c., &c.

15 to 50 PER CENT Less than the Piece Price.

State and Madison-sts.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Meeting of the State Assembly of the Knights of Labor at Decatur.

Cigarmakers on a Strike in New York —Master Painters Want to Organize.

A Printers' Boycott Ended—Bank Dividend Declared—Firms Succumbing to the Inevitable.

DECATUR, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The State Assembly of Knights of Labor is still in session tonight. This afternoon State officers were elected as follows: Master Workman, Robert Bennett of Rock Island; Worthy Foreman, J. D. Murphy of Bushnell; Secretary, J. P. Trench of Peru; Treasurer, C. B. Fenton of Danville; Statistician, C. F. Lieb of Chicago. The members of the Executive Committee are George Rodgers and J. J. Mahoney of Chicago, J. Courtney of Du Quoin, John Budlong of Rockford, and A. Barker of Staunton. The State Organizers are F. E. Fuller of Quincy, J. M. Foley and P. A. Schilling of Chicago, James Sanford of Pekin, and Andrew Comstock of Lincoln. It took all afternoon to elect them.

In the platform it is declared that the wage system is a despotism and political freedom can no longer exist under an economic bondage; that civilization means the diffusion of knowledge and wealth, and that the first step to this end is the reduction of hours of labor from ten hours to eight.

In his report Master Workman Bennett recommends the formation of assemblies in every county in the State, and that the farmers be furnished plentifully with the principles of the order. The grievances of the Gillespie coal-miners and the East St. Louis & Nashville Railway men after discussion were referred to the State Executive Committee.

It was declared in the resolutions adopted that five of the largest shoe firms of Chicago have prison contracts. The convicts make boots and shoes that are sent out by the said firms as goods made by honest mechanics employed by the firms in Chicago. The firms are denounced and a boycott of each is ordered. A boycott is also ordered against J. C. Dueber & Co. of Newport, Ky., makers of watch-cases, because that firm locked out over 100 Knights of Labor who saw fit to join the labor organizations against the wishes of the firm. The bill pending in Congress for the establishment of a National Department of Labor Statistics is indorsed, and it is recommended that the head of that department be made a Cabinet officer. It is urged that all Knights urge their respective members of Congress to work for the passage of the bill. It is further resolved that uniform text-books be used in the public schools and that the State publish the same and supply them free of charge.

Quincy will probably be selected as the next place of meeting.

A PRINTERS' STRIKE ENDED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—For the last two years the Typographical Union has waged a boycotting war against the Indianapolis *Journal*, growing out of differences arising between the union and proprietors of that paper. The contest has been annoying to the paper and not wholly satisfactory to the union, and this evening the union, by a large majority, adopted a proposition submitted by the Business Committee, which had been approved by the *Journal* people, by which the boycott will be abandoned. Concessions were made by both sides and the entire force of the *Journal* goes into the union tomorrow. There will be no change in the office on account of the settlement of the differences. At the same time, it is understood, the force of the *Daily News* will also join the union's ranks, under practically the same terms. This makes every office in the city, save one small concern, a union office, which has not been the case since the big strike in February, 1874.

CIGARMAKERS ON A STRIKE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—At the order of the Cigarmakers' International Union 500 men went on a strike today in the factory of Levy Bros. The trouble that led to this action was the adoption of what the Cigar Manufacturers' Association consider to be a uniform rate of prices, and with which the employés in the manufactories controlled by the association are dissatisfied. The union ordered Levy Bros.' employés to strike as a test case, because if one manufacturer yields the others will do likewise, providing the association so orders. Tomorrow morning a conference will be held between a committee from the strikers and the Manufacturers' Association with a view to settling the matter. If no agreement is effected it is anticipated that all the shops controlled by the association will lock their employés out.

The Progressive Cigarmakers' Union tonight decided to call out its men employed in the shops of Brown & Earle tomorrow. This move is made to evidence harmony of purpose with the International Union.

SUCCUMBED TO THE INEVITABLE.

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—William M. Birch, dealer in general merchandise at Neoga, had his stock of goods attached by the Sheriff this evening to satisfy a judgment-note held by a Champaign firm. There is a mortgage on the stock, held by his former partner, that comes in ahead of the judgment.

LA SALLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—Albert Cohn, a clothing merchant, has made an assignment, being the second failure in that business in La Salle within a month. Hart Bros. and Rothchild Bros. of Chicago are the heaviest losers.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—John A. Taleen, head of the firm of Taleen, Son & Co., general merchandise dealers, made a voluntary assignment today. The assets are nearly $20,000 and the liabilities $40,000. The firm has been in deep water financially for some time, and the assignment was hastened by the fact that Chicago creditors proposed to institute legal proceedings against the house.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—W. H. Craft, doing business in the name of Mrs. Flora W. Craft, made an assignment today, giving preferences to the amount of $2,700. A statement of the assets and liabilities cannot be made until an inventory is had, but it is believed that the latter will approximate $20,000. Four years ago Craft got into difficulty, and this, he says, is the culmination of that trouble.

BODIE, Cal., Jan. 14.—A notice was pasted on the Mono County Bank's doors this morning that the bank was compelled to suspend temporarily. O. F. Hakes has charge of the same pending the wish of the creditors. The principal cause was that a draft made by the bank on the Anglo-California Bank of San Francisco had been protested. Mr. Barton, one of the heaviest stockholders, is expected to arrive Saturday. It is believed he will settle all claims in full.

GRAND LODGE OF UNITED WORKMEN.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 14.—The State Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, by a vote of 131 to forty-three, decided tonight to go into liquidation and surrender its charter, so that the lodges in this State and West Virginia could be reorganized under the direct control of the Supreme Lodge of the United States. Heretofore the lodges of these two States have been entirely independent. The question of surrendering their charter has been under consideration for many months and a vigorous minority bitterly opposed it.

MASTER PAINTERS WANT TO ORGANIZE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan 14.—The master painters of this city have issued a circular to the painters of the country with a view of organization for the purpose of mutual protection. The association will not dictate the prices, but confine itself to boycotting manufacturers for alleged abuses in the trade, such as the adulteration of paints, the suppression of the manufacture and sale of mixed paints, discount on glass, etc.

A 10 PER CENT DIVIDEND DECLARED.

GALENA, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Notice has been received here of the payment of a dividend of 10 per cent to the creditors of the Henry Bank, at Mineral Point, Wis., which failed recently for a large amount. It is also announced that all claims against the estate of the late William T. Henry, President of the bank, except those pending in the courts, have been ordered paid.

IN CHICAGO.

Mark L. Allport, a furniture dealer at No. 572 State street, yesterday made a voluntary assignment to Hubert D. Crocker. No schedule was filed.

A SALUTATORY.

At Laurel, Md., there is a new paper, the *Free Quill*, and this is its epigrammatic salutatory: "No promises, no apologies, no regrets, no cards."

SARAH ALTHEA TERRY.

THE HEROINE OF THE FAMOUS SHARON-HILL CASE—A RATHER REMARKABLE YOUNG WOMAN.



The history of the Sharon-Hill case is replete with exciting and sensational episodes, and it attracted universal attention. Miss Hill claims to have been married to the late ex-Senator Sharon Aug. 25, 1880, and the contracting parties agreed to keep the matter secret for two years. In 1881 the millionaire, tiring of the connection, sought to break it, and in doing so was accused of personal violence against Miss Hill. In November he broke all connection which bound them together. During the trial letters alleged to have been written by Sharon, addressed to Miss Hill, in which he referred to her as "My dear wife," were produced, and, although the defense claimed they were forgeries, they were admitted as genuine by the court. During the time that Miss Hill lived with the millionaire she claimed to have been treated as a wife and generally looked upon as such; and, more than this, she alleges she was introduced to his most intimate friends as his wife, and was present at the marriage of his daughter to Sir Thomas Hesketh. The court ruled that if Sharon did not regard her as his wife he surely would not have degraded the marriage ceremony of his daughter by inviting her thereto.

Miss Hill is an attractive woman of perhaps 30 years of age, and has a wealth of beautiful brown hair. She is of a sensitive and nervous temperament, which probably excuses her attempt to shoot one of the defendant's attorneys during the trial. By the decision of the court she was put in the light of Sharon's wife, but this decision was reversed. A few days ago she was married to her attorney, ex-Judge Terry. She will renew the contest to obtain a part of the dead man's estate.

MILWAUKEE MENTION.

THE CITY TREASURER TO BE ENJOINED—BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—NOTES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Papers are now being prepared in an injunction restraining the City Treasurer from selling for non-payment of taxes property required for opening Sycamore street from Twentieth to Twenty-second street. This action is being taken by property-owners who oppose the opening of the street, who have employed a corps of legal talent to fight the intended vacation from every possible quarter. It was at first proposed by the complaining property-owners to take the first step in the way of a suit to set aside the Commissioner's award of benefits and assessments, but upon advice of attorneys the course referred to above will be first resorted to. A very lively contest is anticipated, influential and wealthy citizens being included in the factions for and against the opening of the street.

Members of the Fire Department are today being numerously congratulated on the success of their benefit entertainment, given at the New Academy last night. Between 2,000 and 2,500 persons were crowded into the theatre, every seat and every foot of standing room being occupied, and several hundred ticketholders being accommodated with seats on the stage. The event will net the Firemen's Relief Fund about $2,500.

A number of well-known men from Chicago, among them ex-Chief McGarigle and ex-Jailer Currier, were visitors to Milwaukee today, being entertained and shown about the city by several municipal officials.

Notification of an extensive raid by burglars in the little Village of Waterford, Racine County, was received by the Milwaukee County Sheriff today. Several stores and the post-office were entered and a quantity of valuable articles made away with.

A post-mortem was today held on the body of Mrs. H. F. Dunham, whose sudden death occurred last Tuesday evening, and it was found that heart-disease had been the cause of death. A Coroner's inquest was held later, whereat sensational developments regarding Mrs. Dunham's demise were brought to light. Monday night Mrs. Dunham and her waiting-maid were absent from their home until far into the night, and the former explained to her husband that she and the girl had gone to the theatre, and upon the conclusion of the performance had taken a carriage for home. A stranger passed a few words with the driver and forced himself into the carriage. The carriage was driven through a dark and lonesome section of the city, the stranger in the meantime persisting that his companions accompany him to a restaurant, and it was only by an attempt to carry out a threat to cry for help that they were permitted to order the driver to turn about and return them to their home. Immediately on hearing this story Mr. Dunham employed a detective to hunt out the man who had insulted his wife. The detective visited Mrs. Dunham, and before leaving had obtained a full confession that the story was false and that she and the girl of their own free will had passed the time with fast company. Exacting a promise from her to confess all to her husband the detective departed, and a short time after he had gone Mrs. Dunham fell to the floor dead. The excitement of the moment, coupled with a realization of her wrong-doing, physicians believe, resulted in the fatal affection of the heart. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham and their three children came to this city from Toledo, O., two years ago.

THE FAR WEST.

RECOVERING THE BODIES OF DEAD MINERS IN WYOMING—MORMON "MARTYRS" SET FREE.

OGDEN, Utah, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Six of the thirteen victims of the coal-mine explosion at Almy, Wyo., which occurred Tuesday night, were recovered from the mine today. The bodies were found on the seventh level. The men met their death from suffocation, and the appearance of the bodies indicated a terrible struggle for life. The searching party expects to reach the other seven bodies remaining in the mine tonight.

Francis and Moroni Brown, two polygamist Mormons, having served out a six months' sentence in the penitentiary for unlawful cohabitation, returned home last night. The church authorities met the "martyrs" at the depot with a brass band, and the "faithful" escorted them to their numerous families.

BELLEVILLE'S OFFICESEEKERS.

BELLEVILLE, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—An exciting contest for the Belleville Postmastership is now in progress, the candidates being Dr. L. C. Starkel, formerly County Clerk; Col. Engelmann, Shiloh Valley; Capt. Metschan, and Mr. McCullough, the City Clerk. The time of the present Postmaster—Capt. Hays—expires the 17th. He is a Republican and a good friend of Morrison, and the latter has kept him in office till now. It was rumored tonight that Dr. Starkel had received assurances that he would be the next Postmaster. He is a Morrison man and a leading Democrat.

A BABY ROASTED ALIVE.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 14.—A horrible story comes from Wallingford. The reports say that a colored woman living near Pond Hill, wishing to call her husband, closed her baby in an oven to keep it warm, the fire being barely out. While she was away her husband came home and, unaware of the whereabouts of the child, built a hot fire. The woman noticed the smoke coming from the chimney and hurried home, but arrived too late, as the child was found roasted to a crisp.

DRUMS.

One firm in Western Massachusetts last year made 130,000 drums, using 500,000 feet of lumber, 25,000 sheepskins, 2,200 pounds of cord, and tons of other fittings.

TO THE NORTH AND SOUTH

An Emissary from the Northwest Talking Rebellion in Dakota —Riel's Successor.

Phosphate Mines Being Worked to Great Advantage—New Electoral Division Talked Of.

A Poisoner's Death—Horrible Railroad Accident in Chili—Great Earthquake in Guatemala.

BISMARCK, Dak., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—John C. Badeau, a Frenchman, arrived in the city today and created quite a sensation by announcing that he had authority from the half-breed and Indian followers of Louis Riel to purchase ammunition and guns for an outbreak in the spring. He said he was chief of the tribes of the Northwest Territory and talked in mysterious inuendo and with wild and frantic gestures. He went west stating that he would go to the Pacific coast and thence to Alaska, where he expects to incite the natives to join him. He talked about hearing from Riel, whose spirit, he says, is directing all his movements. He was pronounced a lunatic, but his perfectly rational conversation on all other subjects left the opinion that he is simply a virulent type of a crank. However, the serious rumors which have been received from Northwest Territory leave a slight belief that he is a representative of rebellious half-breeds.

KINGSTON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Orders have been received here to parade all the men of Battery A today for medical inspection. It is rumored that a contingent will be sent to the Northwest at once.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The recent rise in the price of phosphate, both on the American and European markets, has created an unusual activity in the phosphate limits on the Lievre and the Blanche Rivers. American capitalists are flocking into Canada to secure an interest in the growing industry, and it is expected that this year will witness a larger output than any year in the history of phosphate mining. Mr. W. R. Fuller has just returned from New York, where he was successful in organizing a strong company, which will work extensive limits in the Wakefield and Lievre districts. During the last few months a large number of mines have been developed and in nearly every case phosphate has been discovered in paying quantities. Eleven other mines are in full blast, and it is estimated that employment is thus afforded to over 1,000 men. The wages in the mines range from $14 to $25 per month, with board. One of the best mines of phosphate in the region is the Smith mine at High Rock. A depth of 300 feet through solid phosphate has been attained, yet the supply shows no sign of becoming exhausted. It is expected that the export trade next summer will reach the vicinity of 50,000 or 60,000 tons, as compared with 25,000 tons last year.

It is understood that the Dominion Government will at the coming session of Parliament introduce a bill creating a new electoral division out of the territory north and east of Lake Nipissing, along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 14.—Letters have been received from Dakota describing the recent death there of George McCabe, who was tried here a year ago on a charge of poisoning his wife at the Dewdrop Inn, London South. The circumstances of the case were very suspicious, poison being found in Mrs. McCabe's stomach, but the prisoner was acquitted. He had previously escaped conviction on the charge of murdering another wife in Ingersoll, Ont., and it was alleged that other women in Woodstock, Ont., had fallen victims. It is now stated that after his acquittal here he went to Dakota and married again. One morning his wife detected him putting some foreign substance into her tea. Watching her opportunity, she changed cups. McCabe drank the draught intended for his wife, and, while in the agonies of death, confessed to the attempt at murder and also to the poisoning of his other four wives.

CHILI—FORTY-ONE SOLDIERS KILLED BY A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PAITEA, Jan. 14.—A train conveying a military company was completely wrecked last night at Valdivia. Thirty soldiers, including eleven officers, were killed.

ECUADOR—VOLCANIC DISTURBANCES.

GUAYAQUIL, Jan. 14.—Serious volcanic disturbances have occurred within the last few days. There have been at different places showers of earth and ashes accompanied by loud rumblings. The Cotopaxi volcano is supposed to be in eruption. The real state of the mountain is unknown owing to the interruption of the Government telegraphs. Slight shocks of earthquake have also been felt.

MEXICO—EDITORS IMPRISONED—MONEY PLENTIFUL.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 14.—Several editors have been imprisoned for making libelous attacks on the authorities.

Money is plentiful, owing to the fact that merchants are not remitting to the United States and Europe. They are holding back, hoping for a rise in silver.

GUATEMALA—EARTHQUAKES CAUSING A GREAT DEAL OF DISQUIETUDE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mail advices from Panama of Jan. 5 contain the following: At 2 o'clock the morning of Dec. 18 the Spanish City of Amatilian, a town of 5,000 inhabitants, situated twenty-five miles south of Guatemala, was awakened by frequent shocks of earthquake, which continued all day until 5:22 p. m., when a very heavy shock was felt, and at 5:36 p. m. the heaviest shock came, throwing down many walls and houses already fissured by the early shocks. People were thrown down: the air was filled with dust from the fallen houses: shock followed upon shock, and the frightened people rushed to the large plaza in front of the Church of San Juan and dragged the image of their guardian saint outside the trembling walls of the church, and erected a temporary shrine in the middle of the square, before which all prostrated themselves. One hundred and thirty-one shocks were felt the first day, principally from east to west, eighty-one of which occurred between 4 and 5:36 p. m. The second day was nearly as bad, and the shocks continued for some days subsequently.

Amatilian was destroyed by earthquakes in 1830, which lasted from April 21 to May 3. In 1846 it was overflowed by the rising of the waters of the lake, and again in October, 1852, when the water gushed up in the middle of the streets. Eight days afterward, when the waters had subsided, dead fish were found everywhere; the water became unfit to drink, and many persons died of fevers. Then, again, it was destroyed by earthquakes in 1862.

Lake Amatilian is supposed to be the crater of an extinct volcano. An adjacent volcano, until recently quiet, seems to be seeking a new outlet through a hill lying back of the inactive volcano of Pecayo. The volcanos of Fuego, in Guatemala, and Gzalca, in Salvador, not far away, which have long served as the safety-valves of these restless regions, seem to have become stopped up, causing much alarm to the people of Salvador, who say that there was a precisely similar occurrence before their last great earthquake in 1873.

USE OF OIL AT SEA.

In an article on "The Use of Oil at Sea," by Lieut. John P. Holditch, R. N. R., the author says: "The results I have obtained are these: Fish or colza oil only is of any good; it does not matter how dirty it is so long as it is not thick. Paraffin is too thin; paint oil too thick. Running before a gale naturally expends more oil than 'laying to'—you have so much more water to oil. Carefully expended, one quart in three hours for running, one pint in four hours for laying to, will be sufficient. The means I used was a canvas bag (No. 6) with large holes stabbed with a needle. I have heard of a bundle of oakum being saturated with oil and then put in a coarse gunny-bag, which I think would admit of a thicker oil being used for the time. The place for towing is undoubtedly forward, not aft. Whether in head-reaching oil could be used successfully I cannot say, but I doubt it. When running dead before the wind tow from each cat-head, and the ship is as safe as anything can be at sea."

HE WANTED TO DIE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—D. F. Gardner, a native of New York, but for some years a resident of Toronto, Ont., aged 63 years, who came here for his health, was found unconscious this morning in his room, and was sent to the Charity Hospital. He had taken a dose of morphine. There are no hopes of his recovery. He was a man of fine address and evidently familiar with public life, although reticent as to his past history.

A SAWER AND SPLITTER.

A Lowell (Mass.) man has invented a machine that saws and splits wood in one time and two motions.

SPORTING.

THE SHORT-STOP TOURNAMENT.

The third game in the short-stop billiard tournament at fourteen-inch balk line was played last evening at Slosson's Monroe street hall, Tom Gallagher of St. Louis and Albert Hoa being the contestants. Notwithstanding the fact that Gallagher had gotten out of a sick bed to participate in the game, he was a strong favorite in the betting, and although not up to his usual speed won handily with an average of over five.

Gallagher won the lead in the bank and chose the white ball. He took the lead in the fifth inning and was not headed afterwards. Following is the score:

Gallagher—0, 0, 2, 1, 19, 11, 0, 0, 7, 1, 0, 0, 5, 14, 0, 0, 0, 1, 4, 1, 17, 0, 2, 0, 4, 18, 0, 2, 0, 26, 3, 0, 13, 2, 26, 0, 17, 6, 12, 0, 0, 0, 3, 2, 2, 1, 5, 2, 0, 7, 0, 5, 59, 2—

Hoa—0, 1, 2, 2, 0, 2, 5, 6, 3, 17, 0, 0, 1, 1, 4, 2, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 1, 5, 8, 0, 10, 12, 2, 3, 3, 1, 0, 3, 2, 5, 5, 1, 1, 22, 2, 10, 0, 6, 13, 3, 1, 0, 23—211.

Innings, 55.
Gallagher's average, 5 25-55; highest run, 59.
Hoa's average, 3 49-54; highest run, 23.
Time of game, 2 hours and 30 minutes.

Tonight's game, the fourth of the tournament, will be played at Parker & Miller's hall between Mathews and Thatcher. Thus far Mathews seems to be the favorit in the betting.

$2,500 TOO SMALL A STAKE FOR BURKE.

For a day or two past Frank Glover's friends have been talking of backing the State champion against Jack Burke for stakes of $2,500 in a glove contest to a finish, Queensberry rules; the meeting to take place at some advantageous point in Wyoming or Colorado. Burke said in referring to the matter yesterday: "I shall be pleased to meet Glover to a finish whenever his friends are ready to deposit a good, big forfeit; but the stakes must be not less than $5,000. It would not pay me to contest with him for a less amount. The expenses of such a battle in the first place would be fully $500. I should have to let at least half of the stakes go to my friends, and this would leave me but $1,000 in case I won. If I whipped him—which I anticipate no trouble in doing—I should receive little if any credit for the victory. His money is all I should get. I have engagements ahead which will net me over $2,000 in the next six weeks, so that I cannot afford to meet Glover now for any such amount. Let him make it $5,000, however, and I will cover his money quickly enough."

NO LEAGUE CLUB FOR MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Milwaukee will not have a professional ball team this year. This at least would appear to be the only conclusion that can be reached after the decision made this afternoon by the men who have subscribed the greater portion of the stock in anticipation of supporting a National League team the coming season. These men held a meeting today and now announce that no delegate will be sent from Milwaukee to the league meeting to be held in New York Saturday, and that so far as they are concerned no further effort will be made towards securing a place or engaging a team. This decision appears to have been made over a misunderstanding regarding a subscription for stock by a street-railway company. Of the $10,000 to be raised the base-ball men had counted on $750 being taken by the Milwaukee City Railway Company. President McGeoch now informs the base-ball people that, having already given $500 towards keeping up the ball-grounds, he does not care to invest any more money in base-ball association experience. No one appears to stand ready to take the amount declined by Mr. McGeoch.

INDIANAPOLIS HAS A CHANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the Indianapolis Base-Ball Association tonight the sum of $10,000 was subscribed with which to secure a team for the season of 1886. This action was had upon distinct assurances from the National League that if that body was increased to eight clubs Indianapolis would be admitted to membership. The committee to report upon the filling of vacancies will meet in New York Saturday, when definit action will be taken.

CHESS.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Elgin congratulates you on the marked improvement in chess game No. 2 as published in today's TRIBUNE. The players are improving. We note but one error now in report. Move 21—Black P Q 2 should read R Q 2. We are studying the game; do not lead us astray. AMATEUR NO. 2.

A COMING FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Arthur Magesty of Bloomington, Ill., arrived here tonight and signed an agreement with Tommy Warren of this city to fight a twenty-round contest with hard gloves, Marquis of Queensberry rules, Monday night. The contest is to settle the feather-weight championship, claimed by both. The purse will be $500, and the fight private.

OBITUARY.

SEVERAL DEATHS IN NEW YORK—GEN. HOOD'S MOTHER AT LEXINGTON, KY.—GEORGE W. NELSON AT BALTIMORE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—George C. Allen, an old-time jeweler and diamond merchant of this city, died at the home of his sister-in-law, No. 87 Madison avenue, this morning.

[Mr. Allen was born in Boston in 1814. For a year past he had been unable to do any business, his mind being affected.]

Judge William C. Howe of Sing Sing died suddenly at his residence about 3 o'clock this morning from an attack of apoplexy, in the 70th year of his age.

[In 1851 he took charge of the *Hudson River Chronicle*, which was finally merged into the *Register*. For the fifteen years prior to Jan. 1 he was Associate Justice of Sessions of Westchester County.]

Frederick Ferdinand Muller died at his residence in Tarrytown last evening, aged 70 years.

[He came to this country forty years ago. He taught music in many of the first seminaries of the country, and was well known in the musical world.]

LEXINGTON, Ky., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Hood, the mother of the Confederate Gen. John B. Hood, died at the residence of her son-in-law, Dr. George D. Groves, near Chilesburg, this county, at an advanced age.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—George W. Nelson, a once-noted horse-trainer and jockey, died here yesterday, aged 62 years. He had trained many horses which have become famous on the turf, and had often driven Flora Temple and Dexter. He was a native of New Jersey, but had lived many years in Baltimore. For many years he managed the Phoenix Farm, near the Herring Run racecourse, where fine stock is wintered.

WILLIAM H. BRUNS.

Mr. William H. Bruns of Janesville, Wis., and formerly a citizen of Chicago, died at his residence in Janesville yesterday, aged 63 years. Mr. Bruns was born in Witten, Westphalia, Prussia, and came to this country in 1841. He settled in New York City, where he was married to Miss Dorothea Tax. He removed to Chicago in 1850, where he made his home until about two years ago, when he removed to Janesville. During his long residence in Chicago he was very prominent among the German people, and was one of the founders and an active member of the Chicago Turngemeinde. Besides his widow he leaves four sons—William E. of Chicago, Louis H. of Anoka, Minn., Oscar R. of Louden, Ia., and Rudolph A. of Janesville. The entire family have assembled to attend the funeral, which will occur today.

A BIRD'S WAY OF KILLING SNAKES.

Las Vegas (N. M.) *Gazette*: Harry K. Chamberlain has added to his collection a fine specimen of the paisano or chaparral cock, a bird somewhat rare in this section. This was shot forty miles below here, near Fort Sumner. He measured over two feet from end of beak to tip of tail. The paisanos are pugnacious fellows and are great snake-killers. Their scheme is to find a sleeping snake and then pile cactus around it, worrying the imprisoned reptile until it impales itself on the needles. These birds feed largely on grasshoppers, too, and horned toads. In the crop of his specimen Mr. Chamberlain found two full-grown horned larks or snow-birds, heads, feathers, and all. Mounted with his crest erect, showing his bald red-and-blue head, the chaparral cock is a handsome specimen.

TOBOGGANING.

Up in Canada they say cockney Englishmen just over are the only ones who call it tobogganing. The natives call it "sliding," and the toboggan is called a traineau.

A NEW YORK OFFICIAL.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 14.—The Governor this morning appointed Robert A. Maxwell as Superintendent of Insurance. The Senate confirmed the nomination at once.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 14.—State Veterinary Surgeon Bridges today visited three herds of cattle affected with pleuro-pneumonia. Eleven head were killed. The disease is reported to be spreading.

THREE DEMOCRATS.

Put in by Speaker Carlisle as the Heads of Important Congressional Committees.

Perry Belmont, the Youthful Statesman Who Went Ahead of Ex-Gov. Curtin.

James W. Throckmorton of Texas and George W. Geddes of Ohio.

The substitution of Perry Belmont to succeed ex-Gov. Curtin of Pennsylvania as Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has led to much discussion. Curtin has long been connected with the committee, and felt that his place was secure. Perry Belmont, who succeeds him, represents the First New York District, which embraces the Counties of Suffolk, Richmond, and Queens.

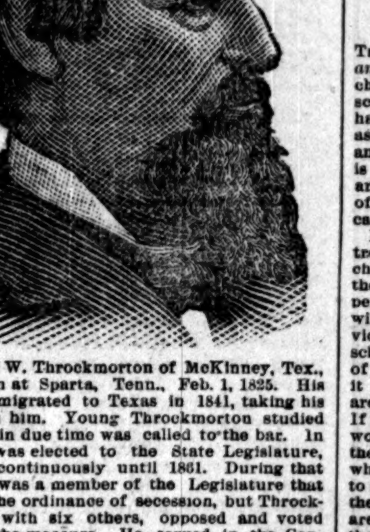
PERRY BELMONT.



He was born in the City of New York Dec. 28, 1851. He was sent to Harvard College and graduated thence in 1872. In 1876 he was admitted to the bar, and has since been engaged in the practice of law. He was sent to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was reëlected to the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses. He resides at Babylon, Long Island.

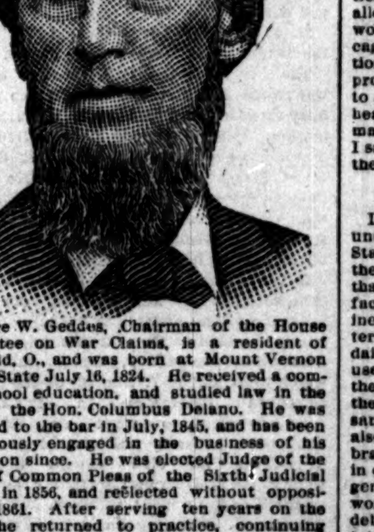
James W. Throckmorton of Texas has been made Chairman of the House Committee on Pacific Railroads. The land-grants to the Pacific railroads have ever been a fruitful cause of dissension, and the attempts made in previous sessions of Congress to annul them will doubtless be renewed in this.

JAMES W. THROCKMORTON.



James W. Throckmorton of McKinney, Tex., was born at Sparta, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1825. His father emigrated to Texas in 1841, taking his son with him. Young Throckmorton studied law and in due time was called to the bar. In 1851 he was elected to the State Legislature, serving continuously until 1861. During that year he was a member of the Legislature that passed the ordinance of secession, but Throckmorton, with six others, opposed and voted against the measure. He served in the Confederate service from 1861 till 1863, when he was again sent to the Senate. In 1864 he was appointed Brigadier-General of the State troops, and in May of that year concluded a treaty of peace with the Indians on the Texas border. When he returned from this mission the War had ceased. He was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention and was made presiding officer of that body. He was elected Governor of the State of Texas for a term of four years, being inaugurated Aug. 8, 1866, but was removed by order of Gen. Sheridan Aug. 9, 1867. He was sent to represent the Fifth Texas District in the Forty-fourth Congress, and was reëlected to the Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses.

GEORGE W. GEDDES.



George W. Geddes, Chairman of the House Committee on War Claims, is a resident of Mansfield, O., and was born at Mount Vernon of that State July 16, 1824. He received a common-school education, and studied law in the office of the Hon. Columbus Delano. He was admitted to the bar in July, 1845, and has been continuously engaged in the business of his profession since. He was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the Sixth Judicial District in 1856, and reëlected without opposition in 1861. After serving ten years on the bench he returned to practice, continuing thereat until 1868, when he was again elected Judge of the same bench for five years, at the expiration of which time he again returned to practice. In 1871 he was the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Democrat, and was chosen to succeed himself in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, and Forty-ninth Congresses. His district embraces the Counties of Ashland, Huron, Lorain, and Richland.

MRS. GEN. MEADE'S WILL.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—The will of the late Margaretta S. Meade, widow of the late Gen. Meade, was admitted to probate today. She leaves an estate valued at $59,000. By the provisions of the will the medal which was presented to Gen. Meade by the Union League of Philadelphia is bequeathed to her son, George Meade, while to Spencer Meade are bequeathed all the scientific books which belonged to his father. The remainder of the estate is bequeathed to six children, share and share alike.

TROUBLE BETWEEN BANKS.

SIOUX FALLS, Dak., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Trouble between the First and Sioux Falls National Banks, owing to the refusal of the former yesterday to pay its cashier's check of $16,000, causes much excitement in banking circles. This morning an attachment was issued in favor of the Sioux Falls National against the First National. The latter bank promptly gave bonds and continued its business.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[THE TRIBUNE does not notice anonymous letters, nor those written on both sides of the paper.]

BLAINE'S BOOK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me through your paper if James G. Blaine's book ("Twenty Years of Congress") can be purchased in any of our book-stores, and, if not, who is the agent for it in Chicago, and what is the price of both volumes. REPUBLICAN.

[Yes; $3.75 per volume.]

THE HEALTH OF LAKE VIEW.

LAKE VIEW, Ill., Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—You are doing unintentionally great injury to the Town of Lake View by publishing reports that the children of our town were "dying like sheep" "on account of the impure water" furnished by the water-works. Now, the fact is, the health of the town is now excellent and never has been any better during the winter season. The statistics of the health officer show that the ratio of deaths is below the average of that in the city; and, as far as the water is concerned, the investigations by competent chemists show that it is just as pure as that furnished by the city or any of the suburbs south. This will be fully demonstrated in a few days, when the report of the chemists will be published. LAKE VIEW.

OF THE SAME OPINION STILL.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I clip the following from THE TRIBUNE of today: "Our correspondent misstates the position of the 'bucket-shop.' That institution does not buy or sell, but only sells to its patrons the right to call on it to 'sell' or 'buy' if the patron finds a profit in making such demand. The bucket-shop business is identical with the so-called privilege, but not with actual buying and selling for future delivery. The latter has its uses, as defined by Mr. Wright in his inaugural address, though it is undoubtedly made the cover for a vast amount of mere gambling, as claimed by our correspondent.—ED. TRIBUNE."

THE TRIBUNE has been misinformed as to the character of the gambling carried on in the "bucket-shops." THE TRIBUNE conveys the idea that the bucket-shops deal only in "privileges." The bucket-shops actually *buy* and *sell* all sorts of "futures" in grain, provisions, cotton, petroleum, etc.; also stocks in large or small lots. Let this be investigated, so that the difference between "gambling in futures on margins" in the small bucket-shops and on the Chicago Board of Trade can be pointed out and fairly understood by the public. Grain gambling in futures, whether on the Board of Trade or in the bucket-shops, is one and the same thing and identical in every respect. A. B.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SUCCESSION.

CLIFTON, Wayne Co., Tenn., Jan. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In your paper of the 13th ult. I see a notice of the action of the New York Board of Trade in regard to the term of office of the President of the United States. Is not their proposition what the country very much needs, and if an amendment of the Constitution is contemplated would it not be wise to go further, and abolish the office of Vice-President, which appears to me useless, and only endangers the life of the President? Why not let the Senate choose its President, and, in case of the death or resignation of the President, if nothing better is proposed, let the President of the Senate perform the duties until an election could be held? As soon as the death or disability of the President should occur make it the duty of the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court to issue warrants to the several Governors of States to hold an election a certain day to vote for Electors to meet as soon as thought expedient (without unnecessary delay) to fill the vacancy. Would not something like this lessen the risk of the President being taken off by poison or by the pistol of some political crank or lunatic? F. WEEKES.

RACE DISCRIMINATION IN THE SOUTH.

GEORGETON, S. C., Jan. 7.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—An editorial of the Charleston *News and Courier* attempts a defense against your charge of discrimination against colored school-teachers in South Carolina. The *News* has cited figures to show that there are nearly as many colored teachers in the State as whites, and that the reason there are not more is because of the lack of competence. This argument may do well enough to blind the eyes of persons outside of South Carolina, but it cannot bear the test here.

In the first place, take Charleston, the metropolis, where the public schools for colored children are all taught by white teachers, and the rules are so fixed that no matter how competent a colored teacher may be, he or she will not be employed. The board's rules provide that applicants for positions in the public schools of the city must be graduates of the Meminger School, which, be it understood, is white. Therefore, where are your colored graduates to come from? If this is fair play, then we had better drop the word from dictionaries hereafter. To sum up the whole matter in a nutshell, the only reason why this unjust discrimination is not pushed to a farther extreme may be accounted for by the fact that the schools in the rural districts are poorly provided with comforts, and, to cap the climax, do not average $20 per month. Of course, no white person will teach for that when he can get $75 in the city. MORE ANON.

THE STRIKE AT MAXWELL BROS.'

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The conduct of the strikers at Maxwell Bros.' and of those Knights of Labor who are abetting them seems to me an amazing folly as well as an arrant outrage on the firm. Such injust, indefensible action tends only to disgust the best friends the industrial classes have in the community. Ignorance and unreasoning selfishness are of course the explanation of this conduct. I supposed that fighting against the introduction of labor-saving machinery was a thing of the remote past, when labor used to mob its introduction in England and Europe early in this century. But he we have a strike against machinery and a threat of boycotting all customers of the firm which persists in using it. Not only that, but violent assaults on, and brutal beatings of, workmen who are on their way to or from the factory where they are earning bread for their families are of daily occurrence. Why such a state of things is allowed in the great City of Chicago to go on more than a single day is strange indeed. Were it in some country district there might be cause for timidity on the part of the authorities; but for the Mayor and Chief of Police to allow that laboring men cannot go to their work along the public streets of central Chicago without assembling first at a police station and thence marching to the factory under protection of a phalanx of police is humiliating to all the city. There are men who, if at the head of the government of Chicago, would make short work of this disgraceful violence. I say it as a friend of the laboring men and of their having a work-day of EIGHT HOURS.

BUTTERINE AND CREAMERY BUTTER.

LA FOX, Ill., Jan. 13.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—During the late discussion before the State Board of Agriculture at Springfield on the butterine question one of the advocates of that interest made the assertion that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine and butterine enhanced the value of Elgin creamery butter and was therefore an advantage to the dairyman. While, as is well known, they do use a portion of our best creamery butter in their manufacture, yet when, as they claim, they do not use to exceed 40 per cent of the same in manufacturing an article which they also claim to be nearly equal to our best brands, all of which goes into consumption in competition with or as a substitute for our genuine goods, their arguments, to use the words of President Landrigen, are simply non-debatable. We also admit that they do at certain times and on special occasions advance prices on the Elgin Board of Trade, but as these advances are only temporary they tend to demoralize our market and are invariably followed by a reaction. We claim them to be injurious instead of beneficial.

In support of this please allow us to cite you the effect at Elgin during the last few weeks: Nov. 24 the board price was 27 cents; Dec. 1, 30 cents; Dec. 8, 32 cents, with a good, healthy legitimate demand from dealers in New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, and other cities who buy our goods regularly for their trade. Dec. 15 there were orders from the above dealers for all offerings at or about 35 cents. At this date one of the prominent butterine firms of Chicago, through their agents at Elgin, offered and bought every pound they could get at 40 cents. This was fully 4 cents over and above the prices of any other market and they doubtless could have bought every ounce of butter not positively contracted at 36 cents. The 22d the same parties took it again at 40 cents. In the meantime telegrams and letters were being received by our factorymen and local dealers as follows: "Extreme high prices check demand. Ship half regular order." "If prices exceed —— cents ship only —— tubs. Too high for our market." "Owing to the uncertainty of your board prices omit our week's shipment." Dec. 29 the butterine men withdrew, and the demand being almost entirely cut off as above, it was at once evident there must be a decline; but our local dealers, hoping to prevent a general break, purchased a few small lots and established the price at 38 cents, although it proved a losing speculation to them. Jan. 4, butterine men not buying and stocks accumulating, the market became lifeless and fell back to 32½ cents, therefore not only causing us to lose any apparent benefit we had derived, but also a stagnation from which it will take weeks to recover, if at all. Neither is this the worst feature of these purchases. Dealers in distant cities, not knowing the cause of these large and unreasonable fluctuations, accuse us of making fictitious prices and threaten to withdraw their orders entirely from this market, and some have already done so. As the Elgin Board of Trade prices govern largely during the winter months those of all of the leading markets, we claim the objects of the butterine men were: First, to advance the price of our finest creamery butter so as practically to place it above most of the consumers; second, to increase the demand for their product and enable them to obtain better prices for the same. L. M. POTTER.

TATTERSALL'S.

THE GREAT EQUINE HEADQUARTERS IN LONDON—$100,000 WORTH OF HORSEFLESH SOLD IN A DAY.

On a fine Monday morning, the season just fairly started, the country people up in town for Epsom, for Ascot, for Goodwood, for all the delights and pleasures of the opening summer, what pleasanter resort than Tattersall's, under the great span roof with the glass openings, with the soft gravel under the feet, horses tramping and curveting about, and a general sound of voices, more than a murmur, and yet not amounting to a roar; voices of every pitch and cadence, from the husky monotone of the country boniface to the aristocratic concert-pitch of Lady Vere de Vere! And while a goodly number are assembled in the hall of sales, making its roof resound with animated talk—now of the events of the last hunting season, now of what may be expected in the next—there is a general tramp, tramp all through the stables and stalls, where all the horses that are on sale today may be seen and criticised by the public. Here is the good hunter, ridden on parade, and quiet in harness, that cranes his neck and views from the corner of his eyes his unaccustomed visitors. Here is Blackstrap by Doctor, dam by Jalap, up to fifteen stone and has carried a lady; and Blackstrap toys carelessly with a loose hind leg, and seems to measure distance carefully as he sees his friends approach. Here they are, line upon line, and box after box, chestnuts, browns, and roans, bay geldings and black mares, temperate and clever, good action and manners, good fencer and fast, quiet to ride and drive, and so on through the sixteen-stall stable and along the fourteen-stall stable, and getting quite bewildered among it all—a hundred and fifty horses munching their hay and corn, and all indifferent to the change of masters the next few hours may bring.

Right in the centre of the great hall is the palladium of the establishment, without which it would not be Tattersall's at all, and would necessarily come to grief; and that is a rather pretty little temple of classic model, with a bust of the once Prince of Wales, the future Adonis, on the top, and within the well-known effigy of a fox that has occupied the same position so long as the memory of man can testify. All around is a light, handsome gallery, occupied by carriages of every description sent here for sale; while one side of the area below is fenced off, and a corner is occupied by a substantial pulpit, with a sounding-board overhead.

It is some way past 11 o'clock, and the serious feeling of the moment is increased as you see an attendant horsekeeper flecking the last specks of dust from the pulpit-desk, while a clerk carefully arranges a book and papers, for all the world as in a Scotch church just before the minister makes his appearance. And before the great clock in the hall shows the half-hour a mysterious whisper has passed among all the attendants—quiet-looking men in blue cricketing-caps, with here and there one with a whip, used for cracking purposes only, like the little guns you see on board ship for firing salutes. But one says to the other, "Is it lock up yet?" And the other replies cautiously, "Not yet."

But the word is passed before long. "Lock up," and from every side resounds the slamming of doors and turning of keys, while those who have been taking a last lingering look at their fancies hasten forth to join the rest of the crowd in the hall. One lively youth has lingered too long and been locked in, and is helped out through a window. And while our attention is engrossed by this little episode we find that the pulpit is now occupied, and that business has commenced. "Why, they've got the 2-year-old out today," observes a wheezy voice close by, for it is not the well-known form of the chief of the firm that meets the eye, but the fresh, youthful face of the latest of the Tattersalls, the Tattersall of the future he may be called, who, in due course, may see out another generation of sportsmen from the present; who may see the old faces fade away and many a new one come to the front. "Going, going, gone!" There is quite a melancholy appropriateness about the words as you look round and think what changes another twenty years will make in the composition of the throng.

But up and down goes a horse, walking, or rather dancing, upon his hind legs; the biddings go on; a knowing-looking dealer plunges under the rails, and makes a hasty survey of the animal's mouth in spite of its evident objection to the process. To the outside spectator there is always a degree of mystery about the auctioneer. How does he pick up the bids that are conveyed by a wink, perhaps, or an imperceptible movement of the chin, by some sign anyhow which the keenest attention of the observer fails to detect? But young Mr. Richard seems to take to it all as naturally as possible. The greatest of the auctioneers rarely indulge in eloquence. A country practitioner will expend as much fire about an old frying-pan as Tattersall would about a 2,000-guinea yearling; but there is a manner that is more eloquent than words, and there is a kind of generalship in the business that comes out on great occasions.

But here everything is sharp and decisive; the hammer comes down sharply upon the last bidding. "Another turn," to the groom, who hangs on to the halter, and flies up and down the track, while bystanders recede gracefully from the horse's heels. "A hundred and fifty—fifty-five—to be sold; and sixty—against you—sixty-five—any advance—going," bang! And by this time another animal is prancing along toward the rostrum, when the process of extracting the last bid and knocking down, metaphorically, the horse is gone through with the same expedition. Meantime, from the gallery above, the number of the lot has been shown on a large placard, dealers mark off the prices with stumpy pencils, and amateurs criticise the appearance and action of the animal under the hammer.

And thus the sale goes on, hour after hour; and before nightfall some £15,000 or £20,000 worth of horseflesh will have changed owners, and tomorrow they will march away in strings to their new quarters—some back to the shires to summer pastures and lightsome frolics, others to carry youth and beauty in the parks, others again as coach-horses to trundle stately old dowagers hither and thither; while here and there one—a good fencer and fast—having seen its best days, will be consigned to the shafts of a rattling hansom, and so end its career upon the arid stones of this London wilderness.—*All the Year Round.*

MRS. GREENLEAF KILLS THE PANTHER.

Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*: Saturday night last Mr. George Greenleaf, accompanied by his wife, was returning home from Clayton. It was about 9 o'clock, and, as is the custom of the country, they both walked up one of the hills, while the mules and wagon ascended, their little boy being the driver. Suddenly a rustle was heard in the bushes, and peering out in the darkness could be seen what looked like two balls of fire. As if by instinct Greenleaf opened his knife, and as the beast sprang at him he made a lunge, only to drive the knife into his wife's arm, she having thrown herself upon him at the sight of danger. He dropped the knife nerveless, and fell under the second spring of the panther, the beast being now maddened by the scent of blood. Just as the animal was about to insert its teeth into Mr. Greenleaf, the wife, who had picked up the knife, and, acting under the inspiration of desperation, took a clean cut at the beast's throat. The panther gave one cry and rolled over. The cry alarmed the hunters at Beckley's house, near by, and almost instantly a number of them were on the spot, only to find that a woman had accomplished what they had been six weeks trying to do. They helped to lift the dead animal into Greenleaf's wagon, who carried it home, where he skinned it. The hide he intends to to use as a coverlet for his babies, in order, he says, to impart to them their mother's courage.

FISH WITH HAIR AND WOOL.

The *Lyon County Times* tells of a peculiar breed of fish at Hind's Springs which are all covered with a beautiful little shaggy coat of hair instead of scales. That, however, is nothing strange. The writer of this has seen suckers in Reese River with fine white wool all over them, except in spots along the sides, where the wool was rubbed off by contact with the river banks or with each other in passing up and down the narrow stream.—*Yerington (Nev.) Enterprise.*

RAILROA[D ...]

East-Bound Freight A[ffairs ...] ing a More Compli[cated ...] pect Day by D[ay ...]

The Attitude of the Chic[ago ...] Sorely Perplexing [...] Lines.

Steamship Companies Exerc[ise ...] more & Ohio's Cut—What [...] sin Central Wa[...]

[Right-hand column cut off at the page edge; only the left portions of its lines are visible, including the sections "EAST-BOUND PASSENGER-RA[TES]", "INTER-STATE RAILRO[AD ...]" and "STEAMSHIP COMPANIES".]

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L. M. POTTER.

TATTERSALL'S.

...AT EQUINE HEADQUARTERS IN ...—$100,000 WORTH OF HORSEFLESH ... A DAY.

Monday morning, the season just ...ted, the country people up in town ... for Ascot, for Goodwood, for all ...ts and pleasures of the opening ...hat pleasanter resort than Tatter... the great span roof with the glaze ...with the soft gravel under the feet, ...mping and curveting about, and a ...nd of voices, more than a murmur, ... amounting to a roar; voices of ...h and cadence, from the husky ... of the country boniface to the ...concert-pitch of Lady Vere de Vere? ...a goodly number are assembled in ...sales, making its roof resound with ...alk—now of the events of the last ...ason, now of what may be expected ...—there is a general tramp, tramp ... the stables and stalls, where all the ... are on sale today may be seen and ... by the public. Here is the good ...den on parade, and quiet in harness, ... his neck and views from the cor... eyes his unaccustomed visitors. ...ackstrap by Doctor, dam by Jalap, ...n stone and has carried a lady; and ... toys carelessly with a loose bind ...ems to measure distance carefully ... his friends approach. Here they ...pon line, and box after box, chest...rns, and roans, bay geldings and ...es, temperate and clever, good ... manners, good fencer and fast, ...le and drive, and so on through the ...ll stable and along the fourteen-stall ... getting quite bewildered among it ...ired and fifty horses munching their ...rn, and all indifferent to the change ... the next few hours may bring.

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RAILROADS.

East-Bound Freight Affairs Assuming a More Complicated Aspect Day by Day.

The Attitude of the Chicago & Atlantic Sorely Perplexing the Other Lines.

Steamship Companies Exercised—The Baltimore & Ohio's Cut—What the Wisconsin Central Wants.

East-bound freight affairs are getting daily more complicated, and unless the managers' meeting which convened in New York succeeds in surmounting the obstacles in the way of the formation of east-bound pools from Chicago and other Western and Southwestern points, another serious war on rates cannot be much longer avoided. The bulk of the business continues to go to Baltimore, and it is the prevailing opinion that the rates are being cut by the various lines leading to that point. A confidential letter was received by various railroads in this city from a Burlington firm stating that it had 300 car-loads of freight which it could ship direct at less than tariff, and it wanted to know what terms the Chicago roads would make it the freight were shipped via this point. It has not yet been learned whether the Chicago & Atlantic is represented at the New York meeting. If it is not there will be no use in trying to bring about the formation of an east-bound freight pool from this city, as the Chicago & Atlantic is in a position to prevent the maintenance of tariff rates. Although it has no direct outlet to seaboard points, it can make connections with various lines that will afford it one. At present it sends the bulk of its business via the Baltimore & Ohio, using the Toledo & Columbus Railroad as the connecting link between its own line and the Baltimore & Ohio, but none of the Eastern trunk lines can refuse to accept freight from it so long as it pays them full proportions of tariff rates. As regards the demand by the Vanderbilt and Pennsylvania lines that the Milwaukee east-bound traffic must be put into the Chicago pool it is learned that the Grand Trunk is fully determined not to submit to the proposition. It will insist upon a two-cent differential via the Grand Haven route on the ground that it being a lake and rail route it could get no business if it charged the regular all-rail rate. For seven months in the year the Grand Trunk people say the trunk lines are running steamboat lines between Milwaukee and Buffalo, and take business at much less than the all-rail rates. This compels the Grand Trunk to meet the lake competition of the trunk lines during the summer, and therefore the trunk lines have no good reason to oppose the two-cent differential during the winter. Only under one condition would the Grand Trunk consent to put its Milwaukee and Grand Haven business into the pool, and this is if the trunk lines would consent to put their lake business during the summer in also. As there is no probability that this will be done the prospects of settling the Milwaukee trouble are rather slim.

Another matter that will have to be adjusted before east-bound rates from Chicago can be maintained is the competition of the Wabash for east-bound business. This road has never been in the east-bound pool, but, although it takes the business in a roundabout way, yet owing to its cutting of rates it secures a good deal, which of course seriously affects the business of the regular lines. No steps have yet been taken looking to the admission of the Wabash into the pool, but it will have to be taken in or be given a consideration for refraining from participation in the business if it is to be stopped from causing a good deal of mischief.

EAST-BOUND PASSENGER-RATE TROUBLES.

General Agent Dearborn of the Baltimore & Ohio received a dispatch yesterday from General Passenger Agent Lord of his company to the effect that his company cannot yet carry out its intentions regarding the reduction of passenger rates from Chicago to the East owing to a conference being held in New York between the managers of the trunk lines and the Chicago east-bound roads, with a view of bringing about a settlement of the difficulties. It has not transpired whether anything has been accomplished by the New York meeting, no advices having been received at any of the railroad offices in this city up to last evening. No new hostile measures will probably be adopted by any of the lines until the result of the New York conference becomes known. The opinion prevails that such concessions will be made to the Baltimore & Ohio by the trunk-line pool as to induce that company to join the trunk-line pool and restore the rates from New York and other Eastern points to Chicago. If this is done it will be but a question of a short time when the east-bound troubles will also be settled. Meanwhile, however, the scalpers will continue to carry on the east-bound war. They were selling tickets yesterday over nearly all the lines at $13 first-class, Chicago to New York. Some excitement was caused by the report that the Baltimore & Ohio, besides placing its tickets in the Wabash office, has opened another outside office at the corner of Canal and Madison streets. The other trunk lines have not yet retaliated by putting their tackets back into the hotel offices, but they threaten to do so if advices are not received today that the New York meeting has succeeded in bringing about an arrangement for the settlement of the difficulties.

INTER-STATE RAILROAD LAW.

Mr. George M. Bogue has just returned from Washington. He says there is no truth in the report that he went there to confer with Senator Cullom regarding the bill about to be introduced by the Senate Committee on Railroads. He says he went to Washington on purely private business, about which he had a consultation with Senator Cullom. The proposed National Railroad law was incidentally referred to in their conversation, but he (Bogue) made no suggestions regarding it. Mr. Bogue learned that the Senate Railroad Committee, consisting of Senators Cullom of Illinois, Miller of New York, Platt of Connecticut, Gorman of Maryland, and Harris of Tennessee, is daily considering the proposed bill regulating inter-State commerce. The committee expects to get through its work within a few days, and the report will probably be submitted to the Senate next week. The committee, Mr. Bogue thinks, will recommend a bill providing for the appointment of Railroad Commissioners who shall have power to provide such means for the regulation of inter-State commerce as they deem best, a majority of the Senate committee being of the opinion that much more good can be accomplished through Commissioners than by legislative enactment.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES EXERCISED.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The first effect of C. B. Richard & Co.'s announcement that they had secured an emigrant rate of $6.45 to the West was apparent today when Commissioner Pierson of the Passenger Department of the Joint Executive Committee issued an order reducing emigrant rates from $9 to $7 from this city to Chicago and St. Louis, the reduction to take effect tomorrow, when the emigrant clearing-house scheme goes into operation. This action, Mr. Pierson asserts, is not based upon the action of the Hamburg-American Packet Company's agent, but rather to protect the steamship companies landing passengers at this port against the Baltimore & Ohio's $1 rate out of Baltimore. Just where any material protection comes in at a $12 rate against a $26 rate, these including ocean passage from Germany, does not appear to the managers of the North German Lloyds and the American lines. Mr. Schwab of the former line says that to satisfy the steamship companies landing passengers here either still further concessions will have to be made or else the trunk lines will, in order to protect New York business, which he thinks they will do at all hazards, have to decide to admit the Baltimore & Ohio Road to the pool, and so do away with the present disturbing factor in the business.

Commissioner Pierson said today that the New York emigrant pool would certainly do everything that lay in its power to protect the steamship companies doing business with the trunk lines. No further action is contemplated by him at present regarding the announcement of Richard & Co. The passenger agent of one of the trunk-line roads said that nothing would be done by the trunk-line managers until they found out by whom the announced rate had been made. Managers of the steamship lines are much more exercised over the Baltimore competition than railroad men, especially those who represent the differential rate steamers—the Anchor, State, American, National, and Monarch Lines—and who consequently are most affected by the Baltimore service of the Allan and Dominion Lines. They threaten, if they are not protected by a further reduction of the rates, or by the admission of the Baltimore & Ohio Road into the pool, to break their own agreement as to rates and get business in any way they can.

Although the emigrant clearing-house opens for business today the Boston branch will not be opened until Feb. 1. When this clearing-house is in full operation the railroads which are members of it will close their booking offices for prepaid business. All that work will be done by the steamship companies. The pool's agent here, who has been selected but not yet appointed, will receive all immigrants arriving here and send them West over such routes as he may deem advisable. No freight clearing-house has yet been established in which freight will be handled as passengers are to be, but the probabilities are that this will be done before the summer season is opened.

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Nothing has yet been done by the trunk lines to meet the rates made by the Baltimore & Ohio Road. The Erie and the Lackawanna are getting impatient under the loss of business which they have sustained since the cut was inaugurated by the new line. The action of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Company at their meeting yesterday is regarded as significant. The board indorsed the action of its President in cutting passenger rates to the West from New York. From this it would seem to appear that the Baltimore & Ohio people intend to stick to their determination to secure their share of New York business. It was rumored on the street today that the Pennsylvania would reduce its Eastern rate from $17.50 to $13. Should this be done, General Passenger Agent C. K. Lord says he will instruct his agents to cut rates also.

CHICAGO, Jan. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Much has been published about the Lake-Front and railroad privileges. Permit me to say a few words as to the position of a great railroad striving to secure some privileges in this city. One of the first things which strikes a stranger coming to the city on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the poor depot accommodations. On inquiry it is learned that the road has no facilities except an unsatisfactory and arbitrary arrangement with the Illinois Central. It is understood the scheme is in contemplation to sell the Lake-Front between Randolph and Madison streets. The Baltimore & Ohio Company would gladly purchase the site referred to and improve the same by substantial buildings, which in architectural display would be an ornament to the city. This company appears doomed to all kinds of difficulty. Its earliest efforts to penetrate the Valley of the Ohio were attended by untold difficulties. In Chicago obstacles were encountered and a secure lodgment is still denied. Shall this condition of things continue? Why not accept the Mayor's suggestion and sell the ground indicated?

If the city has no title east of the Illinois Central let the right of way be granted *west* of that route, and sell the ground bounded by the Illinois Central, Michigan avenue, Randolph, and Madison streets. The Baltimore & Ohio Company would immediately improve the same, and, instead of the unsightly structure which now disfigures the place, the Lake-Front would be beautified by handsome edifices. The interests of Chicago require that this great Eastern road shall be cared for here. A direct connection with the Capital is desirable. The Baltimore & Ohio has come to stay and the City of Chicago should not be slow to accord proper privileges and accommodations. The Baltimore & Ohio's recent struggle to reach Philadelphia and New York is familiar to all. Let Chicago render every facility and show the world she has no sympathy in the little, selfish policy which would retard or cripple so great a National enterprise. JUSTITIA.

WHAT THE WISCONSIN CENTRAL WANTS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—An evening paper publishes what is claimed to be an authoritative statement that the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company is negotiating with the management of the Oregon Transcontinental Line and Northern Pacific Company for a freight and passenger line from Chicago to the Pacific, and that the negotiations bid fair to be successful. President Colby of the Central is prominently connected with the Transcontinental, and it is said his influence with the Northern Pacific will insure the success of the plan. This arrangement, if put into effect, will be of vast importance to the Central, securing for the line all the passenger and freight business of the Northern Pacific. An arrangement will be perfected with one of the Chicago and Atlantic trunk lines for business from the Atlantic coast to Chicago, thus forming a through line from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

JOTTINGS FROM ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The latest acquisition to the Manitoba Company's corps of officials is a Second Vice-President in the person of H. D. Minot, who has taken an office in the Manitoba building at St. Paul. When the office of Second Vice-President was created is a mystery in railroad circles. At the last annual meeting, July 1, there was no such office and none such had been heard of until Mr. Minot came to St. Paul. He is from Boston and is a Director of the Burlington & Northern, and it is now intimated that there is more truth in the recent reports that the Manitoba and Burlington Roads have formed an alliance than officers of those companies would admit.

C. W. Thompson of Billings, Mont., late General Manager of the Northern Pacific Coal Company, passed through St. Paul on his way to New York to submit a proposition to the Board of Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad at their meeting next Thursday. The proposition is in regard to the building of a line from Billings north to the coal fields, and in the scheme Mr. Thompson has associated with him some prominent men. What proposition Mr. Thompson will make to the Northern Pacific he did not state, but it is supposed that it is for the company to operate it as a branch line after it is built. The syndicate formed is largely interested in coal-mining north of Billings, but cannot operate its holdings successfully for want of railroad facilities.

It is secretly whispered that J. J. Hill, President of the Manitoba Railway Company, has purchased the franchise of the Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior Railway Company, and the line the Manitoba Company intends building from Crookston to Duluth will be built on this charter. The Grand Forks, Crookston & Lake Superior Railway Company was organized with a capital stock of $2,000,000 Jan. 12, 1884, by Crookston and Grand Forks parties, to construct, equip, and operate a main line of road from the west bank of the Red River, in Polk County, by the way of Crookston to Lake Superior, with a branch of said road to commence in range 44, and run in a southwesterly direction to a point on the west bank of the Red River in Norman County.

MR. GOWEN'S PLAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The statement that Mr. Gowen intends to go to Europe shortly was not denied by that gentleman today, and was corroborated at several sources by inside information. It is understood that when he was last abroad he secured promises of help from several English and German capitalists in case he succeeded in having himself placed again at the head of the corporation. It is understood that his plan includes the issue of $100,000,000 of general mortgage bonds at 4 per cent to replace all the old indebtedness. This may be roughly stated at $35,000,000 ahead of the general mortgage, $25,000,000 of general mortgage, $10,000,000 of floating debt, $5,000,000 of receiver's certificates, and $5,000,000 of miscellaneous claims, a total of about $80,000,000. The balance left of the money raised abroad after these claims have all been taken up will be used for future emergencies and in carrying out an aggressive policy of management. It will be Mr. Gowen's endeavor to interest certain leading people in America in this plan to take at least enough of these new bonds to meet such temporary needs as the payment of the floating debt and the receiver's certificates.

Moneyed people here, however, take little interest in the plan, and express a belief that Mr. Gowen will not be able in the present condition of the money markets of the world to place so large a loan.

HERE AND THERE.

The Chicago Rate Committee of the Middle and Western States Freight Association will meet today for the purpose of considering freight to interior points in the Middle States.

The Association of General Freight Agents of the West has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: A. C. Bird, President; F. B. Clark, Vice-President; George M. Bogue, Treasurer; and J. N. Faithorn, Secretary.

It is rumored that Mr. F. Broughton, General Manager of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway, is to be appointed General Manager of the Denver & Rio Grande as soon as the reorganization of this company has been effected.

George R. Blanchard, formerly Vice-President of the Erie Railway, has consented to take the Commissionership of the east-bound pool, and has signified his readiness to enter on his duties at once. The Chicago committee met at the Windsor Hotel, New York, last night to consider the east-bound pooling arrangement. All of the roads were represented. President Jewett of the Chicago & Atlantic was also present. Some modifications were made in the pooling arrangements, but the details were not given out. The committee will meet again tomorrow morning.

Mr. W. B. Lindsley, General Manager of the Sioux City & Pacific and Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroads, controlled by the Chicago & Northwestern, having requested to be relieved of the duties of that office, Mr. W. F. Fitch has been appointed his successor, to take effect Jan. 18. His office will be at Missouri Valley, Ia.

Mr. George W. Ristine, having been appointed General Manager of the Erie's consolidated fast-freight lines, to be known as the Erie Dispatch, will, in addition to his duties as such, also act as the Western representative of the freight department of the Erie Railway Company, in charge of through east-bound traffic, with office at Chicago, Ill.

Some of the officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad were in La Salle, Ill., yesterday, looking over the ground with a view of extending the line there. Next summer the Chicago & Northwestern Railway will be built to that city. Should the St. Paul, the Northwestern, and the Lafayette, La Salle & Clinton strike that place, with the Illinois Central and Rock Island already there, La Salle will be quite a railroad centre.

Mr. B. R. De Young, one of the incorporators of the proposed Chicago, Calumet & Eastern Railroad, was not very communicative when asked for information, yesterday, as to where the road would run. He said it was to be a surface railway, and the route had been fixed and the right of way obtained. There were bona-fide men back of the project, and work would be commenced as soon as the frost was out of the ground. He refused to say where it would run to, but Thornton is said to be the place.

The issuance of return live-stock passes to drivers and stock shippers has been resumed over the lines of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis and the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railways. The resumption of the issue of such return passes will include East Liberty, Union Stock Yards, Indianapolis, etc. This action is due to the refusal of other roads running east to stop the issue of such passes. The latter claim that no definit action has yet been taken in the matter by the Local Committee of East-Bound Freight Traffic.

The Pullman and Mann sleepers heretofore running on the Wabash between Chicago and St. Louis were replaced last evening by New York Central sleepers. There were four new sleepers just completed at the Pullman car-shops placed on the line, named "Tidal Wave," "Dolphin," "Rio Grande," and "Potomac." Two elegant boudoir-cars with buffet and smoking-room attachment are just being completed at the Pullman shops for the New York Central Sleeping-Car Company which will also be placed on the Wabash between Chicago and St. Louis. Similar boudoir-cars will soon be placed on the limited express trains of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central.

The roads in the Northwestern Traffic Association are advised by the Northern Pacific Railway that it will refuse to receive for transportation any shipments of ardent spirits, wines, or liquors destined to points on its line located within the Indian reservations. This restriction applies to shipments to any points within the following boundaries: All points on the Yellowstone Division between Sanders and Huntley, both inclusive; all points on the Yellowstone Division between Reed Point and Big Timber, latter not included; all points on Rocky Mountain Division between Paradise and Evaro, former not included; all points on Cascade Division between Lotus and Simcoe, inclusive; all points on the Baker City Branch of the Oregon Railway & Navigation Company between Pendleton and North Fork, not inclusive.

Arbitrator E. P. Wilson of the Chicago, St. Louis & Missouri River Passenger Association announces the following result of the vote on the questions submitted to the General Managers in accordance with the action of General Passenger and Ticket Agents' meeting of Nov. 5: Reduced rates for meeting of educational association, to be held at Topeka, Kas., the vote stands: For one fare for the round trip, 6; against one fare for the round trip, 1; for one and one-third fares for the round trip, 2. Regarding the treatment of the telegraph and express company employés as employés of transportation lines the vote stands: For, 5; against, 4—which leaves the question to be governed by the relations which may exist between the respective lines and telegraph or express companies.

THEY WERE MARRIED.

CONFIRMATION OF A RUMOR OF A SECRET MATCH LAST FALL BETWEEN WELL-KNOWN YOUNG PEOPLE.

Word has been received from Denver confirming rumors that were prevalent in certain North Side and Evanston upper tendom last fall that a clandestine marriage had taken place between well-known young society people. It will be remembered by readers of THE TRIBUNE that the intelligence of an elopement was published Oct. 11. The names of the principals were withheld, and although there was no connection between that case and the present one, it became mysteriously rumored that the two were one. In fact the young man who has been an unknown husband during these months assured the reporter that he was not married nor even engaged, and felt that a great injustice had been done himself and the young woman with whom his name had been associated; and as the twain continued in school the matter was dropped and has hitheto been considered but idle gossip. The bride was Miss Nellie Ballard, the 17-year-old daughter of Mrs. H. M. Ballard, and heiress to a respectable sum, and a pupil at Miss Kirkland's North Side school. The groom is Edward L. Colman, aged 22, a senior in the Northwestern University at Evanston, and the son of a wealthy La Crosse, Wis., lumberman. The former continued in school until shortly before the holidays, when she left to visit her family in Denver, whither they had gone a few weeks before. Colman left Evanston about three weeks ago, retaining his room at the Avenue House, where he lived, and assured his friends that he would return after the holidays.

It is not known where the ceremony was performed. It certainly was not in Cook County, and, as the young lady visited in Michigan last summer, it is reasonable to suppose they were there made one. The bride is rather a pretty brunet, and possesses very engaging manners, which, with good conversational powers, make her altogether attractive. Besides, she was very proficient on roller-skates, and, as Colman is an adept, it is thought an intimacy sprang up in this way. It was only a few days ago that the parents of the young couple discovered the true state of affairs, and after a consultation it was thought best to accept the inevitable, and it is presumed that a happy denouement was the result, for Mr. and Mrs. Coleman passed through the city a few days ago en route to Eastern resorts on their honeymoon. Upon their return they will settle down to everyday life in La Crosse, where the husband's family occupies a leading position.

THE EMERY CASE.

A DEVELOPMENT THEREIN NOT LOOKED FOR—WEDDED, YET, IT IS SAID, NO WIFE.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The domestic affairs of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Emery, that some time ago came prominently before the public, have been given a new and sensational turn today by the serving of papers upon Mrs. Emery in a suit for annulment of marriage brought by the doctor. Both parties have been threatening to bring suit for divorce. Dr. Emery's last move was quite unexpected. The action is based upon the allegation of a previous marriage. Mrs. Emery was married in Toronto, it is claimed, to Charles Hayden before she knew the doctor, and has, it is claimed, never been divorced. Hayden is now living in Toronto or Buffalo. Mrs. Hayden, it is understood, was deserted by her husband after a few years. She then met the doctor, and they were married, going to live in 1865 near Peoria, Ill. They had no children, and the doctor adopted Miss Bertha, who is now a pretty young woman of 18. The adoption papers were signed by the since notorious Judge Yates, who is now a member of the American defaulters' colony in Canada. Since coming to Minneapolis the doctor has adopted another child, Ralph, a bright boy who is now 6 years old. Both children, he claims, were adopted by him and are his. Dr. Emery is a prominent member of Westminster Church. Since the first separation from his wife, more than a month ago, he has been living at the Bellevue House, while Mrs. Emery and the children have occupied the family residence on East Fifteenth street. It was recently reported to the church session that Mrs. Emery was living in destitution, and the doctor was summoned before the body. He produced his books to show that he had been regularly providing for her, and was unanimously acquitted by the session.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—This afternoon a train on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Road struck a buggy containing James Degler, his wife, and a 3-year-old child. Mrs. Degler was thrown under the car wheels and killed. Mr. Degler and the child escaped unhurt.

THE COURTS.

A Partner in a Saloon Wants an Accounting—Liberman & Co.'s Affairs.

George Conrad Espert's Will Disinherits an Heir—Miss Leonard's Case Comes Up—The Record.

A bill was filed in the Superior Court yesterday by Rosa Weiss against Charles Eiteman, a saloon-keeper at No. 256 South Water street, asking for a dissolution of partnership. The parties went into the saloon business together on an equal basis as regards profits and losses last May for a year, complainant agreeing to advance the capital and Eiteman to attend to the saloon. He was also to keep regular books of account and to make monthly statements. Complainant put in $516, most of which was in fixtures and furniture, and the business has since been carried on. Eiteman occasionally rendered statements showing that the business yielded $600 a month, but the expense account amounted to nearly the same sum. Mrs. Weiss thought this was rather strange, and told Eiteman that there ought to be a net profit of $300 a month in the business, but he assured her his accounts were correct. About Jan. 1 the complainant sent for the books of account and found the firm had a stock of goods worth $275 and $300 of debts. She then told Eiteman she wanted to close up the business, whereupon he offered to buy her out for $500. She offered to buy him out, and he then denied that he was in partnership with her. About a week after Eiteman admitted he had taken $300 more than belonged to him, and Mrs. Weiss thinks he must have appropriated $2,000. The expense account was frequently swelled by large items under the very elastic term of "sundries," which Eiteman could never explain, and Mrs. Weiss charges these entries were made to cover up moneys overdrawn. She therefore asked for an injunction to prevent Eiteman from carrying on the business, and for the appointment of a receiver. The injunction was granted by Judge Shepard under a bond for $1,000, and Isaac Weiss was appointed receiver.

VIRGIL LIBERMAN & CO.

George Einstein, receiver of Virgil Liberman & Co., yesterday filed a report before Judge Shepard setting out that when he took charge of the affairs of the firm he found the stock in bad condition. It was inventoried and advertised for sale, and sold for $12,975, more than twice as much as could have been obtained by Sheriff's sale. He has paid costs $293 and $11,106 on account of judgments against the firm, and still has $11,399 on hand. There are outstanding accounts to the amount of $7,020 in favor of the firm, but only $700 are good, and even for them it would not pay to employ attorneys to make collections, so that the receiver asks that they may all be sold to the highest bidder.

A DISINHERITED HEIR.

George Conrad Espert's will was probated yesterday, and letters testamentary were issued to his nephew, Michael Espert of No. 3128 Indiana avenue. The testator left in cash $640; household goods, 500; notes and accounts unsecured, $2,200; notes secured by city real estate, $29,500; Cook County bonds, $10,000; and city real estate, $150,000. He left no lineal descendants. Mary Espert, his wife, survives him. His will is dated Dec. 28, 1885, and he died Jan. 2 following. The signature is feeble and scattered. Mr. Espert was 75 years of age when he died. The heirs of testator are the widow, Mary, and the unknown heirs of John Espert, Barbara Egner, Regina Egner, Mary Donner, and Michael F. Espert, brothers and sisters of the testator. All of these brothers and sisters are now dead, and the names of their heirs are unknown to the executor, except the children of Michael F. Espert, whose names are Fredericke, Michael, Frederick, and Louise. The will directs the distribution of the property according to the regular laws of descent except as modified by the following clause:

"I direct that out of the distributive share of my estate belonging or coming to Charles Egner, my nephew, of Kansas City, Mo., shall be deducted the full amount due upon his three evidences of indebtedness given to my deceased brother, Michael F. Espert, commonly called Frederick Espert, computing interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from their respective dates until the date of distribution of my estate, which amount shall be paid to those entitled to receive the same under the last will and testament of my said deceased brother, Michael F. Espert. And I further direct that the balance of said distributive share of my estate belonging or coming to my said nephew, said Charles Egner, shall be paid to Mary Egner, the wife of said Charles Egner, as her absolute property. I do hereby declare that all notes or other evidences of indebtedness purporting to be signed or indorsed by me, and which may be held by any person or persons as a claim against me, are forgeries."

IN HER ELEMENT AGAIN.

It is probable that no very strenuous efforts have been made to arrest Miss Maria Leonard under the warrant issued for her trial as a lunatic. Whenever the officer appeared she locked the door and held her fortress against all invaders. Yesterday she seems to have grown tired of this monotonous drama, and, deeming even an arrest less disagreeable than absence from her beloved Court-House, she appeared of her own accord in Judge Prendergast's court-room and offered a petition in her own hand, running as follows: "We, the undersigned, ask that the petition of Mrs. Eva J. Waddingham declaring Marion Leonard to be insane be dismissed and stricken from the books, believing it to have been prompted by malice and to be simply spite-work, and to harass and annoy Miss Leonard and make the county a great deal of useless cost and expense, and to waste the valuable court's time."

This document was signed by four women, one of whom is designated as "Miss Leonard's landlady." At the foot is a statement, signed by E. H. Thurston, M. D., that in his judgment the woman is perfectly rational. Judge Prendergast assured her that he could entertain no such petition, as the case could only be tried in the usual course. Meanwhile, however, he sent for Consider H. Willetts, who is Mrs. Waddingham's attorney. Miss Leonard spent the time talking to the clerk, and expressed a good deal of amazement when told that she would be arrested if the officer with the warrant should appear. Mr. Willetts came first, however, and the two had a conference with the Judge. Miss Leonard said she was ready to be tried. Judge Prendergast assured her he had no wish for her arrest if she would take her trial voluntarily. She acceded to the proposal, and whipped out a paper with about 150 names upon it, whom she demanded as witnesses.

"Here is Judge Tuley, first," she said. "I want him subpœnaed."

Judge Prendergast thought Judge Tuley would be too busy, and lesired her to limit her list. Miss Leonard insisted that she was entitled to all the witnesses she wanted, and nothing less than 100 would answer.

"I have the right to all the witnesses I want," she protested, "and I'll make the county pay them $1 each. If my case takes six months, so much the better."

Judge Prendergast finally limited her to fifteen witnesses, for whom he allowed her to take out subpœnas. She agreed to take her trial Tuesday morning, and was thereupon permitted to go away unmolested.

"She is crazy, but she is no fool," was the comment of a bystander.

CAPTURED BY PINKERTON.

Papers were filed in the Circuit Court yesterday in the interest of William H. Stoddard, who was arrested by Matt W. Pinkerton on a charge of defrauding his creditors. A writ of habeas corpus was issued last week by Judge McAllister. In his petition he says the arrest was made without warrant, but that Pinkerton pretends to have a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for his apprehension. The trouble is on account of a suit brought by McIntosh & Co. of Pennsylvania to set aside a sale made by Stoddard and his partners to one Happgood. This suit has been settled, but McIntosh & Co. are pursuing Stoddard, who alleges that Pinkerton arrested him under instructions from Frank J. Loesch, the attorney in Chicago for McIntosh & Co.

Stoddard says that he appeared to give his depositions in the case, and has never avoided his creditors in any way. In September, 1884, he removed to Chicago and lived at No. 555 Warren avenue, being in the employ of H. J. Melendy. His name was in the directory and he made no secret of his business; but traveling salesmen of his acquaintance from the East frequently told him that McIntosh had declared his intention of spending $10,000 to put him in prison unless his claim was paid in full. Stoddard asserts his intention to pay every dollar, but he is now almost destitute, owing partly to the failure of his employer, Melendy. Pinkerton arrested him New-Year's Eve at his home.

ITEMS.

Judge Moran dismissed yesterday for want of equity the petition for mechanic's lien of Taggart & Arnold against A. E. Bournique, proprietor of Bournique's dancing academy. They claimed about $2,400 balance due, but it was shown some of the work was not performed according to contract, so that it had to be done over again.

Judge Dyer is hearing the case of A. C. Goodyear and others against Dyer and Waterman to recover $30,000 for alleged breach of contract for the sale of some pine lands in Wisconsin.

Adolph Spielberger began a suit against Hayman J. Cohn to recover $5,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. Some five or six months ago Spielberger's 15-year-old son Louis was taken to Cohn's saloon, at the corner of Adams and Desplaines streets, by a man named Schwarz and initiated into the mysteries of the seductive game of poker. He lost all his savings, about $390, and, when his father remonstrated with Cohn for allowing a boy to play in his place, he was arrested on a charge of blackmailing. He was discharged by the Justice, and now brings suit to recover damages.

In the case of Merriman against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company and others to set aside the foreclosure sale of the road R. Biddle Roberts filed an answer yesterday denying all charges of fraud with reference to his connection with the sale.

THE RECORD.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

20,008—Stephen D. Lucker vs. Bullock Printing-Press Company, Conrad Kahler, W. H. Kerkhoff and Robert Torrant. Bill to restrain infringement of complainant's patent of July 30, 1877, for improved apparatus for printing-machines. Offield, Towle & Phelps and Munson & Phillipp, solrs.

SUPERIOR COURT—NEW SUITS.

100,902—Rosa Weiss vs. Charles Eiterman. Bill for accounting. Moses, Newman & Reed, solrs.

100,903—Simon Reid et al. vs. L. G. Brown. Confession of judgment, $81. McClellan & Cummins, attys.

100,904—Julius T. Hannah vs. James G. and Margaret Marion. Bill to foreclose mortgage for $1,000 on Lots 43 and 44, Block 1, in Pennock. Dupee, Judah & Willard, solrs.

100,905—William Turner, use, etc., vs. James M. Gamble. Asst. $1,500. Frederic Ullmann, atty.

100,906—Adolph Spielberger vs. Heyman J. Cohn. Case, $5,000. Hofheimer & Rosenberg, attys.

100,907—Dora Goldwater vs. Samuel Goldwater. Bill for divorce for adultery. A. A. Exline, solr.

100,908—Mary Goodman vs. Henry, Maggie, August, and Mary Goodman, Walter Durach and Mary Shean. Bill for partition. Isaac E. Adams, solr.

100,909—Bernhard Rosenheim vs. Peter Farley. Asst., $500. Beattie & Neuberger, attys.

100,910—Meyer Wheeler vs. Reinhold Steinecke, Robert and W. G. Kerr, and S. F. Hanchett Trover. $500. Flower, Remy & Gregory, attys.

100,911—W. J. Durham vs. H. J. O. Walker and Juliet C. Walker. Confession of jgmt., $570. Sleeper & Whiton, attys.

100,912—J. A. Kohn et al. vs. Osmond Fox. Attcht., $670. Beck & Charlton, attys.

100,913—Albert A. Gordon vs. Nellie Gordon. Bill for divorce for adultery. Munn & Wheeler, solrs.

100,914—Justina Meyerhoffer vs. Philip J. Meyerhoffer. Bill for divorce for cruelty. E. C. Ferguson, solr.

100,915—Charles Glats vs. Adolph Shakman and Joseph Lowenbach. Replevin, $700. Thomson & Felsenthal, attys.

100,916—J. H. Ernst vs. Christian Koellner, unknown heirs of estate of Amelia Koellner, Annie G. Christoffel, and C. L. Niehoff, trustee. Bill to foreclose trust-deed for $700 on Lot 90 in Ogden's Sub. of W. ½ of Lots 120 and 125, and all of Lots 123, 124, 127 to 134, and 137 in Branson's Addition to Chicago. Frank H. Scott, solr.

100,917—Asa H. Lane vs. Maud Lane. Bill for divorce for desertion. E. F. Runyan, solr.

100,918—W. H. Davis, use, etc., vs. Jonathan Davis, Bennett College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, H. S. Tucker, and Hattie L. Davis. Garnishment. W. T. Underwood, atty.

Suppressed Wednesday—100,890—Charles H. McConnell, use, etc., vs Dion Boucicault. Assumpsit, $1,000. Baker & Miller, attys.

100,898—Laurence Marston vs. Frederic Bryton and Nate Saulsbury. Assumpsit, $5,000. Cunningham & Kelly, attys.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE GARY—3,633, Leopold Loewenstein vs. Joseph Svojse and Metej Svojse; dflt. and jgt., $1,083.—3,634, Joseph H. Rice et al. vs. Same; dflt. and jgt., $258.—1,824, Nobes vs. Hanchett; fdg. issue for deft., dns. $50, without ret.; appeal.—1,832, Osborne & Cheeseman Co. vs. Van Depoele Electric-Light Co.; jgt. for plff., $281.—1,834, Krakauer Bros. vs. John V. Dahlgreen; verd. plff., $628 and jgt.

JUDGE ANTHONY—1,276, Augustus Loeb vs. Thomas and John J. Walls; verd. plff., $446.

CIRCUIT COURT—NEW SUITS.

55,422—Reinhold Rudolph vs. N. W. Distilling Co. Appeal.

55,423—Julius Greger vs. Same. Appeal.

55,424—Joseph Haar vs. Monarch Pickel Co. Appeal.

55,425—Charles Mathias vs. O. L. Bailey. Appeal.

55,426—Chicago Drug & Chemical Co. vs. Ernst W. Ortie. Confession of judgment, $437. William M. Stanley, atty.

55,427—Julia Wilson vs. Christian Casper. Appeal.

55,428—People ex rel. William H. Stoddard vs. Matt W. Pinkerton. Petition for habeas corpus. William J. Manning, atty.

55,429—Noel B. Boyden, use, etc., vs. Augustus Schoverling, Joseph Gales, Charles Daly, and Fred P. Taylor. Debt $1,500, damages $1,500. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

55,430—Maria Veesenmeyer vs. Charter Oak Life-Ins. Co. Assumpsit, $1,500. W. A. Schonfeld, atty.

55,431—M. H. McKillip vs. Paul Kinst. Appeal.

55,432—In the matter of the estate of F. W. Guderjahn. Appeal of Phœnix Ins. Co. from order of Probate, disallowing its claim of $1,389.

55,433—J. P. Sharp vs. A. E. Harmon. Appeal.

VERDICTS AND JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ROGERS—5,605, Edward N. Hurlbut et al. vs. H. J. Schlossman; verd. plff. $497 and jgt.—3,709, Regina Lingle vs Fred Miehli; fdg. plff. $143, jgt., and appl.

COUNTY COURT—NEW SUITS.

6,441—Marks A. Allport to C. D. Crocker. Voluntary assignment. Assets, $2,600; liabilities, $3,400. D. J. Crocker, atty.

THE CALL.

JUDGES GRESHAM AND BLODGETT—Commercial Mfg. Co. vs. Fairbank Canning Co. on trial.

JUDGE DYER—Nos. 98, 112, 113, 114, 116, and 117. No. 16, Goodyear vs. Dyer, on trial.

JUDGE GARY—First call, Nos. 2,001 to 2,050, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 1,645, 1,812, 1,814, 1,819, 1,840, 1,841, 1,842, 1,843, 1,844, 1,846, 1,847, 1,849, and 1,850. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Nos. 1,480, 1,497, 1,500, 1,656, 1,661, 1,662, 1,663, 1,665, and 1,666. No case on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Nos. 521, 522, 532, 537, 538, and 509. No case on trial.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Nos. 12, 16, 17, 1, and 18. No. 1,290, Ristow vs. Baumer, on trial.

JUDGE GARNETT—Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—First call, 451 to 500½, inclusive. Trial call, Nos. 443, 444, 449, and the first five cases set. No. 446½ on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Submitted cases. No. 1,673, Lamb on trial. Saturday, submitted cases and motions. Monday, Nos. 466, 1,700, 1,674, 1,890, 1,905, 1,910, 1,912, 1,915, and 1,690.

JUDGE MORAN—Nos. 35, 37, 40, 41, 42, and 43. No case on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—No. 5,876. No case on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 522, 577, 589, 549, 526, 525, 529, 533, 536, 540.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Supreme Court record:

On motion of Joseph E. McDonald, Gustavus V. Menzies of Mount Vernon, Ind., was admitted to practice.

58. John Patch, plaintiff in error, vs. E. E. White; argument concluded by Calderon Carlisle for plaintiff in error.

111. Matthew J. Laughlin, appellant, vs. The District of Columbia; argued by Enoch Totten and Eppa Hunton for appellant and by Solicitor-General Goode for appellees.

112. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company; and No. 209, the St. Louis, Alton & Terre Haute Railroad Company, appellants, vs. Indianapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company et al.; argument commenced by John M. Butler for appellees in No. 112 and appellants in No. 209, and continued by Stevenson Burke for the appellants in No. 112 and appellees in No. 209.

THE LEAHY-BERNDT MURDER.

MORE TESTIMONY CONCERNING THE MANNER IN WHICH THE DRIVER USED HIS CAR-HOOK.

Judge Collins' Court was packed yesterday when the trial of John Leahy, the Archer avenue car-driver, was resumed.

John Windle, the horseshoer of No. 2480 Archer avenue, testified that the row occurred opposit his shop. He saw Leahy strike Berndt with the car-hook, first upon the shoulder and then upon the head. The hook had to be pulled out of Berndt's head, and he ran up and took the hook from Leahy's hand. He arrested Leahy and turned him over to a policeman. Just before Leahy left his car a little man named Strahan threw a stone at Berndt and struck him in the breast; this little man the witness knocked down.

August Mette testified to much the same facts.

C. G. Freigtoff described the affray. Berndt warded off the blows of Leahy, and was thirty-eight feet in front of his own horses when felled to the earth.

William E. Mette testified that he is in the railway mail-service, but had an interest in the saloon on Archer avenue, near Emerald, at the time of the tragedy, which he saw. He saw a man jump off the rear of Leahy's car and fling a stone, which struck Berndt, who then got down on the right side of his wagon and started towards the man who threw the stone. Windle had, however, knocked Strahan down, and then Leahy and Berndt met and the fatal blows were received.

Mr. Forrest—"Isn't it true that you were not there, and consequently did not see the fight?"

"I was there."

"Did you see a man in a blue shirt there?"

"No, I didn't."

"Then you were not there. Good-by."

Mr. Walker—Stop a bit. Did you see a man with a hole in his head, another man with a car-hook in his hand? You did, didn't you? Well, then, you were there. Good-by. [Laughter.]

James Daley, a horseshoer, gave his evidence in an impertinent manner, encouraged by the way in which the Mettes had been permitted to respond. In his testimony there was nothing new.

WHAT DAKOTA WANTS.

FOR RIVER IMPROVEMENTS $400,000 IS ASKED FOR—WORK OF THE FARGO CONVENTION.

FARGO, Dak., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—At the opening of the convention this morning the Committee on Waterways reported in favor of memoralizing Congress to appropriate $400,000 to be expended in constructing a canal to connect the headwaters of the Minnesota and Red Rivers. The committee on the Traill County decision made the following report:

Your committee appointed to consider all the questions growing out of the United States Supreme Court decision in the Traill County tax case beg leave to report that, having examined into such case in all its bearings, we find that such decision does not in any manner whatever affect the title of lands heretofore sold by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, or that may hereafter be sold by the company in Dakota; that the tendency and effect of such decision will rather be to confirm and establish title to such land in the present owners; that no Congressional or legislative action is necessary or desirable as to lands already sold, as we have obtained from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company most positive and satisfactory assurance that all survey fees on lands already sold will be paid as rapidly as possible, and probably within the next ninety days; but in order to avoid future recurrence of the embarrassments and complications of the past, we recommend that Congress be requested to enact a law prohibiting land-grant railroads from selling or offering for sale lands until they shall have fully complied with all requirements necessary to procuring patents therefor, including payment of survey fees thereon. Your committee further recommends that appropriate legislation be had by Congress making it the duty of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to apply to each Surveyor General's office immediately after the passage of such an act, and as often as once in three months thereafter, for a list of lands which have been surveyed and fees thereon, and that it be the duty of the Northern Pacific Railway Company to pay the same within ninety days thereafter on penalty of forfeiture.

The report was adopted, but subsequently reconsidered and referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Resolutions offered eulogizing the Northern Pacific Railway were laid on the table.

The Committee on Red Lake Reservation reported in favor of placing all the Chippewa bands on the White Earth Reservation and placing the Red Lake pine lands in the market.

A "TOUGH JOINT."

A SALOON AND POKER ROOM AT NO. 380 STATE STREET ABOUT WHICH THERE IS MUCH COMPLAINT—THE POLICE DO NOT CARE.

Not a few murmurs have lately arisen from the neighborhood of No. 380 State street in regard to the midnight orgies of the colored people at that place. Allen & Simms' saloon, which was opened there a few months ago, has become the cynosure of all the colored quarter, and the waiter and barber who has earned his daily pittance may be seen there any evening, splendid with kid gloves, silk hat, scarlet cravat, and attenuated cane. The neighborhood is never agreeable, but at No. 380 State street the saloon is but a trifling grievance beside its appendages on the floor above. The building is owned by Frohman, the banker, who rents the first floor to Allen & Simms, the second floor to Mrs. Higgins, a dressmaker, and the third floor to lodgers. It is in the bailiwick of Mrs. Higgins that the principal deeds of darkness are done. Not that she is not a quiet enough woman, but she has sublet the three rooms in the rear to the saloonkeepers below, and a gambling-house has been in full operation there for two months or more. The most indignant complaints have come from a tenant of Mr. Frohman, who, with his wife and a pretty poodle dog, occupies the apartments directly above the gamblers' quarters. At 8 o'clock last night all was quiet and the windows of the den were darkened.

"But you ought to have been down here half an hour ago," said the man up-stairs, "they've shut down 'cause they got frightened. About an hour ago a pack of disreputables came trooping through the hall and down the back-stairs where they come up from the saloon, and down in the alley they had a regular fight, and raised the very devil. I raised the window and threatened to set the police after them. The place runs all night. Last Sunday it was going until 8 o'clock in the morning and about that time they had a big fight, and swore and yelled, and roused the whole neighborhood. Complain to the police? Well, I should say. If I speak to the officers at the Armory Court they say before I tell them what I want: 'O, it's 380 again, I suppose; yes, we know.' And that's all the satisfaction you can get. I've been there a dozen times. 'All right, we'll see about it,' they say. But they know what's going on, you bet. What do they care about it?"

The owner of the building, Mr. Frohman, has been remonstrated with on the subject, and he vowed that the thing should stop. A visit from him suspended the orgies for a time, but within a few days they began again in full vigor. The people have a private wire running out from their den over the top of the buildings, but none of the profane know whither it leads. Mr. Frohman proposed to ascertain by what right it existed there and said he would have it cut, but still it whispers its electric warning.

"It's not Mr. Frohman's fault," continued the indignant lodger. "They have three tables running below me. Generally they play stud-poker. I can watch them out of the hall window. I've been to the police station about it till I'm tired."

At the Armory Court the desk sergeant appeared to be wholesomely familiar with No. 380 State street.

"Yes," he said, "we have had a good many complaints from that man; but the place is no worse than any other darky saloon."

The sergeant appeared to entertain no distinct ideas of any kind about the poker-pit. He knew it was there, O, yes; but then the saloon was no worse than other darky saloons, and there was an end of it. No robberies had been reported from the place, and anything short of a robbery or murder was obviously unworthy the notice of a dignified policeman.

LAW AND ORDER PEOPLE.

THEY ARE ORGANIZING IN BUFFALO—THE MOVEMENT IN CINCINNATI.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—A large and representative meeting of the citizens of this city was held this evening in the interest of public morals. Judge James M. Smith presided. The Rt.-Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, Bishop of Western New York, the Hon Sherman S. Rogers, the Rev. F. A. Kaehler, the Rev. Dr. L. Van Bokkelen, and others spoke. This is the first of a series of Christian conferences which are to be held monthly. They have for their object the arousing of public sentiment against gambling, prostitution, and other evils which are too prevalent in this city.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 14.—At a meeting this afternoon of the Citizens' Law and Order League, at which L. E. Dudley, Secretary of the National Order League, was present, a call was issued for the fourth annual convention of the Law and Order League of the United States, to be held in Cincinnati Feb. 22. All State and local leagues and kindred societies are requested to send delegates. They are also requested to hold meetings that day, with a view of making Feb. 22 the law and order day throughout the Republic.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE

(THE WORCESTERSHIRE)

Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome sauce that is made."



SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, WELSH-RAREBITS, &c.

Lea & Perrins

signature is on every bottle of the genuine.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.,

AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE



And others suffering from nervous debility, exhausting chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous Electro-Magnetic Belt. Thousands in every State in the Union have been cured. Electricity instantly felt. Patented and sold 10 years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspensories free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Rupture. 700 cured in '85. Send stamp for pamphlet. DR. W. J. HORNE, INVENTOR, 191 WABASH AV., CHICAGO.

UNION FOLDING BED,



The Simplest and Best. Incloses the Bedding. Always Read, for Use.



UNION WIRE MATTRESS CO., Salesroom 229 State-st., and for sale by furniture dealers

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 32 and 34 East Fifty-seventh-st., N. Y. New Pupils may enter after January 5, 1886. Special attention paid to Music and Art. Studio in the building. French is the language of the school.

SERKYS' TEA.

GUARANTEED THE GENUINE SERKYS. DIRECT FROM THE ORIENT.

It is composed of aromatic herbs and flowers, and celebrated for its wonderful health-giving virtues. It is the best tonic sedative and beautifier of the complexion in the world. It removes all pimples and skin eruptions, and is acknowledged a specific against Dyspepsia and Bilious Disorders, Kidney, Malarial, and Nervous Complaints; also in suppressed troubles peculiar to women. Gives instant relief. Invaluable for producing refreshing sleep. Price 50c and $1 per box. SERKYS' TEA COMPANY, No. 5 West Twenty-third-st., New York.

The Old Doctor

NERVOUS DEBILITY, MALE or FEMALE, WEAKNESS AND DECAY.

A life experience. Remarkable and quick cures. Trial packages. Send Stamp for sealed particulars. Address, Dr. WARD & CO., LOUISIANA, MO.

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m. Cable Cars to Panorama Place.

Battle of Shiloh,

Never was battle so vividly depicted. Michigan-av., near Madison-st. Open daily (Sundays included) from 8 a. m. to 11 p. m.

TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

A "Home Endorsement" of the Highest Possible Order.

The following volunteer letters regarding the standing and character of two gentlemen whose names are now prominently before the public are most unusual:

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 2, 1885.

We take pleasure in saying that Hon. Daniel B. Hibbard of this city is one of our oldest, wealthiest, and most reliable citizens, and his associate, Mr. Wellington Hibbard, has during his residence of a year or two in Jackson left a most favorable impression among us. The connection of these two gentlemen with any enterprise is sufficient anywhere in this region to inspire entire confidence.

(Signed) EUGENE PRINGLE, Mayor,
W. D. THOMPSON, Pres. Jackson City Bank,
JOSEPH MABLY, ex-Mayor,
C. R. KNICKERBOCKER, Mgr. Knickerbocker Co.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 5, 1885.

We are well acquainted with Hon. Daniel B. Hubbard, one of our oldest and most active business-men; a man of large means, sterling integrity, reliable in all his commercial dealings, and one of the largest real-estate owners in our city. Mr. Wellington Hibbard is also personally known to us as an earnest and energetic business-man. The well-known character of these gentlemen bespeaks for any enterprise they may engage in a prosperous future.

ERASTUS PECK, City Attorney.
GEO. T. SMITH, Bank Pres.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 2, 1885.

We are well acquainted with Hon. Daniel B. Hibbard of this city. He is one of our oldest and best-known citizens, of strict business integrity, a large property-holder, and one who would not participate in any enterprise that would not, in his opinion, justify him in doing so.

GIBSON & PARKINSON, Attorneys.

The above statements are made regarding the President and Secretary of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup Co. of Jackson. They show in unmistakable terms the standing and value of this great remedy, which is now attracting so much attention and accomplishing so much good. There is no physical trouble which is more painful than rheumatism, and there is none which is more dangerous. It may at any moment fly to the heart, when instant death will be the result. Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup is a purely vegetable compound, and has been not only tested by time, but bears the endorsement of high medical authority, in addition to being offered the public by men whose reputation is unimpeachable.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE, ANOTHER GREAT SUCCESS. The eminent Comedian and Dramatist, MILTON NOBLES, Assisted by the Gifted Comedienne and Vocalist, DOLLIE NOBLES, And supported by a Powerful Legitimate Company, will present his last and greatest play, entitled LOVE AND LAW. SUNDAY, JAN. 17—FIRST PRODUCTION IN CHICAGO of "NANON," by the CARLETON OPERA COMPANY.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—EXTRA.

SEATS NOW ON SALE For the Engagement of the CARLETON OPERA CO. FIRST PRODUCTION IN CHICAGO OF NANON, SUNDAY, JANUARY 17TH.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE! McCaull Opera Comique Co. IN THE ONLY AUTHORIZED MIKADO. The Sale of Seats for last week now in progress. SECURE THEM EARLY.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.

Under the management of .... J. M. HILL. THE KINGS OF THE STORM. McIntyre & Heath's Minstrels, Every Evening During the Week. SPECIAL.—A cash prize of $25 will be given for the best conundrum and answer handed in during the week. The same will be read from the stage nightly, and the award made on Saturday evening, Jan. 16. Next Week—WM. REDMUND and Mrs. THOS. BARRY in "A MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE."

HAVERLY'S MINSTREL THEATRE.

Madison-st., between State and Dearborn. Haverly's Home Minstrels. SHEDMAN'S WONDERFUL TRAINED DOGS AND MONKEYS. Clown Dogs, Dancing Dogs, Military Dogs, Firemen Dogs, and the great Monkey Tight-Rope Walker.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Clark-st., opposite the Court House. JOHN A. HAMLIN .... Lessee and Manager. ONLY TWO MORE NIGHTS of the Charming Young Actress, MINNIE MADDERN In her undisputed success, IN SPITE OF ALL. MISS MADDERN'S LAST MATINEE SATURDAY. Next Week—C. H. Hoyt's "A TIN SOLDIER."

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Monday, Jan. 11, and all week. National Type-Setting Race, NEW YORK VS. CHICAGO, For the Diamond Medal and Championship. Raynor Bros.' Musical & Comedy Co.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.

Monday, Jan. 11, and all week. YELLOWSTONE VIC AND MONTANA BILL'S WILD WEST SHOW AND THE WHITINGS 12-STAR TROUBADOURS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

THIS FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 15, SALVINI In his grand role of Conrad, in the OUTLAW. Tomorrow, Saturday—Only OTHELLO MATINEE. Saturday Evening—THE DUKE'S MOTTO. Next Week: Monday (only time)—INGOMAR. Tuesday and Thursday—OTHELLO. Saturday Matinee (only time)—KING LEAR. Seats can now be secured for Salvini's farewell week.

PEOPLE'S THEATRE.

State-st., near Harrison. Nightly and Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2. "The fun is like champagne, bright, sparkling, and full of life." HALLEN & HART'S FIRST PRIZE IDEALS. Novel Programme—New Artists. Emphatic hit of the New Burlesque, "Two Orphans." Jan. 18—Rentz-Santley Co. in "The Mikado." Jan. 25—Wallick's "Bandit King."

NEW OLYMPIC THEATRE.

PRICES, 10, 20, 30 CENTS. LEONZO BROTHERS' COMPANY IN Brother Against Brother. The Acting Dogs Lion and Tiger. Daily at 2:30 and 8 p. m.

GAIETY THEATRE.

South Halsted-st., corner of Congress. Monday, Jan. 11, Ida Siddons' Burlesque Company. 30 FEMALE ARTISTS 30. Admission, 15, 25, 35, and 50c. Matinees—Tuesday, Friday, and Sunday. Next week—Billy Burke's Humpty Dumpty.

CRITERION THEATRE.

Sedgwick-st., corner Division. Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, Bartley Campbell's latest success, PAQUITA, With all the Original Stage Settings, Furniture, and Costumes. Personally supervised by Mr. Campbell. Prices 50, 35, 25, and 15 cts. Next week—W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) in Prairie Waif.

STANHOPE & EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM AND BIJOU THEATRE,

Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn. —FATIMA.— Susie Conrad, Bearded Lady, Three Giant Midgets, Performing Birds, Long Haired Lady, Albino Snake Charmer, Wizard of the West, Irish Elk Horns, Sabigers' Oriental Vaudeville Company.

SHELBY'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

FREDERIC BRYTON IN Forgiven; or, Jack o' Diamonds. Matinees Saturday and Sunday. Monday—"Storm Beaten"; first time at this Theatre.

STANDARD THEATRE.

Corner Halsted and Jackson-sts. Tonight at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2, the charming AIMEE in MAM'ZELLE. Commencing Sunday Matinee—Evans & Hoey in "A Parlor Match."

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Col. J. G. Daggett, Boston, and W. C. Kelly, Louisville, are at the Tremont.

E. L. Abbs, Bradford, England, and C. H. Jones, Kansas City, are at the Leland.

H. M. McKenney, Philadelphia, and W. H. Holcomb, La Crosse, Wis., are at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; J. H. Rogers, Cincinnati; and A. R. Lee, Erie, Pa., are at the Grand Pacific.

J. F. Joy, Detroit; Charles W. Handy, New York; J. J. Cummings, Omaha; and A. P. Upham, St. Paul, are at the Palmer.

IN GENERAL.

Assistant County Physician Frost yesterday vaccinated all the women and boys in the jail, also the men in the boys' department, including "Dr." Bartholdi.

There have been received from Brentano Brothers late copies of the London *Illustrated News, Graphic, St. Stephen's, Moonshine, Bell's Life*, and *L'Independance Belge*.

The annual election of officers of the Hide & Leather National Bank held yesterday afternoon resulted in the choice of C. F. Grey for President, Joel V. Taylor for Vice-President, and Thomas L. Forrest for Cashier.

Suit was commenced yesterday before Justice Kistler by the Chicago City Railway Company against John Gaden for $11 for breaking a square of glass in one of its cars. A warrant was issued and the case will doubtless be watched with interest.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 17° above zero; 9 a. m., 18°; 10 a. m., 21°; 11 a. m., 24°; 12 m., 27°; 1 p. m., 29°; 3 p. m., 32°; 6 p. m., 32°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.81; 6 p. m., 29.85.

Nicholas Gardano, who is interested in the firm of Kasthalm & Co., stove contractors at No. 10 West Twelfth street, left the city ten weeks ago, saying he was going to his farm at Richview, Ill. He did not appear there, and his friends, who have heard nothing from him, fear he has met with foul play.

The Cleveland Bay Horse-Breeders' Association, at a special meeting yesterday, increased its capital stock from $2,000 to $4,000, and adopted a new constitution and new rules of entry to the stud-book. An Editing Committee was selected to compile and publish a history of the Cleveland Bay breed in this country.

Mr. D. L. Moody will conclude his services in Cleveland this evening and be in Chicago Saturday. Thus far all efforts to get him to consent to speak at Farwell Hall have been fruitless. He expects to give his own church on the North Side an undivided week of his time and labor. The demand for tickets is said to be unprecedented, the supply for the first Sunday being already nearly exhausted.

John Barry, who drove Louis Hutt's horse and buggy from Chicago to La Porte, and was arrested there while trying to trade the buggy for a sleigh, was brought back yesterday, Mr. Hutt having identified his property. Barry says he hails from Indianapolis, and claims to have bought the rig from an unknown man for $210. He is 23 years old, and everything found on his person, including his clothing, is not worth $5.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of the Illinois Industrial School for Girls met in executive session at the Sherman House yesterday. There were fourteen members present. The number of children in the school is ninety-one, and the health of all the family remarkably good for this season of the year. The women desire to return thanks to many kind friends for their generous donations for Christmas.

Mrs. Jennie Dedman, living at the corner of Peoria and Washington streets, yesterday caused the arrest of Rosewilt Dedman, her husband, and Mary Cross, charging them with improper neglect of the seventh commandment. Justice Lyon dismissed the suit, holding that a wife cannot appear as complaining witness against her husband. The erring couple will be arrested today on a new and valid warrant.

The Farragut Veteran Association of the West, composed of volunteers in the navy during the Rebellion, held an informal reunion last night at the office of the commander of the association—C. W. Adams—in the Ashland Block. A paper by Dr. O. B. Damon, on the "Fort Pillow Massacre," was read and discussed, and tales of adventure on the Western rivers during the War went the rounds until a late hour.

The initial number of *Der Holzarbeiter*, a Chicago journal devoted to the saw and planing mill interests, and also the manufacture of wood work and wood-working machinery, made its appearance Jan. 10. It is handsomely printed in the German language, and covers every branch of information likely to prove of benefit to the interests named. The publisher is the Hon. Eugene A. Sittig, who guarantees a monthly circulation of 15,000.

Peter Greenwald was permitted to withdraw his plea of guilty by Judge Tuley yesterday, and by consent of the State's Attorney a plea of not guilty was substituted. This action was owing to the fact alleged by Counsel Buttner that four reputable witnesses have been found who will testify that Mary Dennison was intoxicated at No. 155 West Lake street when she fell or was pushed over the banisters of the rear extension, receiving fatal injuries.

At the convention held Wednesday by Douglass Lodge, No. 125, Knights of Pythias, of Lake View, the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: L. Schwuchow, C. C.; H. A. Paus, V. C.; T. J. Hodgson, Prelate; E. Seward, K. of R. and S.; C. M. Netterstrom, M. E.; D. Epp, M. F.; O. Natt, M. A.; P. J. Farley, I. G.; M. Keuth, O. G. After the installation Louis Schwuchow was presented by the members of the lodge with a fine gold watch-chain and a K. P. charm. The presentation speech was made by F. Villiers.

At half-past 8 o'clock last evening at the Grace M. E. Church, southwest corner La Salle and Locust streets, its pastor, the Rev. F. M. Bristol, united in marriage Miss Clara A. Beckert and Mr. Walter J. White, both of this city. A large number of friends and relatives of bride and groom witnessed the ceremony. The wedding, by request of those interested, was a quiet and unostentatious one. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-married couple were driven to their future home, No. 379 Division street, where a reception was held.

Patrick Egan of Lincoln, Neb., President; Dr. Charles E. O'Reilly of Detroit, Treasurer; the Hon. M. V. Gannon of Davenport, M. Boland of New York, John F. Armstrong of Augusta, Ga., the Hon. Mr. Sutton of Quebec, and Thomas Flately of Baltimore, Executive Committeemen, will be present at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League to be held at Central Music-Hall Wednesday, Jan. 20, for the purpose of arranging date and place of holding of the next National Convention of the league. All of the men named have accepted invitations to address a mass-meeting to be held the same evening at the same place.

"The attorney who speaks the longest in this case will lose it," said Justice Scully yesterday at the conclusion of a Polish bigamy case in which some fourteen witnesses had been heard, all through interpreters, and which, when all was said and done, amounted to the fact that Anton Florek had a wife in Ovmick, Poland, when he came to America several years ago, and, therefore, in marrying Marva Manzcki, he committed the crime alleged. No one knew whether the first Mrs. Florek was alive or not. The attorneys in the case begged off from making arguments until the 21st inst.

A meeting of property-owners of the Fourteenth Ward was held at the corner of Milwaukee and Ashland avenues last night for the purpose of getting better horse-car facilities, which it is thought might be obtained by means of the new City Passenger Railway. It was determined that as large a deputation as possible should attend the meeting of the City Council Monday night and urge the passage of the ordinance granting the City Passenger Railway the right of way through the tunnel on Washington street to Desplaines street, thence to Fulton street; thence on Fulton to Sangamon; on Sangamon over the viaduct to Austin avenue; along Austin avenue to Centre avenue; from there to Erie street, and Ashland avenue, and North avenue. A committee was appointed to get the company to lay only one track on Erie street and have the other track either on Huron or Ohio street, on account of the narrowness of these streets. A committee was also appointed to see the gas company and the Water Department and have the gas and water laid on West Division street before it was paved and the tracks laid down for the old street railway which is to run there before July. The annual meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Improvement Association takes place next Thursday week.

The stockholders of the Philadelphia Panorama Company held their second annual meeting last night at No. 131 La Salle street and elected the following directors: Henry N. Hill, William Loeb, F. Lachner, William A. Hettich, Leo Fox, Philip Florsheim, Louis Muench, Thomas Braun, Dr. Gustave Hessert, J. A. Maitland, and Charles A. F. Antenreith. The directors will meet Jan. 25 to elect officers. The company has erected at Philadelphia a panorama of the battle of Lookout Mountain, which will be opened Feb. 1, when Gen. Sheridan has promised to be present. The company is composed almost entirely of Chicago men.

The regular weekly meeting of the International Working People's Association, a socialistic body, was held last evening at No. 106 Randolph street with fifteen present. Speeches of the usual character, abusing capitalists and commiserating poor people, and also advising the correction of illegal existing wrongs by the use of dynamite or any other means, were delivered by the Chairman, Mrs. Parsons, "Dr." Taylor, and Sam Fielden. William Fury worked himself into a passion in discussing an article which appeared in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning wherein the establishment of a garrison of United States troops at Chicago, which, among other things, would act as a partial check to Socialists and Nihilists, was advised.

The South Side Street Railway Company put one of the Dunn heaters into service yesterday, and was pretty well satisfied with the result. The heater ventilates the car, warms it, gives off no odor or smoke, and seemed to work like a charm. The inventor is W. C. Dunn, a dentist. The company has a contract with him whereby it acquired the right to use his heaters on its lines if the invention proves a success on a longer trial. The company will manufacture the heaters if fully satisfied with the result of the test. Mr. Dunn says the West and North Side companies have made no inquiries of him in relation to his system of car-heating. The cost for heating per car, it is thought, will be from 25 to 30 cents per day, and the appliance can be made at an expense of $10 to $20 each.

Grand Army Hall was well filled with veterans and their families last night. Mulligan Post was installing its officers and those of the Woman's Relief Corps, an auxiliary organization. The officers installed are as follows: Commander, B. H. Linscott; Senior Vice-Commander, William Toomer; Junior Vice-Commander, E. Smith; Chaplain, George Vinton; Officer of the Day, L. B. Streeter; Officer of the Guard, T. Crowley; Quartermaster, John Moran; Adjutant, H. H. Fenton; Quartermaster-Sergeant, T. H. Billings; Sergeant-Major, P. Price. The officers of the Woman's Relief Corps are: President, Mrs. Mary I. Sandes; Senior Vice-President, Miss Mary L. Vincent; Junior Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Corcoran; Secretary, Mrs. M. A. B. Vinton; Treasurer, Mrs. Sophia A. Linscott; Conductor, Miss Ruthella Lundy; Guard, Mrs. Sarah A. Crowley.

Fifty-six members and guests of the Chicago Drapers' & Tailors' Exchange sat down to the annual dinner of the exchange at the Hotel Richelieu last night. The tables were artistically arranged in the form of a tailor's press-board. The post prandial toasts began with an address of welcome by Mr. H. Turner, President of the exchange, and were as follows: "Brick City," W. H. Waters of Philadelphia; "Apparel of the Future," J. J. Mitchell of New York; "Pleasures and Profits of Association," Thomas Van Aart of Toledo; "Wise Men of the East," James McIlrath of New York; "Pioneer Tailor of Chicago," Edward Ely; "National Union," J. H. Moriarty of Washington; "The Business Outlook," John Stoer of Philadelphia; and the "Comical Side of Our Profession," J. S. Jennings of Detroit. The program of the entertainment will continue over today and will include a trip to Pullman and a visit to the Chicago Opera-House in the evening.

J. C. Lawrence, a very "smooth"-looking young man, was before Judge Tuley yesterday, charged with having obtained money under false pretenses. He advertised for a young man with $150 to go to New Orleans and peddle patent-medicines. A verdant youth caught the bait, handed over $150, and was hurried off to the Crescent City with a trunk said to contain $600 worth of medicines. Arrived in New Orleans he thought he would inspect his wares. Only three bottles of medicine were in his trunk, but they were carefully protected by a lot of old newspapers, and so he returned and caused the arrest of Lawrence. After hearing the evidence Judge Tuley said that it was just such "smooth," intelligent, and good-looking rascals as the prisoner who were dangerous members of society, and he regretted sincerely that the evidence was not strong enough to convict him even of a misdemeanor, and therefore he must discharge him. "But," he added, "if you continue in that line of business, young man, the four walls of the penitentiary will soon envelop you."

The Barbed-Wire Manufacturers' Association, composed of licensees of the Washburn & Moen patents, met at the Tremont yesterday and struggled for some time over the plan of consolidating the interests of its members into a pool after a sort of joint stock arrangement. Its final consideration went over until the next meeting. The prices adopted at the December meeting were affirmed, but it was given out that an advance might be expected at the regular meeting Jan. 29. A satisfactory condition of trade was reported, and the "moonshiners" who are manufacturing barbed wire at St. Louis without the payment of royalties to the Washburn & Moen Company were said not to be making any extensive raids on the market. The linseed-oil crushers failed to agree upon any basis for controlling prices and production, and, as usual in such cases, referred the whole matter to a committee. It will report at the adjourned meeting next Thursday. The members of the association did not seem to have much confidence that they could reconcile their differences sufficiently to maintain a price-list for any period of time.

The monthly meeting of the Woman's Christian Association was held yesterday morning at the home, No. 1516 Wabash avenue, Mrs. Leander Stone in the chair. The Treasurer's report contained the following figures: Receipts, $821; disbursements, $1,003.17; cash on hand, $149. There are at present thirty-two boarders in the home. The association has recently purchased the John Drake property on Michigan avenue, just north of Hubbard court, for a permanent home. It is the intention to occupy the large house on the premises May 1. Mrs. Stone said she had talked with many of the girls employed in the large retail dry-goods establishments who expressed a strong desire to live in the new home as soon as occupied. They say that if they are thrown out of employment for a short time they are expelled from their boarding-houses. The committee appointed some time ago to investigate the claims of the association upon the donation of $110,000 by the Newberry estate for the establishment of a woman's home in the city was instructed to confer with the managers of the Hospital for Women and Children, who think they are entitled to a part of the gift.

The funeral services of the late Mr. John Cochrane, an old Chicago settler, were held yesterday at St. Patrick's Church, corner of Adams and Desplaines streets. Amongst the mourners were Thomas Brenan, C. R. Matson, C. H. Herrick, William Fogarty, Peter Smith, John S. Cooper, Capt. Peter Casey, James Lane, who came to Chicago in 1835 with Mr. Cochrane; John Corcoran, Amos Plamondon, John E. McMahon, John Heiland, Charles Hopkins, Arthur Gleason, Charles Wedley, Charles Donohue, Thomas Sennott, Peter McHugh, P. Snowhook, C. C. Conley, Matt O'Connor, John M. Dunphy, and many city and county officials. The services consisted of requiem high mass, celebrated by the Rev. Father T. F. Galligan, the pastor, assisted by the deacon and subdeacon, Rev. Fathers S. Maloney and T. Kearnes, and a funeral sermon by Vicar-General Conway. The remains were taken to Calvary by train. The pall-bearers were: John S. Cooper, Peter Casey, John E. McMahon, John Heiland, P. Snowhook, C. C. Conley, Matthew O'Connor, James Lane, and John M. Dunphy, all of whom came to Chicago in 1835 and 1836.

THE REMINGTON CASE.

George N. Sceets of the Sceets Manufacturing Company, No. 101 Washington street, who appeared in Justice White's court Monday as the friend of C. S. Remington, who was arrested for trying to pawn his wife's dress, states that Capt. Ward's report of the case as published in yesterday's TRIBUNE is essentially erroneous. Remington, he says, who worked at Trunkey & Co.'s planing-mill, corner of Lake and May streets, was refused his wages, amounting to $9.35, Saturday, because the firm claimed that some work had been spoiled. When he started out to pawn or sell her silk dress he was arrested on suspicion by Officer Sheehan, and when taken to the station gave his right address at No. 113 South Peoria street. On being searched a letter was found on his person addressed to the Randolph House, and he explained that he had formerly lived there and had his letters addressed there, as he did not know how long he might remain there. To verify his statement Sergt. Bowler went to the house, No. 113 South Peoria, and there found Mrs. Remington, who stated that she was married to her husband at Dubuque, Ia., and to convince the Sergeant produced her marriage certificate. She declared that her husband had taken the dress entirely with her consent. The Sergeant then said "All right. He'll be home in a short time. I'm just going over to the station and will release him." No. 91 Peoria street was never mentioned at the police station. Remington's brother gave that address to a reporter by mistake in Justice White's court Monday. The case has been placed in the hands of a lawyer, and will be pushed to the utmost extent of the law.

THE GRAND JURY.

There are two saloonkeepers, P. F. Murtaugh and Frank McIntyre, on the February grand jury. Of course there is a sprinkling of good men, but they are hardly of the material of which good inquisitors are made. Besides the saloonkeepers already referred to there are six farmers. They may make impartial jurors, though there may be doubt about one of them who is a county contractor. He would not favor a very searching investigation of the management of the county institutions. Concerning the others: Claude J. Adams is a real-estate dealer, and has been South Town Collector; John Hickey is a hardware and furniture dealer; Capt. J. H. Farrell, a bookkeeper; Alvah Camp is or has been a brakeman; Samuel D. Simpson is described in the directory as a "manager" at No. 10 State street; J. F. Brown, a railroad clerk; T. Kenny, a mechanic; H. M. Peters, a grocer; Mathew Kennedy, a shoemaker; M. Tierney, a laborer; John Watts, a sailor; Dennis Gleason, a teamster; Jacob Bees, a grocer. The fact of two saloonkeepers being members shows that the trade is looking after its interests in the matter of preventing indictments against persons for selling liquor to minors and drunkards.

Unless the present grand jury should take up the unfinished business of the last one with reference to gambling and all-night houses it will be hardly possible to reach such cases before March. It is understood, however, that a majority of the present inquisitors favor reopening the investigations and utilizing the evidence collected by their predecessors after the present week. Jail cases are being disposed of this week. There will be nearly two weeks for a thorough investigation. While they are about it, however, the grand jurors may try to ascertain all about the change-of-venue Justices' methods and the system which is practiced in the South Side police district by certain policemen in dealing with unfortunate women.

THE PURITAN AND THE CAVALIER.

The following correspondence explains itself:

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—*Stephen A. Douglas, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: Your connection by birth, blood, and residence with both the North and the South should especially fit you to discuss the social contrast of the two sections. We, therefore, request that you deliver your lecture, "The Puritan and the Cavalier," in this city at an early date. Very truly yours,

JOHN L. BEVERIDGE,
J. W. DOANE,
JOHN M. HAMILTON,
And others.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—*The Hon. John L. Beveridge and Others*—GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your kind invitation to deliver my lecture, "The Puritan and the Cavalier," in this city. In reply thereto I can only express my sincere thanks for your courtesy, and designate Central Music-Hall and Tuesday evening, Jan. 19, as the place and time therefor. Very truly yours,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

The lecture contrasts the Puritan and the cavalier, Miles Standish and Sir Walter Raleigh, treats of Sumter and Appomattox, includes some typical post-bellum pen portraits, and something about the blacks of the South. Such a subject in the hands of Mr. Douglas cannot fail to be interesting.

MAN'S INGRATITUDE.

A SHORT STORY OF GOOD SERMONS, GOOD DINNERS, AND A SPONGY CHECK.

I. N. Sackett is the manager of the Industrial Exchange at No. 242 South Water street and lives at No. 418 Wabash avenue. About a year ago he became acquainted with Harry B. Dayton, a young man who boarded near by. Dayton was a very pleasant young fellow, suave, intelligent, and educated, and Mr. Sackett came to "lo'e him like a vera brither." He invited him to his pew in Grace Church and the young man accepted the invitation with a grateful moisture in his eyes. In fact, to all appearances Dayton was an agreeable young man, with a relish for good dinners and good sermons, both of which luxuries Mr. Sackett did his best to supply.

Late in the afternoon of Jan. 4 Dayton rushed into his friend's office and "Sackett, dear boy," he exclaimed, "you're just the man I want to see. I've an opportunity—I've struck pay gravel—I've found El Dorado."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Sackett, with genial interest. "Dear boy," returned Dayton, "I wouldn't trust another man in the world with the secret, but I have found a bargain—a chance to buy a jewelry-shop on West Madison street. The proprietor has to sell out—his mother-in-law can't endure the climate—and I am going to buy him out. Close the arrangement tonight. Just my luck—couldn't get down-town in time to cash a check—thought perhaps you'd——"

"No perhaps, dear boy, no perhaps," exclaimed Mr. Sackett, "you wrong me, 'pon honor, you wrong me!"

"What a large-hearted soul you are!" murmured the young man admiringly.

"Nonsense—go on!"

"Well, here is the paper," said Dayton, laying down a check for $850 drawn by Bryant, Sprobule & Co. of Nos. 114 and 116 Wabash avenue on the Union National Bank.

"B-b-but I haven't got that much here," said Sackett, obviously staggered at the amount.

"O, well, if ——"

"I'll give you what I have, though," Sackett went on, as he counted out $565.

"Thanks, awfully, thanks," said Dayton. "I'll come in to-morrow and we'll go over together and cash the check."

Sackett acquiesced, but his young friend failed to turn up on the morrow. Another morrow and another went by, and then Sackett presented the check himself only to learn that it was worthless. Now he wants to see Dayton—he would be willing to go fifty miles on foot to see him.

A STRANGE DELUSION.

A YOUNG MAN WHO IMAGINES HIMSELF A SCION OF ENGLAND'S ROYAL FAMILY.

A young man of genteel appearance walked into police headquarters yesterday and said he wanted an experienced detective to assist him in unraveling a great mystery. "I am a son of the Marchioness of Lorne," he explained, "and my mother is here looking for me. My alleged relatives will not let her see me, and have conspired to defraud me out of my rightful inheritance. In order that you may fully comprehend the complicated situation in which I find myself I will go back a few years and relate the story of my life. Twenty-four years ago the Marchioness of Lorne came to America, bringing with her an illegitimate child which she sought to dispose of in order that her proud relations might not learn of her misfortune. That child bore the birthmark of a cat's-eye on his right wrist. You will observe it on my wrist. I am the child. The Marchioness went to Boston and sought out a poor but respectable family by the name of Hamm. With this family she left the child, together with a large sum of money to pay for its maintenance. The child's father, she said, was Prince Albert, and I was accordingly christened Albert Edward, although I have always been known as plain Albert Hamm. The Hamms had five sons of their own, but I was always well treated and never knew of my royal inheritance until recently. Several years ago my foster-parents came to Chicago, and are now living at No. 574 Warren avenue. Subsequently the Marchioness of Lorne came here to reclaim her child, but was not permitted to see me, the Hamms having conceived the idea of palming their son George off on her in order that he might obtain the estate. George, however, did not possess the cat's-eye birthmark, and the Marchioness refused to recognize him as her son. She returned to England, but came back again several weeks ago with her solicitor and demanded her son. The Hamms again did everything in their power to make her recognize George, and sent me out to Red Oak, Ia., where I would not be in the way. The Marchioness, it seems, learned of the plot, and followed me out there, but one of my alleged brothers, who lives in Red Oak, put me aboard of a train and sent me back to Chicago, where I have since been confined in George Hamm's house, at No. 980 Wilcox avenue. This morning I made my escape, and have found that my mother, the Marchioness of Lorne, is locked up in the railroad depot hotel on the West Side. Will you send an officer with me so that I can obtain an interview with her and expose this foul conspiracy?"

Lieut. Kipley told the young man to remain there and he would have the Marchioness brought to him. An officer was sent to inform his relatives and returned with a younger brother, who said that Albert had become insane during the last six months and would probably be sent to an asylum.

WOODMAN AND WHITE ARE OUT.

WEST SIDE JUSTICES WHO DO NOT AGREE—A CHANGE OF VENUE TO MADISON STREET—WHAT WOODMAN SAYS.

Eight gamblers taken out of Dyer Smith's house at No. 179 West Madison street last Saturday night, but whose cases were continued by Justice White on account of their failure to appear in court Monday, were present in court yesterday. In accordance with the usual custom in such cases each of them desired a change of venue, expecting to go before Justice Woodman, the regular change-of-venue Justice for White's court. Their consternation was intense when White instructed his Clerk to make out the transcript to Justice Russell, whose office is on Madison street. Attorney Fanning was summoned in haste to defend the eight gamblers, and when Justice Woodman heard of the disposition of the cases by White he put on his hat with a bang and hurried over to see what Russell would do with them. Justice Daniel Scully was not busy at the time, so he, too, dropped in to see the unusual spectacle of a change from the police court onto Madison street. The prisoners' attorney made a long argument, bristling with law from the statutes and the municipal code, to show that Russell had no jurisdiction, because Woodman was the nearest Justice, and the prisoners ought therefore to have gone there. Justice Russell failed to see it in the same light. He said he could not question the act of another Justice whose power was equal to his own. He had nothing to do but administer the law. Justice White may have had good reasons for sending the cases to him, but it was not his business to ascertain the right or wrong of it. Upon the evidence then adduced he fined each of the gamblers $5.

Speaking of the affair subsequently, Justice Russell said the whole change-of-venue business as now conducted was rotten. If he were on a Police-Court bench he would send persons taking a change of venue to the nearest Police Justice, who is paid by the city to do police business. A change-of-venue Justice, as now constituted, was an interested party in the case, for he could make the fine low and pocket it. The Justice could not spend time for nothing in disposing of such cases, and expected to get enough out of it to pay for his time. On being asked if he proposed to pay over any of the $40 in fines collected from the gamblers, the Justice smilingly remarked: "The last time I looked over my accounts with the city I found about $600 due me on city cases. I think I shall credit the $40 on that account for the present."

Justice White declined to make any statement as to the why and wherefore of his act in passing Woodman over. He thought it would not become him to speak of it. Incidentally he intimated that he thought it within his power to designate to what Justice the change of venue should go. At the afternoon session of the Police Court, just as the last case of disorderly was disposed of, Justice Woodman marched up to the desk in front of his brother Justice and said: "May it please the court, I desire to inform you that I am in the city. I am also in my office every morning and expect to be. Hereafter I will notify you of the fact every morning, so that you need make no mistake about it. If that is not sufficient, I will take legal measures to let you know." Justice White listened attentively and signified his cognizance of the speech and its purpose by nodding his head and saying, "Very good, sir; I understand you."

Justice Woodman took no pains to conceal his displeasure at the turn affairs had taken. "Every one knows why it was done," he said. "I accepted fifty-seven bonds for the men who were taken out of the gambling-house Saturday night, and, of course, received $57 for it. This is the sole and only reason why Justice White sent the changes to Russell. He thinks that no one but himself should sign bonds on arrests by the police. I have a letter from him to that effect, in which he says that if I continued to accept bonds in his place he would feel it his duty to send the changes of venue to Justice Russell. He simply carried out the threat and did so."

A careful investigation of the raids on gambling houses and other disreputable resorts on the West Side in the last six months shows that Justice Woodman has taken most of the bonds given by the arrested parties. It is said that the police do not notify Justice White, although he has a telephone from the station to his house, presumably for just such contingencies. Justice Woodman says he does not know why the police almost invariably send for him, and Justice White is of the opinion that Woodman, by a curious chance, is generally close at hand upon such occasions. Capt. Ward discreetly declines to say anything.

A HUNT FOR A HOME.

THE SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS, AFTER TRYING A SALOONKEEPER'S HALL, REMOVE TO A CHURCH.

The American representatives of Seventh-Day Adventism proved in their experience last night the truth of the Scriptural passage that "here we have no continuing city." They have been proposing to organize for some time, and in casting about for some convenient and economical hall where organization could be consummated they chanced to see the advertisement of Charles F. Reiner, saloonkeeper, No. 67 Randolph street, who rents out a hall above his saloon. They had been in the habit of paying $3 a meeting for the use of the hall at No. 15 Washington street, Saturdays; so when Mr. Reiner offered to let them have the hall for a whole series of meetings for five days at the moderate charge of $10 the brethren at once eagerly caught at the open door, and had fifty chairs conveyed into the hall. The meeting commenced at 7 p. m., and was conducted with the greatest peacefulness and decorum. The strains of the latter-day hymns, however, unfortunately disturbed the dreams of the early sleepers in a European hotel overhead and caused the saloonkeeper below to be alarmed lest the police should think he was running a concert saloon. The saloonkeeper, moreover, thought that the advent of 12 o'clock closing was just about as strong a specimen of latter-day reality as he cared to have in his neighborhood, so during the course of the meeting he sent a note to the leader publicly requesting the brethren to shift their camp, as complaints were being made by the European hotel overhead and the neighboring saloon. The brethren, realizing that they had been crucified between a hotel and a saloon, were at a loss how to act, when Elder Hansen, of the Norwegian Advent Church, No. 269 West Erie street, extricated them from their difficulty by offering the use of his church for the series of meetings. This was accepted with thanks, and the brethren soon began to express opinions that Reiner's Hall was badly ventilated, and that it was God's will that they should move.

The American Seventh-Day Adventists, who propose to organize themselves into a church, number about thirty, and their present series of meetings will be led by Elder Butler, President of the General Conference, Battle Creek, Mich.

HE WAS NO "DEMMYCRACK."

A YOUNG COLORED MAN HAS AN OLD COLORED MAN ARRESTED FOR CALLING HIM A DEMOCRAT.

An old negro, who if he could write would doubtless sign himself Peter Ward, is sole owner and manager of a calcimining shop on Twelfth street, and sole owner and manager of a young daughter just 18 years old. Near by lives a young African preacher, whose name is lost among Justice Foote's voluminous papers. A little difficulty occurred.

"Doan yo' come neah me, niggah, doan yo' come neah me," said Uncle Pete, as he shook his fist across the gate.

"I'se not meanin' nuffin' dishonbull, uncle, sholy yo' doan t'ink dat, does yo'?"

"Jes' g'way, niggah! Yo'se mos' ontrusbull niggah, wid yo' dimon's an' sto' clo'es, an' shaint hab no gal extravagated an' eddicashun wid yo'—g'way!"

"I'se speckfull genlmun, sah, an'——"

"No, yo'se aint, niggah; yo'se wussen brack bacon, yo' is; yo'se a way-down, low-liv' dispeckfull demmycrack preachah, yo' is—g'way!"

"Doan ye call me dat! I'se wawn' yo'. I'se beggin' yo' doan do it!"

"Yo'se a wufless demmycrack preachah, sho'!"

"Dat's nuff, sah! I'se a peacificabull man, an' de bressed book done deeklard agin fightin', an' yo knows dat, but it doan say nuffin 'bout de law—I'se gwine to fix yo', sah!"

Justice Foote came to the preacher's assistance with a warrant for Uncle Pete's arrest on a charge of disorderly conduct.

"I'se a preachah, sho' 'nuff," said the complainant, "but I'se no demmycrack, an' dar's whar de disawdly lies."

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE FRIENDS OF THE NEW ELECTION LAW HOPEFUL THAT THE DECISION WILL BE IN THEIR FAVOR—ANXIOUS CLERKS—SIXTH WARD CONTEST.

The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn the latter part of next week, and before that time will render a decision in the Election Law case, asserting or denying its constitutionality. The lawyers who argued the case have not received any intimation of what the decision will be and nothing has occurred to alter the impression they brought away with them from Springfield. That impression on the part of those asserting the validity of the law was very strongly in favor of a decision as they desired it, and was based principally on the fact that the point on which the opposition had expected to make the strongest fight and for which the most elaborate arguments had been prepared, the alterations in the rules of registration, was not considered of paramount importance. The main question was whether the City Election law came under the head of special legislation, which is prohibited by the Constitution. The arguments of Messrs. Pence, Goudy, McDaid, and Beach devoted considerable attention to showing that the law was not special legislation, and, further, that the Constitution did not prohibit special legislation where, in the discretion of the Legislature, a general law would not apply. The other side prided themselves on their proof of the alleged inconveniences of the new system of registration and the consequent disfranchisement of large numbers of voters. A large part of their argument, and, according to their own expressions, the best part of it, was therefore devoted to a point that formed only a side question, while the main part—that of special legislation—was favored in the arguments of the friends of the law. This fact and the impression always noticeable in persons listening attentively gave new hope to the attorneys who defended the law that the decision would be favorable to them, and the other side are no longer so sure of victory as before their visit to the State-House.

The Deputy Election Commissioners and their clerks are growing more anxious in regard to the prospects of being paid for their services as the time for the decision approaches and their work is nearing its end. The Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards are now being districted and the Sixteenth is being straightened out, some of the precincts in the eastern portion appearing too crooked. Most of them have been reduced to nearly square shape. The missing poll-book from the Sixth Ward has not yet been sent in and that ward remains incomplete. The Commissioners have not yet passed on the question whether it would be preferable to allow a precinct to be crossed by numerous railroad tracks, or to avoid this and make the precincts very small, with a vote of about 200. One of the two must be done in the Town of Lake. The opinion of the Commissioners individually is in favor of the latter alternative, and the precincts will probably be left as they have been laid out by the deputies. The commission will meet early next week.

The Election Committee of the City Council will be called to meet Wednesday for the purpose of beginning the recount of the votes in the Kasparek contest against Ald. Doerner of the Sixth Ward.

THE NINTH WARD CLUB.

Immediately after last spring's election the young men who stood the brunt of the battle in the Ninth Ward held a meeting and decided to do something to do away with fraud, repeating, and bulldozing in that ward. To that end they organized the club now known as the "Ninth Ward Young Men's Republican Club," whose aim is to bring out all the honest voters, organize them, and interest them in the cause. Until two weeks ago this club met every Wednesday night either at the Barnes House or at Justice Scully's office. Now they have a home of their own. They rented the house No. 205 Washington boulevard, which has been fitted up very nicely. It is in a fine location and in the centre of the ward. The place is open every day and evening for members. Wednesday evenings they hold public meetings to which all are invited. Any good Republican wishing to join the club can apply at the club-house any time and receive all the information needed.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS.

MAILS GETTING STRAIGHTENED OUT—A BOGUS DETECTIVE AND HIS THIEVING—WRECK OF THE ORPHAN BOY—CONGRATULATING MR. JUDD.

But eight of the forty-five trains that bring mail into Chicago were behind time yesterday, the delays ranging from thirty-five minutes to three hours. The afternoon trains were generally on time and today it is expected that all the trains will run according to schedule time.

Two young men, named Charles H. Merau of No. 110 North Clark street and William Low, were arrested yesterday for procuring money on a letter order addressed to Paul Müller. As far as can be ascertained, the order was for $16, drawn at Merton, Ill., and payable to Müller's order. By some means Merau obtained possession of the order from the postman, signing Müller's name to the receipt. He then, it is supposed, handed the order to Low, by whom the money was obtained. The young men were held in $1,000 each until next Wednesday morning. There is a third party in the transaction who has thus far eluded arrest.

Early in the present month a very suave man called upon the Postmaster at Connersville, Ind., and introduced himself as a post-office detective. The Connersville official took him in and extended him the hospitalities of the town and county. While there the self-constituted detective displayed a number of new points with reference to the care of valuables, which he recommended to the adoption of his host, and which the latter acknowledged with assurances of distinguished consideration. After a visit of two or three days the "detective" departed and was not thought of again until last Friday morning, when the Postmaster found upon going to his office that during the night some one had "worked" the safe and got off with $300. Upon reporting the facts and the presence of the "detective" he was informed that a regularly-tested, simon-pure post-office inspector hadn't been nearer Connersville than Indianapolis for weeks, and concluded that his late guest was the guilty party. Genuine inspectors are now in pursuit of the fraud, who is supposed to be either in Toledo or Cincinnati.

Liquor dealers in the city are continuing to press upon the notice of Collector Stone the sale of liquor at entertainments given in public halls without a special license, and to urge that no exception to the enforcement of the law be made in such cases. This is done in every case that can be reached.

The keeper of Point Sable Life-Saving Station writes the customs officers here that he had just visited the wreck of the Orphan Boy, which he found badly broken up and the beach strewn with vestiges of the vessel, but could discover none of the bodies of the crew that was lost.

Postmaster Judd was visited and congratulated by his friends and acquaintances at his confirmation by the Senate, spite of the efforts of Van Peit to prevent such consummation. In speaking of the latter Mr. Judd reiterated what has already been published regarding Van Peit's claim that he was possessed of information that would affect the Postmaster's status, that he was a coward and a falsifier, and again challenged him to produce the papers. He didn't think Van Peit's opinion of the appointees of Cleveland here of much value, and inclined to the conclusion that Van Peit's belief that Cleveland was no politician was something Cleveland would survive. There would be no changes immediately, he said, in the personnel of any of the departments.

Judge Drummond left for New York last night, whence he will sail Saturday direct for London, whither he goes on business, not pleasure, he stated yesterday afternoon, and where he will remain from six to eight weeks, thence returning to Chicago.

HAD A MASCOT.

A SALOONKEEPER WHO VIOLATES THE LAW FINDS A FRIEND IN LIEUT. ARCH.

Joseph Pierson, manager of Ald. Appleton's saloon, was arraigned before Justice Meech yesterday charged with violating the 12 o'clock ordinance. The case was dismissed, as Pierson swore that none save employés of the place were there after midnight.

Joseph Tagnatti, proprietor of a saloon at No. 1237 Wabash avenue, was brought up charged with a like offense. The saloon, which is one with stalls and a "ladies' entrance," was visited by Officer Strening at half-past 12. At that time a number of people were gathered in a rear stall, and the proprietor stood behind the bar, with his apron on, chatting with a newly-arrived customer. Officer Strening, in accordance with the orders given by Capt. Buckley, arrested Tagnatti, and took him to the armory.

Yesterday morning he was relating these facts to a reporter, when Lieut. Arch came up. "What's that you're saying?" he asked sharply. "You know d—d well that the place was closed by 12 o'clock."

"He was serving drinks there at 12:20," returned Strening firmly.

"I tell you the place was closed at 12, do you hear?" said Arch.

Strening was too well drilled an officer to argue the matter further, and he turned away without replying.

When the case was called before Justice Meech the officer stepped forward to give his testimony, but he had scarcely said ten words before Arch pushed him unceremoniously aside.

"Your Honor," said Arch, "I know this man, and I know that he is not in the habit of keeping open after midnight, and I ask that he be discharged."

"Well," replied Justice Meech, "if there is no prosecution I can do nothing. Discharged."

Joseph Ballig, a saloonkeeper at No. 153 Division street, was held to the Criminal Court by Justice Prindiville for selling liquor to an intoxicated customer. On a charge of selling liquor to one in the habit of becoming intoxicated he was fined $20 and costs.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CLEANING SNOW FROM THE WALKS—A FIRE BOAT TO BE BUILT—NEWS FROM THE CITY-HALL.

The Council met last evening, Ald. Young in the chair. Ald. Cullerton called up the ordinance requiring owners of buildings who use the space under the sidewalks to clean the walks of snow and ice. Ald. Lyke moved to refer to the Joint Committee on Streets and Alleys. Ald. Cullerton urged its passage. It was a scandal and a shame that the walks were not cleaned. Ald. Colvin contended that the ordinance gave the property-owners a perpetual lease of the space. Ald. Cullerton replied that it was simply an effort to compel them to recognize the city as the owner. Ald. Lyke said the ordinance would drive people out of town. Money should be appropriated to clean the walks. After a while the people would be asked to clean the streets. Such legislation was "all wrong." The people here were "taxed to death" now. Did the Alderman want to send them into the suburbs? Ald. Dixon wanted it laid over. It was clearly the duty of the Council to pass some kind of an ordinance on the subject. It was made a special order for Monday night. An order was passed directing the Fire Marshal and Controller to have constructed a suitable fire-boat, the cost to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated—a sum to complete and equip it to be inserted in the next Appropriation bill to reimburse the fund. The opinion of the Corporation Counsel that the city could not establish a roadway outside the Illinois Central tracks, from Randolph to Twelfth, without the consent of the United States, was placed on file. A petition from Wenzel Kasparek asking that the ballots cast in the Sixth Ward for him for Alderman be counted in accordance with the order of the County Court was placed on file, as the Committee on Elections will meet Wednesday for the purpose. The Council then adjourned.

CITY-HALL NOTES.

Michael J. Dunne, the owner, was fined $100, and Patrick Corbett, John Ross, and Thomas Byrnes, carpenters, $10 each by Justice Meech yesterday for building a frame cottage at No. 1098 Thirty-fifth street. Dunne took out a permit to erect a brick house.

The Committee on Printing decided to recommend that the contract for the city printing in English be awarded to the *Telegram* at $1 a thousand ems and in German to the *Freie Presse* at 64 cents.

The Committee on Licenses was to have met yesterday to consider the all-night saloon ordinance, but only Schack and Cullerton were on hand. A delegation of saloonkeepers was present to urge favorable action on the ordinance requiring proprietors of halls who have no saloon license to pay $10 a night for the privilege of selling liquor. Another meeting was called for 2 p. m. Saturday.

The annual report of Special Assessment Attorney Haines contains the following: Cases of street and alley openings disposed of, 13, involving $135,983; cases tried and compensation ascertained, 19; pending confirmation of assessment-roll, 27, of which 20 were tried in 1885 and 7 were "old cases." There were 46 cases involving street and alley improvements where objections were filed, the assessments being confirmed. He tried in all 126 cases.

A committee of the Trades Assembly called on Superintendent Ebersold yesterday and asked him if he had done anything in the Bonfield matter. He told them that he had not received the papers from the Council; furthermore that he had no judicial authority and could not examine witnesses under oath concerning any charges. The committee went away satisfied that Bonfield's head would not be taken off by the chief.

The Mayor received a letter from Warsaw, Prussia, yesterday, making inquiry about Richard Woghowicz, who left there after the Franco-Prussian war and was last heard of in Philadelphia. It is supposed he is somewhere in the West, and his mother is anxious to learn his whereabouts if he is alive.

Two cases of supposed small-pox were reported yesterday—one on Butterfield street and the other on Emerald avenue. They, however, turned out to be only chicken-pox and vaccina.

SUBURBAN.

LAKE.

A rough-and-tumble slugging match, without gloves, took place about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in Jackson's saloon, Halsted and Root streets, between County Commissioner J. J. ("Buck") McCarthy and Thomas Byrne, a contractor and politician. McCarthy and Byrne had indulged freely in the flowing bowl, and from a quiet conversation they drifted into talk about Lake politics. McCarthy denounced the editor of a paper as a fraud, while Byrne claimed that the editor was as good as "Buck." Others words passed, and finally, it is claimed, Byrne called "Buck" a liar. This was the signal for a row. Byrne refused to retract, and an instant later "Buck" struck him full in the face, knocking him down. Byrne weighs about 150 pounds, while "Buck" weighs nearly 300; but this did not deter McCarthy, it is claimed, from following up his victim and kicking him in the face, splitting his upper lip and causing him to bleed profusely. The combatants were separated, and the disfigured Byrne was taken to his home. Byrne is a peaceable young man, and it is supposed that too much Stock-Yards whisky caused the row.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the waiting-room of the Western Indiana Road at Fifty-seventh street, and before the fire-engine could arrive the place was totally demolished.

Detective Thomas Finn effected a clever capture last night in the person of Mike Wright, suspected of being the fellow who broke into St. Elizabeth's Church, Forty-first and State streets, some weeks ago, and stole several paintings representing the stations of the cross. Wright lives near Thirty-fourth street, and after the theft he disappeared. The pictures were sold in some furniture houses on State and Thirty-ninth streets, and through the descriptions given the seller was recognized as Wright. A few days ago it was learned that he was serving a $75 fine in the bridewell, and last night Detective Finn, going to the place, returned with Wright. He was confronted by the furniture dealers and recognized as the man who sold the pictures.

HIGHLAND PARK.

At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a south-bound freight-train on the Chicago & Northwestern was derailed at the Highland Park switch, and for eleven hours a freight-car lay on its side across the tracks, stopping travel both ways. Passengers arriving from either direction were transferred to trains kept in waiting on opposite sides of the obstruction, and traffic was carried on by this means until the car was removed.

SUMMERDALE.

W. C. Greer, the proprietor of the cotton factory destroyed by fire a few days ago, stated to THE TRIBUNE'S representative last night that the entire outfit was a total loss, but that if the insurance adjusters, who meet today, allowed him the face value of the policies held—$12,000—he would rebuild immediately. The rumor that he would rebuild at Pullman is incorrect.

OAK PARK.

The Rev. Edward D. Eaton resigned the pastorate of the Oak Park Congregational Church Sunday last on the score of failing health. He declined the offer of a year's vacation tendered him by the congregation. Mr. Eaton is held in high esteem by the congregation and the community generally.

David Boaz of Fort Worth, Tex., is at the Matteson House. He has large cattle and landed interests in Texas which he wishes to dispose of in part. Parties wishing to invest might do well to call upon him.

U. S. Progressive Euchre. The Cabinet Playing Cards, plain or gilt edged, are the nicest ever produced. Sold by all dealers.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no residence is given:

Robert Thompson, Maggie Loschouse.
H. E. Whitford, Elgin, I. Axtell, Englewood.
S. Brickar, Englewood, A. Coekebeen, same.
A. W. Stark, Brushy, Tex., Minnie Peterson.
William Vickers, Pauline Weimberg.
W. Prochnow, Niles Centre, A. Pergande, same.
J. Wesley Fairbanks, Isabelle Green.
John Menzenberger, Lizzie Bubeek.
Emiel P. Jesperson, Christiana Thordassen.
Maurice Shapera, Mary Cohen.
Walter J. White, Clara A. Beckert.
W. H. Reid, Lamont, Hattie Gayl, same.
Hermann Buhring, Margraethe Baruholdt.
Ole A. Ross, Hannah E. Sand.
Peter Kozlik, Maria Lania.
George Allen, Margaret A. Irwin.
Richard Wilbur, Dora Wholers, Bremen.
William Feelger, Lizzie Maas.
Bernhard Zazorski, Julianna Prochowoska.
Wilhelm Carstens, Echo Focken.
Julius Soderberg, Mamie Conley.
Henry Burns, Kittie O'Dea.
Wincenty Biskup, Katie Larkasenitz.
John Utesch, Mary Lindmann.
William R. Stevenson, Josephine D. Lewis.
Jan Chemelik, Albine Chemelik.
John J. Finnegan, Jennie E. Brown.
Fritz Unterberg, Johanna Kusler.

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Olivet at 12 m.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 1:30 p. m.

BRENNAN—Jan. 14, Mary A. McGuire, beloved wife of Patrick G. Brennan, aged 32 years and 8 months.
Funeral from her late residence, 423 West Huron-st., to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated; thence to the Chicago & Northwestern Depot; thence by cars to Calvary. Friends respectfully invited.

CAHILL—Jan. 14, Della, daughter of Daniel Cahill, 1059 Blue Island-av., aged 18 years.
Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, at 9 a. m., from residence to St. Pius' Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

COHAN—Rose, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Cohan, aged 1 year 2 months and 14 days.
Funeral Friday, Jan. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m., from parents' residence, 72 North Sangamon-st., thence to Rose-hill by carriages. Friends of the family are invited.

DREHER—Jan. 14, at his late residence, No. 28 South Union-st., George Dreher Sr., aged 55 years.
Funeral Sunday, Jan. 17, at 12:30 o'clock, from residence, to Graceland Cemetery.

HOGAN—Jan. 13, 1886, at Fifty-ninth and State-sts., Hyde Park, Martin Hogan, aged 45 years 3 months and 29 days.
Funeral Saturday, Jan. 16, at 10 a. m., to St. Anne's Church, thence by carriages to Mount Olivet Cemetery.

JONES—Jan. 11, 1886, after a short illness, at his residence, 2140 Calumet-av., Daniel A. Jones, in the 78th year of his age.
Funeral services from the house Friday, Jan. 15, at 11 a. m. Please omit flowers.

JUDD—Of typhoid-fever, Jan. 13, Florence A., only daughter of Charles M. and Josephine Judd, aged 18 years and 3 months.
Funeral Friday at 2:30 p. m., from residence, 182 Wrightwood-av.; take Lincoln-av. car.

KAEHLER—Louisa M., beloved wife of the Rev. F. C. C. Kaehler, Jan. 14.
Funeral Sunday, 2 p. m., from No. 14 Le Moyne-st.

KELLEGHER—Thursday, Jan. 14, 1886, at 8 o'clock p. m., at her residence, No. 230 North Halsted-st., Mary Rowan, beloved wife of Dennis Kellegher.
Funeral notice hereafter.

LEWIS—Jan. 14, of consumption, at her residence, 539 Sixty-second-st., Englewood, Anna E., wife of W. H. Lewis, aged 32 years and 11 months.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McNICHOLS—Jan. 14, John, beloved husband of Catherine McNichols, aged 53 years.
Funeral from No. 190 Milton-av., Sunday, Jan. 17, at 10:30 a. m., to the Church of the Holy Name, thence by cars to Calvary, via Northwestern.

MORAN—Of diphtheria, Rose Theresa, youngest daughter of John and Kate Moran, aged 3 years and 1 months.
Funeral from residence, 3704 Forest-av., Friday, Jan. 15, by carriages to Calvary.

McCULLOM—On the 13th inst., at the Washingtonian Home, George McCullom, bookkeeper, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland.
Buried yesterday in Rosehill Cemetery.
Scotch papers please copy.

RUTHERFORD—At his residence, 54 Artesian-av., Thursday evening, Jan. 14, 1886, Mr. Albert Rutherford, aged 51 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIVORI—Jan. 13, Joe, eldest son of Antoni and Melia Sivori, aged 3 years and 11 months.
Funeral Saturday, Jan. 16, from residence, 58 State-st., at 9:30 o'clock, to church, thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

WEIDMAN—At Denver, Colo., Jan. 14, Robert C. Weidman, formerly of Chicago.
Funeral notice hereafter.
Philadelphia and Reading (Pa.) papers please copy.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BETHESDA FREE MEDICAL MISSION, UNDER the care of the Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union, 368 and 370 South Clark-st.—Open every day except Sunday from 2 to 4 p. m. Gospel meetings every night, led by G. C. Evans. Day nursery for the care of small children open every day except Sunday from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. Sunday-school every Sunday at 3 p. m. Kindergarten every day except Saturday from 8:30 to 12. Kitchen-garden every Saturday at 10 a. m. Industrial school every Saturday at 2 p. m.

THE PROHIBITION CLUB WILL HAVE their usual club meeting at the Tremont House Friday evening next at 8. Discussion of the question, "Benefits of High License."

A SAFE FAMILY REMEDY. ESPECIALLY SUITED FOR BABES AND CHILDREN. EQUALLY EFFECTIVE FOR ADULTS.
THE VERY ESSENCES OF TROPICAL FRUITS AND PLANTS. TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE. THE OUTCOME OF INTRICATE CHEMICAL RESEARCH. Prescribed by Physicians.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST AGREEABLE CURATIVE EVER OFFERED FOR Constipation, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Hemorrhoids, Complaints of children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel Ailments generally.
DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.
Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.
Tropic-Fruit Laxative takes the place of castor oil, salts, senna, pills and all nauseous physics.
ENTIRELY HARMLESS. TRY IT ONCE. Ask for LIQUID TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE. Price 25 cents per bottle. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WEAK, NERVOUS INVALIDS, and others seeking Health, Strength and Energy are advised to send for "The Electric Review," a large illustrated journal, published for free distribution.
HEALTH AND STRENGTH REGAINED. ADVICE TO INVALIDS.
It treats on health, hygiene, physical culture and medical subjects, and is a complete encyclopædia of information for suffering humanity afflicted with long standing, chronic, nervous, exhausting and painful diseases. Young men and others who suffer from nervous and physical debility, exhausted vitality, premature decline, etc., are especially benefited by consulting its contents. Thousands of dollars saved nervous-debility sufferers and others by the advice given. If in need of medical aid or counsel, read it before investing in medicines or appliances of any description, and you will save time, money and disappointment. Address for free copy, The Electric Review, 1164 Broadway, New York.

By POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.
This Friday Morning, at 10 O'Clock,
OUR REGULAR FURNITURE SALE
Parlor and Chamber Sets, Carpets, Stoves, Merchandise, And General Household Goods.
POMEROY, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

TRELEAVEN AND COE SCIENTIFIC OPTICIANS
65 STATE-ST., CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.
Unequaled facilities and years of experience in fitting the eyes. Spectacles adjusted to all defects of vision.

CANDY Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

NEW AND USEFUL. A Medical book, of over 100 pages, beautifully illustrated with five life-colored plates, containing valuable prescriptions for home treatment, sent to any address for 15 cents in stamps. Address KENSINGTON MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INFIRMARY, 60 and 63 Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.

25c Box KRANZ'S CANDIES Contains a full pound of Fresh Pure Candies. Try them. Confectioners' Sugar for Cake Frosting. JNO. KRANZ, 78 State-st.

FURS SEAL SACQUES to ORDER. Full stock Ladies' and Gents' Furs, and Fur Repairing at summer prices. CHAS. W. BARNES, 148 STATE-ST.

Francis B. Peabody & Co.,
Mortgages, Building Loans, Investments,
68 Washington-st.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Rights
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Circulars can be had upon application.
W. S. Lawson & Co.,
10 Exchange Place, New York. 14 Exchange Place, Boston.

7 per cent Farm Mortgages
for sale by
HAMILTON & STANLEY,
96 Washington-st.

SNOW & DICKINSON.
Loans on City Real Estate in business centre at 5 per cent. 97 WASHINGTON-ST.

THE CHICAGO SAFETY VAULTS,
AT THE
DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Washington and Clark-sts.

BUSINESS.

MONETARY.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Jan. 14.	Jan. 7.
New York	$ 93,719,641	$110,461,797
Boston	12,164,189	18,479,399
Chicago	7,563,000	7,645,000
Philadelphia	8,726,256	8,429,829
St. Louis	2,435,580	2,773,957
Baltimore	2,412,056	2,354,756
San Francisco	2,462,275	
New Orleans	1,792,305	1,967,928

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c premium; Boston, par; St. Louis, 50@90c premium; San Francisco, unchanged: New Orleans, unchanged.

The demand for money yesterday at the standard rates of 5 (for call), 6, and 7 per cent was good, and there was a much better movement of business in general than for some days on account of the improved weather and the release of the railroad trains throughout the West. The shipments of produce have not, however, made much Eastern exchange yet, and the price was nominally 60c premium, though the transactions were small. The deposits of the banks remain about stationary, but it is thought by some of the bankers that their country balances will soon be increased, as the warmer weather will start up trade in the country towns. Foreign exchange was quiet and strong, but there was no change in the quotations.

There was a fair business in securities. The sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were $6,000 City 4s of 1904 at 103¾, $1,000 City Railway 4½s at 100⅝, $2,000 West Division Railway coupon 6s at 109¼, $14,000 West Town 5s of 1899 at 103¾, $100 Board of Trade 5s at 100, $10,000 Mineral Point 5s at 102¼ (seller 10), $5,000 at 102½, and $2,000 Wabash (Chicago Division) 5s at 85½. The sales over the counter included $6,000 Woodson County (Kansas) 7-year 8s at 105⅛, $14,000 Iowa Division 4s at 93¾, $6,000 new North Chicago City Railway 6s at 109⅝, $2,000 Traders' Safe & Trust Company 6s at 101, and $1,000 West Division Railway 5-20s at 109⅝.

The stock speculators opened few new deals, but their attitude toward the market showed that they are ready to buy on almost any pretext. There were some purchases at the lower prices, and there was considerable disappointment when the list advanced, as the rise prevented many from buying who would do so if there were to be a decline of several points. There is very good buying of St. Paul and Northwestern on every soft spot. It was reported that a decision had been rendered by the Department of the Interior in favor of bringing a suit for the annulment of the Bell patent, and the readiness of a number of capitalists to push the operations of the opposition companies as soon as it is clear that such a decision has been rendered was evident. The price of Bell Telephone stock in Boston was not much affected, however. There had been quite a decline in it Wednesday, probably on a similar report. A considerable amount of Chicago capital invested in the stocks of other companies has been lying idle for years, and the investors will avail themselves of the first opportunity to make it productive.

Charles Henrotin of this city was yesterday notified of his election as a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The depressed condition of the export trade is adding to the large amount of idle tonnage in New York harbor, and at the Maritime Exchange the talk is that, unless things take a turn for the better soon, the commercial marine on the ocean will be in about as bad a way as were the canal boatmen and lake carriers last season. The regular line steamers have to compete with the ubiquitous tramp, which is run at a comparatively small cost, and which, therefore, can afford to do business on a much smaller margin of profit than their bigger rivals; but, as the tramp apparently has come to stay, the liners will have to adjust their business arrangements to meet the existing conditions. As for the sail ship, owners have hard work to meet running expenses, and, from present appearances, there will be no new vessels built for some time to come. Unfavorable as was the grain business last year, petroleum freights were at even a lower ebb, ranging from 3@6d less than the year previous. This time last year grain was carried to Liverpool by steamer at 4½d, from which it dropped to 2d in July, since which time there has been some little recovery.

London *Statist* of Jan. 2: In the opinion of many well-informed observers gold is likely to be shipped from New York to London. Next week the discussion on the silver question will begin in earnest, and it is believed by many that the gold party, in order to give their opponents a foretaste of what will happen if the Bland act is left untouched, will ship considerable amounts of gold. Besides, it was argued that trade having now vastly improved in the United States, there will be considerable purchases of European commodities. Already there is a marked tendency in the imports into the United States to increase and in the exports to decrease, and it is the opinion of the best judges that this tendency will become more marked as the months pass on. But if gold is shipped in any amount from New York it is likely to have a very considerable effect upon the money market here. Against all this, however, there are considerations of considerable weight. First, the stock of gold held by the Bank of England is now down almost to £20,000,000 sterling, and the reserve is as low as £11,352,000. It is clear that in this state of things any accident may cause a sharp advance in rates. Moreover, the 4-per-cent rate has, up to the present at least, utterly failed to check the drain of gold. Even the last day of the year, while the demand for loans was most active, £500,000 sterling was withdrawn from the bank for Buenos Ayres. It is believed that no more will be shipped at present, but it is to be recollected that the premium on gold in Buenos Ayres is about 43 per cent, that the loan on account of which this gold is being shipped has been negotiated expressly to restore order in the finances, and, therefore, the probability seems to be that the gold shipments to Buenos Ayres are by no means at an end. Nor is there any certainty that the demand for Germany has yet been satisfied.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Money on call easy at 1½@3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 4@5. Foreign exchange dull and unchanged. Government bonds were dull and steady. State bonds were active and firm. The sales of railway bonds aggregated $2,085,000. The net results of the day's operations show only moderate changes, but a majority of the issues dealt in established gains. Stocks were active and weak in the morning and strong thereafter, although the dealings at times were accompanied by considerable feverishness. Opening quotations were generally from ⅛@¼ lower than last evening's close, and there was a further irregular decline of ¼@¾ per cent. Active buying by operators who have been conspicuous during the last day or two as sellers checked the decline, and finally led to the advances that were established. It was not generally known until later in the afternoon that a meeting of the Presidents of the trunk lines was in session at the Windsor Hotel, but inside information was undoubtedly in the possession of prominent operators, who took advantage of the fact to purchase stocks at low figures. Up to the close of the board nothing definite was known in regard to the progress made toward a settlement of the difficulties between the trunk-line pool and the Baltimore & Ohio, but rumors were numerous that large concessions had been made to the Baltimore & Ohio, and that that company had also yielded to some extent, resulting in a practical settlement of the differences that have existed.

The result of the day's operations is an advance from lowest figures of 1 to 2 per cent, and a net gain, as compared with last evening of ⅜ to ¾, although Northern Pacific preferred made a net advance of 1¼, St. Paul 1⅜, and Erie ⅞. On the other hand Michigan Central is down ⅜.

At a special meeting of the Texas & Pacific directors today a sub-committee was appointed composed of directors who have already personally inspected the property to prepare and present a scheme of reorganization, and further name such parties as, in their opinion, will properly represent all interests, such parties to constitute a permanent reorganization committee. The stock today was quiet, with fluctuations of only ⅜ per cent, and with a net advance of ⅜.

The following were the quotations on the New York Stock Exchange, with amount of sales during the day:

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Jan. 14	Last Jan. 13
Alton & T. H.	100	43	43	43	
Can. Pac	1,820	68¾	67¾	68¾	68¼
Canada So	1,400	40½	39¾	40¼	40½
Central Pac	617	41¾	41¼	41¾	41⅜
Ches. & Ohio	2,000	12	12	12	
Do 1st pfd	250	20	19¾	20	
Do 2d pref	1,000	14	14	14	
C., B. & Q	1,110	137¾	136¾	137¼	137
C., C., C. & I	1,000	55	52¾	54½	52⅝
Del. & Hud	4,770	91⅝	89⅜	90⅝	90⅝
D., L. & W	52,765	121¼	119½	120½	120½
Erie	31,405	25¾	24¼	25⅜	24½
Erie seconds		92¼	91	92¼	91½
East Tenn. & Ga	720	5⅝	5	5⅝	5½
Do pref	635	9	8⅝	9	9
I. B. & W	1,070	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	24⅝
Ill. Cent		139⅞	139⅜	139⅛	139⅜
Jersey Cent	1,575	44	42¾	44	43
K. & Texas	7,852	31¼	30	31	30⅝
L. E. & West	810	16⅜	15⅞	16	16
Lake Shore	65,977	85⅞	84	85⅜	85⅛
Louis. & N	4,300	42⅝	41⅝	42½	42⅛
Manhattan Con	685	120⅛	120	120⅛	120⅛
Mich. Cent	300	72⅛	71⅝	71⅞	71⅞
Minn. & St. L. pfd	100	48¾	48¾	48¾	52
Mo. Pacific	1,600	112⅞	110¼	112⅝	111¼
N. Y. & N. E	1,700	38⅛	36¾	38⅛	36¾
N. Y., C. & St. L	500	9	8¾	9	
Do pfd	5	20	20	20	20
N. Y. Central	17,235	104⅛	103¾	104⅛	104
Nor. & W. pref	100	28	28	28	28
Northern Pac	1,035	27⅛	26¾	27⅛	27⅛
Do pfd	22,010	59⅞	58⅛	59⅝	58⅛
Northwestern	12,910	107⅛	106⅛	107⅛	107⅛
Ohio Cent	200	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
Ohio & Miss	400	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	24
O. Ry. & N. Co	1,245	105	104	105	104⅛
O. Transcon	7,366	32⅝	31	32⅝	31⅝
Pacific Mail	16,460	63⅛	62⅛	63	63
P. P.-C. Co	225	134	134	134	134
Reading	329	21	20⅞	21	21
Rich. & Dan	109	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
Do term	800	36⅛	34⅞	36⅛	
Rock Island	140	127⅞	127⅛	127⅛	128
St. L. & S. F. 1st pfd	200	103	103	103	103
Do 2d pfd		47	45¾	47	46⅛
St. Paul	46,100	93⅝	91¾	93⅛	92⅞
Do pfd	410	122	121½	122	121¾
St. Paul & O	3,200	38	37	38	37⅛
Do pfd	100	102	102	102	101¼
St. P., M. & M	200	110¾	110	110¾	110
Texas Pacific	2,474	12⅛	12⅛	12	11⅞
Union Pacific	9,125	53¾	52⅛	53⅛	52⅝
Wabash	750	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
West. Union	16,000	74	72¾	73⅞	73⅜

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Fargo	119
American	101½	United States	62

GOVERNMENT AND RAILROAD BONDS.

3 per cent bonds	101¾	St. P. & S. C. firsts	126
United States 4½s	112⅝	Tex. Pac. land grants	37¾
United States new 4s	123⅛	Do Rio Grande	63
Pacific 6s of '95	125	Union Pac. firsts	115
Central Pacific firsts	113¾	Do land grant	105⅛
Erie seconds	92¼	Do sinking fund	121
Lehigh & Wilk. (ofd)	104⅝		

Bond transactions yesterday:

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

5000 A & S con 6s...117⅛	207000 NYL&W nw2con 91@91⅝
1000 C C & I 1st 6s...93	5000 do ex Jucp '86 79
5000 Can So 2d...84⅛@85	15000 NYC&StL 1st...99⅛@99⅝
1000 C & E Ill cn...115	39000 NYS&W 1st ex cp 77@77⅜
13000 C H V & T 1st...85¼@85⅛	3000 N Y L & W 1st...131
4000 C S P M & O cons...120½	1000 N Y C 1st cp...135
3000 C S L & N O 5s...112⅛	1000 N Y El 1st...125
1000 C P gold bd...113⅝	1000 N W s f 5s...112
15000 D&RGW 1st...75⅞	5000 N W c cp gold bds 131
58000 D & R G 1st con Tr Co ctfs...88@89	3000 N Pac 1st cp (a30)...115⅝
1000 D & R G 1st...115⅛	1000 do...115⅛
125000 E Tenn 5s...69⅜@69⅝	1000 N P 2d cp...99⅛@99⅞
45000 E Tenn inc...19@19½	33000 N O P 1st e c...98⅝
1000 E L & B S 6s...100	17000 N J C deb 6s...108
5000 Ft W & D 1st...85	5000 N J C 1st 1890...113
4000 Fargo & So astd...115	1000 N J C con astd...108⅜
2000 G C & S F gld 6s...108	1000 Ogn S L 6s...101@101⅛
25000 G W 1st...112⅛	15000 O Ry & N Co 1st...111⅝
15000 H&TC 1st W D e cp 98⅛	1000 Pa Co 4½ cp...105⅛
4000 I B & W 2d...88	1000 P D & E 1st—Ed...104
18000 Intl coup 6s...86	6000 R&D 1st 6s...115
4000 L S 2d cp...122¼	5000 SL&SF 2d—Clas C 108⅛
6000 E&W Bcn as...104⅛@105	5000 SL&SF gm...108⅛
5000 L E & W 1st—S D. 85	5000 So Pac of Cal 1st...106⅛
5000 L B & M 1st...92⅛	3000 T & W 2d...108⅛
21000 M&SP 1st—CP&W...103⅛@103⅝	1000 Tex Pac term 6s...45
10000 M&SP—T 5s 101⅛@101⅛	125000 T P—Rio Gcp off 48@48⅛
1000 M & Esx 1st cn...131⅛	3000 U Pac 1st...114⅞@115
8000 M K & T con 7s...111⅝	1000 W S gtd...102⅛@102⅝
1000 M L S & W 1st...114⅛	6 Adams Ex (cash)...144
3000 Morg's La&T 1st...105⅛	15 U S Ex...62
5000 Mo P 1st cons...108⅛	10 Wells Fargo Ex...129
5000 do (cash)...108⅛	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

10000 N Car 6s 1819...116@116⅛	10000 Met El 1st...117⅛
45000 So C6s non-fd...6⅞@6⅞	10000 M K & T cn...107⅛
19000 Tenn 6s old...62⅛	20.0 M&SP 1st—Ia Ex...121
17000 Va 6s defd...12⅛	23000 NYLE&Wn 2d con 91⅛@91⅛
25000 A & P inc...25⅝@25⅞	6000 N YC&SL 1st...99⅝
1000 A&P—W D 1st...89⅛	5000 NYS&W ex cp...77
7000 do (cash)...89⅛	5000 N Y C deb 5s...106⅝
1000 A & S con 6s...117⅛	3000 N P 1st cop...115⅛
1000 A & S 1st cn...123⅝	5000 N P 1st cp...115⅛
1000 CO & SW mtg 89⅛@90	22000 N P 2d cp...99⅛@99⅝
17000 C H & V T 1st...85⅛	5000 N J C 1 cv astd...107
4000 C R I & P Ex 5s...109⅛	5000 Or ImpCo 1st...92@92⅛
1000 C So 1 gtd...104⅛	5000 O & T 1st...96
2000 Can So 2d...85⅛	2000 O Ry & N cn 5s...101⅛
2000 C C C & I g m...93⅛	6000 O S Line 6s...105⅛
1000 D&RG 1st cn tr rec 88⅛	4000 Pa Co 4½ cop...105⅛
4000 D&RGW 1st...76@76⅛	9000 R W & O 5s...89
4000 E T & H 1st con...113⅛	10000 SL&C&N—S1 C&B...98
1000 E T V & G 5s...99⅛	3000 SL&SF gm...108⅛
8000 E T V&G inc...19⅛@19⅛	5000 St L&S F 2d—Cla B 108
5000 Ft W & D 1st...85	5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s 114⅛
11000 G H & S A W D 1st 100	1000 So Car 1st...100
47000 G&W 1st '87...112⅛@112⅝	5000 St L & I M 2d...112⅛
1000 G W 3d m...104⅛	10000 TP&W 1st T C ctfs 98⅛@97
4000 G C & S F 1st...118	
21000 H&TC 1st—ML e c...98⅛	11000 T & O C 1st...94⅛
15000 H&TC 1st W D e cp 98⅛	9000 T&W 1 SLD 107⅛@107⅞
1000 I D & S 1st...101	10000 T&P—R G De cop 48
1000 I & Gt N 1st...115	1000 Va Mid inc...64
10000 K P 1st con...109⅛	5000 W S gtd as...102⅛@102⅛
5000 L B & M 1st...94	40 Amn Ex Bk...142
2000 MNStP 7s gold...130	24 Central Nat'l Bk...114
	25 N Y Nat Ex Bk...107

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

20000 U S 3s reg...101⅛@101⅛	2000 Metn Elev 1st...117
1000 Mo 6s 1887...102⅛	10000 M K & T g 5s...79⅛
2000 Mo 6s 1888...105	8000 M&SP 1st—C&PW...103⅛@103⅝
13000 N Cr spl tax...8⅛@9	
30000 S Car 6s non-fnd...6⅛	103000 NYLE&W n 2d cn 91⅛@92⅛
5000 Va 6s dfd...12⅛	
95000 A & P inc...25⅛@26	5000 N YC&StL is 98⅛@98⅛
4000 Atch C & P 1st...102⅛	4000 NYC&SLTrC ctf...98⅛
48000 Can So 2d...84⅛@85⅛	2000 NY N H & H 4s...112
10000 C & O 1st series A 105⅛@105⅛	11000 N J C cnv astd...108⅛
	8000 N J C 1s cn astd...107
6000 C & O cur...35	15000 NOP 1st ex cp...57
10000 CO&S W mtg...90⅛	5000 Nor W 1st...128
5000 Col Coal&I 1st 6s...93⅛	33000 N P 1st cp...111⅛@112
2000 C Pac g bd...113⅛	33000 N P 2d cp...99⅛@99⅝
5000 Col HV&T 1st...85⅛	3000 N W s f db 5s...105⅛
10000 D & R G 1st...115⅛	3000 N W cons...141
23000 D&R GW 1s...75⅛@76	11000 O S L 6s...101⅛
2000 E T 5s...70	1000 O So 1st...99
15000 E T 5s e cp...63	32000 R & A 1st trst rec 73
10000 E & T H 1st...112	1000 R & D 6s...113
10000 G C & S F 1st...118	4000 So P of Ari 1st...101
13000 G H & S A W D 1st 93⅛@95	2000 So Pac of N Mist...100
	3000 St L&SF g m...101
1000 L N A & C 1st...102⅛	5000 T P Rio G ex coup 48⅛
2000 L & N tr bd 6s...100	4000 U Pac s f...121⅛
10000 L&N 10-40 6s...86	10000 W & St P 1st...109⅛
12000 L B & M 1st...94	43000 W S gtd as...102⅛@102⅛
5000 Mid of N J 1st...102⅛	

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—The market closed firm. Pennsylvania, 53¼ bid, 53⅜ asked; Lehigh Valley, 56 bid; Northern Pacific preferred, 59⅜ bid, 59¾ asked; Lehigh Navigation, 47 bid, 48 asked; People's, 39 bid, 40 asked.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Stock transactions today:

	Sales	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Bell Telephone	200	171	171	170	170
New England Tel	300	37⅛	37⅛	36¾	36¾
Atchison	2,000	94⅛	94⅜	93¾	93⅞
Calumet, ex div	25	213	213	213	213

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Jan. 14—5 p. m.—Consols, 100 1-16 for both money and the account; Atlantic & Great Western firsts, 36; do seconds, 12; Canadian Pacific, 69; Erie, 25⅛; do seconds, 81½; Illinois Central, 142½; St. Paul common, 94⅞; New York Central, 106 ex. div.; Pennsylvania, 54⅜; Reading, 10¼.

Bar silver, 46 9-16d per ounce.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £520,341 during the last week.

The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability is now 36⅛ per cent.

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Three per cent rentes, 81f 42½c for the account.

The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 7,942,000f gold and 2,894,000f silver.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—Mining shares active and strong. Sales: Bassick, 15c; Amie, 15c; Bodie, $1.75; Caledonia, $2.00; Bulwer, 16c; Union Consolidated, 30c; Little Chief, 32c; Mexican, 40c; Silver King, 8¼c; California & Virginia, $1.90; Horn Silver, 3c; Yellow Jacket, $1.00; Central Arizona, 11c; American Flag, 5c.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—Mining stocks closed as follows: Bulwer, 50c; Best & Belcher, 90c; Bodie Consolidated, $1.75; Chollar, 40c; Consolidated California & Virginia, $2.12½; Consolidated Pacific, 45c; Crown Point, 80c; Eureka Consolidated, $1.25; Gould & Curry, 75c; Hale & Norcross, $2.75; Mexican, 35c; Mono, $3.75; Ophir, 70c; Savage, 70c; Sierra Nevada, 40c; Union Consolidated, 25c; Yellow Jacket, 95c.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were steadier yesterday, with less doing. The receipts of hogs were larger and those of grain promising to be so as a consequence of the arrival of milder weather, but all that had been discounted previously, and the tendency was rather to strength. The outside world having watched the decline for the purpose of buying a little when the weakness should seem to have exhausted itself sent some buying orders all over the floor, though these were not so numerous as might have been expected. Sample stuff was weak, however, as a result of larger supplies.

Provisions were moderately active and much stronger, both of these features applying especially to pork. Hogs were quoted decidely lower, on the fact of increasing supplies, and the report that the quality was improving tended to weaken product. But it was said that the quality at Kansas City was poorer than had been known in a long while previously, and the purchase of a large line of pork by Bloom, supposed to be for a big man, brought in a good deal of miscellaneous buying, in which some of the packers joined. Pork sold 2½c lower early, at $10.50 for May, and advanced to $10.80 asked at the close, with February at 30c discount. Lard advanced 7½c, to $6.17½ for March, and ribs 10c, to $5.25 for March, both closing firm. Cash sales were reported of 250 brls prime pork and 250 brls extra prime do, both on private terms; 1,150 tcs lard at $6.07½@6.10; 100,000 lbs salted shoulders at 3¾c; and 25,000 lbs green hams at a country point at 7½c. The cash demand was very dull.

Flour was quiet with a firmer tone but no important change in prices. The buying was only local. Sales were reported of 500 brls and 300 sacks, equal to a total of 710 brls, at $4.65 for patents and $3.00 for sour.

Wheat was firmer, with less doing. Liverpool reported a decline of 1d per cental, but our receipts were very small, and the steadier tone the previous evening led to the sending in of a good many buying orders yesterday, most of them limited to about 85c for May. The pressure to get hold of the wheat sent the market above that limit in a few moments and then it dragged till local speculators caught on. They soon ran it up to 85⅝c, Jones taking all the crowd would sell at 85½c. After that the buying was less active till afternoon when a good number of orders came in and carried the market up to 86c at the close, with January at a shade more than 6c discount. The later strength was largely due to the reports of an export movement in New York, with intimations that stocks in the Northwest have been overestimated. The sellers of calls were free buyers towards the close. Cash lots of No. 2 spring, in store, sold at 80¼@80½c, both for gilt-edged receipts, with No. 3 nominally about 68c in preferred houses. Free on board lots sold at 82c for No. 2, with 73c for 3, and 79c for hard do, also at 63½@68c for No. 4. Total cash sales only 10 cars. On the curb in the afternoon May was quoted down to 85⅝c.

In red winter wheat the only sales reported were 5 cars No. 4 at 60@66c, free on board.

Corn was dull and steady. Our receipts were light, but expected to increase, while Liverpool reported a decline of ½d per cental, and the near futures went off ⅛c on the idea that some 200,000 bu would be delivered out at the noon recess, most of which did come out. There was a fair quantity for January on the market, which closed at 36⅛c, while May closed unchanged at 39⅝c asked, after having sold a shade higher. Cash lots in store sold at 36⅛c for No. 2 yellow and 36⅛@36⅛c for No. 2. Free on board lots were weak. They sold at 38c for No. 2 yellow, 34⅛@36⅛c for No. 3 yellow, 34@35⅛c for No. 3, 33⅛@35⅛c for No. 4, with 30½@31c for no grade. Total cash sales about 120,000 bu.

Oats were easy and the volume of trading very light. May sold at 31⅛c and 31⅛@31⅛c together, closing at 31⅛c bid. January was 2⅜c and February 3⅛c discount. No. 2 in store nominally 28⅛c. The sample market was easier, with moderate offerings, the demand on both local and shipping account being very light. Concessions had to be made in order to effect sales. No. 2 sold to go to store at 29c. Free-on-board lots sold at 28@31c for No. 3; 31@32½c for No. 3 white; 29@29½c for No. 2; 32½@33c for No. 2 white, and 33@34c for No. 2 white barley oats. Total cash sales 79 cars, or about 70,000 bu.

Rye was easy and quiet. None has been inspected in for two days, hence the offerings were very small. No. 2 in store was quotably 58c. January delivery sold sparingly at 57½c, with February quotably 58c, and May offered at 63c. Free-on-board lots sold at 55c for No. 3 and 59c for No. 2. Total 2 cars.

Barley was dull and 1@2c lower in some instances for sample lots. Offerings fair, but the few buyers present held off for lower prices. The in-store market was inactive and quotably 63@64c for No. 2, 45c for No. 3, and 36@38c for No. 4. Free-on-board lots sold at 46@47c for No. 4, 47@60c for No. 3, and 50@57c for not graded to arrive. Total cash sales 17 cars, or about 12,000 bu.

Millstuffs were steady and quiet, with light offerings. Quotations ranged as follows: Winter wheat bran, $11.50@11.75; choice spring wheat bran, $11.25@11.76; medium and fine, $10.75@11.00; coarse middlings, $11.00@11.25; and fine, $11.50@13.00. The sales were 2 cars of bran at $11.00@11.75; 2 cars middlings at $11.25; and 1 car shorts at $10.87½.

The seed market was easy and dull. Timothy was 1c lower, prime cash seed selling at $1.78. Offerings and demand light. February delivery was salable at $1.78, with $1.80 asked. Clover was steady and nominally $5.75 for prime seed in the absence of trading. Flax was steady at $1.12½ for No. 1 cash. One sale was made at $1.12, but the market closed at $1.12½. A car of choice seed sold at $1.13 and rejected at $1.04. Futures were moderately active. February sold at $1.12½, in the regular way, and at $1.12⅝ in making a change. March sold at $1.13⅛@1.13⅛ and May was offered at $1.20, with $1.18 bid.

The street markets were fairly active on shipping account, by reason of moderating weather, and quiet for local consumption. Florida oranges moved somewhat freely, owing to fresh receipts, but the supply was light. A letter from one of the distributing points in Florida states that the fruit on the trees was "frozen like bullets." Some of the car-lots in the round-house here did not escape from the icy fingers of winter, and they have thawed out soft and useless. The prospect of getting much more Southern fruit is very doubtful. The butter and cheese markets were unchanged, except that considerable quantities of the latter were shipped out, as this product will stand a few degrees of frost for a short time without injury. The offerings on the hay market were very small and soon absorbed. A warmer temperature increased the number of buyers in the dry-goods market. A fair volume of mail and telegraph orders also came in. The fabrics in most request are fancy, figured, and colored cottons and the finer yarns. A preference is given for the better qualities of goods, which speaks well for the outlook. Values of cotton and woolen goods are strong in most instances by reason of the reduced production.

Wells sold to Leopold Bloom 10,000 brls May pork, in two lots, at $10.70 yesterday.

Woerishoffer was reported to have sent orders here to buy 4,000,000 bu May wheat at 85c yesterday, and the boys said all that could be got at that figure for him was 300,000 bu, sold by Hutchinson. Also it was believed that Pillsbury sent in orders to buy a large line at about the same figure. We note that there was a rather ostentatious giving up of names of some local magnates on the buying side, as if they were at least willing to have it known that they were operating in that direction.

A very good consuming demand for wheat is reported by holders here and at other points, especially Toledo. That city sold 20,000 bu early yesterday to go to Nashville, and several smaller lots to go to interior points. The demand here is restricted to what can be picked up from the very meagre current arrivals, as the regular wheat in store is now chargeable with all the storage that has accrued since the middle of November. About 40,000 bu was bought here yesterday in spite of this fact. The export demand, too, would seem to be increasing, with some doubt about it. There was a rumor that a large line had been contracted for here to go from a point on the Burlington road to Liverpool at a cut rate of freight, but this was denied with the statement that there is no wheat on that line that can be spared for export. New York sent word that 16 boat-loads had been taken there and the freight-room engaged for it, but a telegram said that the alleged buyer is long and that the wheat is not wanted on the other side of the Atlantic nor likely to go there. Baker yesterday sold Chicago No. 2 spring in New York at 1½c above the price of the previous day and put up the price another cent on what he still holds there. We note that some wheat was delivered here yesterday on January contracts. Either the parties sending it round wanted to bear the market or were unwilling to margin up to meet the recent reduction in price in this market.

They said yesterday that Armour was under all the markets, meaning wheat and pork. The idea was that he thought the decline had gone far enough and that it was about time to interpose a bar to the downward movement. Of course this was mere rumor.

There is reason to believe that the chronic bears in wheat made a big set on the market with the opening of the new year, with intent to squeeze out the weak holders. They have done so pretty well, though it is not probable that all have let go. The situation has really been improving while they worked the market down, and it is a question if the time has come for a movement in the other direction.

A dispatch from St. Louis yesterday afternoon said the bears there had all filled and the bulls had vanished, leaving no money, no confidence, and no business except what was being done in spreads. Alas! Poor Yorick!

The following table shows the range of the day on the leading classes of trade in provisions and grain; also the latest (regular) buyers' prices for round lots compared with the previous day. A star (*) indicates that sellers asked more than 2½c for provisions or ⅛c in grain above the figures bid:

	Closed Wednesday.	*Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
MESS PORK.			
February	$10.22½	$10.27½@10.50	$10.47½
March	10.32½	10.32½@10.57½	10.52½
May	10.52½	10.50 @10.80	10.77½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
February	$ 6.05	$ 6.05 @ 6.10	$ 6.10
March	6.10	6.10 @ 6.15	6.15
May	6.22½	6.22½@ 6.27½	6.27½
MEATS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
February	$ 5.10	$ 5.07½@ 5.15	$ 5.17½
March	5.15	5.15 @ 5.25	5.25
May	5.30	5.32½@ 5.37½	5.37½
WHEAT.			
February	79⅞	79¾@ 80⅛	80⅛
March	79⅞	79⅞@ 80⅛	80⅛
May	85⅛	84⅞@ 86	85⅞
CORN.			
February	36⅛	36⅛@ 36⅛	36⅛
March	36⅛	...@ 36⅛	36⅛
May	39⅝	39⅝@ 39⅞	39⅝
OATS.			
No. 2	28⅛	...@ 28⅛	28⅛
February	28⅛	...@	28
May	31⅛	...@ 31⅛	31⅛

The following were the latest buyers' prices for the corresponding day last year:

	January.	February.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 81⅛	$ 82⅛	$ 88⅛
No. 2 corn	38	......	41⅜
No. 2 oats	27	......	31
Pork	12.17½	12.27½	12.47½
Lard	6.90	7.00	......
Short ribs	6.12½	6.17½	6.35

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, and for the corresponding time a year ago:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1886.	RECEIPTS. 1885.	SHIPMENTS. 1886.	SHIPMENTS. 1885.
Flour, brls	5,563	12,699	4,742	14,977
Wheat, bu	5,767	81,531	6,049	15,156
Corn, bu	19,936	203,277	28,608	204,163
Oats, bu	26,702	134,369	34,394	38,417
Rye, bu	540	2,079	......	......
Barley, bu	39,933	50,269	22,896	7,051
Grass seed, lbs	71,300	167,225	83,080	121,991
Flaxseed, bu	15,977	571	6,695	898
Broom-corn, lbs	......	......	108,830	25,648
Cured meats, lbs	451,700	480,340	2,511,335	2,448,511
Canned meats, cases	......	......	......	1,327
Dressed beef, lbs	730	21,250	1,323,359	548,393
Beef, tcs	......	......	21	115
Beef, brls	......	......	297	51
Pork, brls	85	......	737	1,153
Lard, lbs	124,860	90,250	981,229	550,747
Cheese, lbs	12,600	76,120	9,190	34,699
*Butter, lbs	58,006	110,576	170,030	144,474
Dressed hogs, No	67	750	107	201
Live hogs, No	40,246	37,370	9,141	4,554
Cattle, No	13,459	9,601	3,885	3,388
Sheep, No	9,252	8,080	1,219	3,150
Hides, lbs	312,215	430,385	297,886	335,090
Wool, lbs	230	8,470	36,374	58,400
Coal, tons	7,600	7,866	1,670	2,406
Lumber, M feet	243	373	471	595
Shingles, M	102	......	220	80
Salt, brls	3,174	12,696	2,298	1,845

The following grain was inspected as received in this city during Wednesday by car-loads:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	...	...	8	8
Spring wheat	2	2	3	7
Corn	4	73	16	93
Oats	6	52	...	58
Rye	...	...	...	...
Barley	...	28	6	34
Total	12	155	33	200

Total about 130,000 bu. Inspected out: 1,450 bu wheat, 36,813 bu corn, and 5,560 bu barley. The estimated receipts for today are 20 cars wheat, 195 cars corn, and 95 cars oats.

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Jan. 14.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 12.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Jan. 14.	Jan. 13.	Jan. 12.
Chicago	6,000	8,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	18,000
Milwaukee	11,500	8,000	6,000	1,000	......	1,500
St. Louis	5,000	1,000	4,000	......	......	500
Toledo	2,500	3,500	500	19,500	4,500	3,000
Detroit	2,500	12,500	10,000	8,500	20,000	10,500
Kans's City	500	2,500	500	3,000	2,500	......
Min'eap'lis	82,000	98,500	79,000	18,000	13,500	12,000
Duluth	11,000	23,000	17,000	......	......	......

The following are reported on ocean passage to the United Kingdom:

	Jan. 9, 1886.	Jan. 2, 1886.	Jan. 10, 1885.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,800,000	1,750,000	2,225,000
Corn, qrs	280,000	340,000	210,000

Also the following for the Continent of Europe:

	Jan. 9, 1886.	Jan. 2, 1886.	Jan. 10, 1885.
Wheat, qrs	200,000	140,000	400,000
Corn, qrs	140,000	160,000	120,000

In a careful review of the wheat situation Mr. J. Z. Werst arrives at the conclusion that the present glut of material cannot be satisfactorily explained without the assumption that there has been an appreciable falling-off in the consumption during the last two years in this country as well as in Great Britain. He emphasises the fact that from India as well as of America, up to latest advices, the imports from the United Kingdom were less last year than in 1883, yet the accumulations of stocks are greater and prices lower. Nearly 50 per cent of the imports in both years were from America, while less than 20 per cent was from India.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—There was no change to note in this market. About the same volume of trade was done by the butterinemakers, and some outside orders were filled. Complaints were made that fresh receipts lacked flavor, and this was attributed to the cold weather. Arrivals moderate and prices ruled firm at 28@30c for fine to choice stocks, with occasionally 31@32c for fancy brands. Fresh makes of good, sweet butter sold at 22@23c, while stocks a little off could be obtained at large concessions from the regular prices.

CHEESE—Firm and fairly active, by reason of the moderating weather. Nearly all the accumulated outside orders were filled, one firm alone sending out over 1,300 boxes. Young Americas and full-cream flats are in light supply, and stocks generally limited. Prices unchanged.

COOPERAGE—Steady and in light request, with moderate offerings, at 87½@90c for pork barrels and $1.10@1.12½ for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Quiet and weak at $4.40@4.45. No sales reported.

EGGS—With arrivals heavier than any day during the previous week the market exhibited a feeling of weakness, but, with a moderate local demand and some inquiry from jobbers, values were maintained. A decline in prices is looked for before the close of the week if milder weather sets in.

GAME—Receipts very light. Mallard ducks advanced 25c, being held at $2.75@3.00. Rabbits were in fair request at $1.00@1.25, and venison saddles quiet at 9@11c per lb. The season for killing deer expired yesterday, and none can be sold on the market after the 20th.

GREEN FRUITS—Fresh receipts of Florida oranges were held at $3.75@4.00. Supply light. A good many orders were shipped by freight. Some outside inquiry was reported for apples, but it was considered unsafe to forward them yet. Choice stocks are held at $1.45@1.65 in car-lots. Cranberries dull and lower at $4.50@5.50 per brl, and $1.50 per box for fine Eastern fruit. Bananas in fair request at $1.50@2.50 per bunch, and pineapples very slow at $3.50 per doz.

HAY—Firm, there being scarcely any receipts. Larger arrivals are expected in a few days. No. 1 timothy sold at $11.00@12.00; No. 2 timothy at $11.00; mixed timothy at $9.00; Iowa upland prairie at $9.50; and Illinois upland at $7.50. Receipts, 120 tons; shipments, none.

POTATOES—Very firm and in good demand. Receipts, 4 cars; Burbanks, 65@67c; Beauty of Hebron, 60@63c; and White Rose, 55@57. Stocks from store ranged at 65@75c.

POULTRY—Fine unfrozen stock was in good supply and fair request. Prices ranged as follows: Chickens 6@8c, turkeys 8@10c, ducks and geese 7@9c.

VEGETABLES—Local trading was quiet, but considerable quantities were shipped on orders that had been accumulating. Stocks ample and prices unchanged.

WHISKY—Quoted at $1.16.

WOOL—A moderate volume of trading was reported at previous prices. The demand was mostly for medium and coarse grades, while there was an increased inquiry for fine wools.

PRODUCE CALL—The following prices were bid on the exchange list yesterday:

BUTTER—Extra fancy creamery, 32½c; extra firsts, 30c; extra dairy, 29c; extra firsts, 25c; roll, 6¼c; packing stock, 5½c.

CHEESE—Part skim cheddar, 5c.

EGGS—Fresh, cash, 19c; January, 19c; buyer, 21c.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the period indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Jan. 11	4,296	4	6,117	1,880
Tuesday, Jan. 12	16,966	72	17,583	4,996
Wednesday, Jan. 13	13,450	91	40,266	9,252
Thursday, Jan. 14	5,700	60	42,000	5,000
Total	40,421	227	105,966	21,128
Same time last week	24,303	184	96,470	12,337
Increase	16,118	43	9,496	8,791
Shipments—				
Monday, Jan. 11	1,617	....	2,792	491
Tuesday, Jan. 12	2,727	....	5,387	1,186
Wednesday, Jan. 13	3,885	....	9,141	1,219
Thursday, Jan. 14	4,000	....	9,000	1,000
Total	12,229	....	26,320	3,896
Same time last week	9,200	....	26,848	1,900

Thursday's general cattle market was 10@15c higher. Hogs opened 5@10c lower, closing with the decline regained. Sheep unchanged.

One year ago Thursday receipts were: Cattle, 9,300; hogs, 26,779; sheep, 3,483. Shipments were: Cattle, 3,973; hogs, 4,431; sheep, 625.

During Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week about 3,600 car-loads of live stock arrived at Chicago. The number of cars received Wednesday was 1,402. Dec. 10, 1884, the number reached 1,522, being the largest number ever received in one day.

Thursday's shipments of live stock from Chicago were very large. Eastern shippers and foreign buyers purchased a large number of cattle, and some prime sheep sold to go to London alive at $4.75.

Among the visitors at the yards Thursday was J. H. Clancey of the firm of McConnell, Clancey & Co., of Chillicothe, O. Mr. Clancey enjoyed the sights and was much surprised at the magnitude of the Stock-Yards.

CATTLE—Thursday's arrivals decreased almost 8,000 from Wednesday's receipts, and 11,200 from the number received last Tuesday. Thus far this week arrivals count up over 40,000, against about 24,000 for the same period last week. Monday the cattle market was active at 10@15c advance, but Tuesday and Wednesday a decline of 65@80c was established. Thursday's market, however, was stronger, and poor to fancy beef cattle, suitable for local or outside use, advanced 10@15c, with desirable canning and butchering cattle about 10c higher. Stockers and feeders sold 10@20c higher, owing to a very active shipping demand from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, and other country buyers. Sales of cattle ranged at $1.70@5.35 for scalawag cows to choice export bullocks. The bulk of fair to good native steers sold at $4.00@4.60, with fair to choice cows at $2.70@3.40, and stock and feeding cattle at $2.75@3.60, up to $4.35 for heavy feeders. The general market closed quite strong. Estimates for Friday's receipts place the number below 5,000 head. Revised quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy shipping, 1,350 to 1,600 lbs.	$4.90@ 5.45
Fair to choice shipping, 1,200 to 1,400 lbs.	4.25@ 4.80
Common to good shipping, 1,050 to 1,250 lbs.	3.90@ 4.45
Poor and medium steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs.	3.50@ 4.15
Fair to choice cows	2.50@ 3.50
Inferior to medium cows	2.00@ 2.65
Poor to choice bulls	2.25@ 3.25
Stockers, 550 to 800 lbs.	2.70@ 3.35
Feeders, 875 to 1,150 lbs.	3.45@ 4.25
Veal calves	5.00@ 7.00
Milch cows, per head	20.00@40.00

HOGS—Early estimates placed arrivals at almost 50,000 hogs. Later, however, the number was placed at about 42,000 against 40,200 Wednesday, about 6,100 last Monday, and 21,000 last Thursday. The market opened weak and early transactions showed fully 5@10c decline. Before noon the feeling strengthened and the early decline was fully recovered, closing firm at Wednesday's latest quotations. Fresh arrivals and "stale" hogs made about 62,000 on sale. Fifteen regular packers and other local buyers purchased 34,000 and Eastern shippers forwarded about 9,000, leaving almost 20,000 unsold. Armour & Co. purchased 9,070 hogs, the Chicago Packing & Provision Company 3,000, and the Anglo American Packing Company 5,000. Assorted heavy sold at $4.00@4.05 and fancy light bacon weights at $3.90. Quotations closed at $3.70@4.00 for fair to choice heavy packing and shipping and $3.60@3.80 for fair to choice light varieties. Good mixed weights sold at $3.80@3.85. Rough heavy and common light ranged as low as $3.50. The market closed weak.

SHEEP—Thursday's market was steady and unchanged. The arrivals were about 4,200 smaller than Wednesday's receipts. Both shippers and local buyers bought freely, and a good clearance was reported. Inferior to prime sheep sold at $2.50@4.75, and lambs at $5.00@5.50. Some 149-lb Western sheep sold at $3.65, and two premium sheep, averaging 225 lbs, sold at $5.50 per 100 lbs. The bulk of good to choice sheep sold at $3.80@4.50. The market closed strong.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 120 car-loads, of which 27 car-loads go direct to England. The trading was nearly nominal and at easier prices. The few sales were at $4.50@5.40, and included ordinary to fair steers. Dressed beef ruled dull and lower at 6¾@9c per lb for sides.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,700 head; no change in prices of sheep, but lambs fell off about ¼c per lb; extremes, 4@5½c per lb for sheep and 5¼@7¼c for lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 11,800 head; no sales; nominally weak and lower at $4.00@4.40 per 100 lbs.

East Liberty, Pa., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,026 head; shipments, 1,900; market dull at 10@20c off from yesterday's prices; no cattle shipped to New York today.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 3,300; market steady; Philadelphias, $3.10@3.25; Yorkers, $3.90@4.00; light 8 cars hogs shipped to New York today.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,200; market slow at about yesterday's prices; feeling for lower prices.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,427; shipments, 900; shipping grades stronger; a shade higher; butchers' stuff steady; exports, $4.85@5.10; good to choice shipping, $4.40@4.75; common to medium, $3.90@4.25; stockers and feeders, $2.60@3.75; cows, $3.00@3.30.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,777; shipments, 691; weaker and 10c lower for medium to common; good to choice, $3.90@4.00; common to medium, $3.35@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,063; shipments, 259; steady; good to choice, $2.80@3.05; common to medium, $2.00@2.60; scalawags, 50@75c each.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 500; market quiet and steady, closing firmer and all sold; common to choice shipping, $3.75@5.00; butchers' steers, $3.25@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.90.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,300; shipments, 2,500; market fairly active and 10c lower, closing firm; butchers' and choice heavy, $3.85@4.00; mixed packing, $3.65@3.80; light, $3.40@3.70.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,600; shipments, 400; market active; prices a shade easier; $2.50@5.50.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—11:30 a. m.—BREADSTUFFS—Unchanged. Wheat—Winter, 7s@7s 2d; spring, 7s@7s 2d; California, 6s 7d@6s 9d; club, 6s 10d@7s. Corn—4s 2½d for new.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s. Long clear, 28s; short clear, 29s 6d bid. Beef, 83s.

TALLOW—26s 6d.

CHEESE—50s.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14—2:30 p. m.—Close—PROVISIONS—Pork—Prime mess, Eastern, 50s, steady; do Western, 42s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot and January, 32s, steady; February and March, 32s 3d.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat is in poor demand; new No. 2 winter, 7s 1½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1½d, steady. Flour is in poor demand; 8s 2d, easy. Corn is in fair demand; old mixed, 4s 7½d, dull; new mixed, 4s 2½d, firm; January and February, 4s 2d, firm; March, 4s 2d, firm.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales, 11,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export and 7,700 bales American.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet, but steady and unchanged. Corn steady and in fair demand. Lard—Prime Western, 32s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Export interest was more decided in early deliveries of both winter and spring wheat, mostly for ports in Great Britain. Buyers found little difficulty in executing their orders, as holders were quite prompt in meeting their requirements, and generally at about previous prices. The more liberal takings on export account served to strengthen values of winter wheat in the future line, and though the speculative trading was comparatively moderate a gain was made for the day of ⅜@½c a bu on last evening's quotations. Sales: No. 2 red in store at 89⅛c; 500 bu No. 2 red in elevator at 90⅛c; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring in store, for export, at 90c. No. 2 red futures: January 89⅛@89⅜c, closing at 89⅜c; February 89⅝@90⅛c, closing at 90⅛c; March 90⅝@91⅛c, closing at 91⅛c; April 92⅛@93⅛c, closing at 91⅛c; May 93⅛@94⅛c, closing at 94⅛c; June 94⅛@95⅛c, closing at 95⅛c.

CORN—On a freer movement, for prompt and forward delivery, weakened for the day slightly, but, in sympathy with the rally in wheat, wound up more steadily. Export call quite moderate. Sales: No. 2, in elevator, odd car-lots, at 50⅛c, closing at 50⅛c; do old crop, afloat for local use, at 53⅛c. No. 2 futures: January, 49⅝@50⅛c, closing at 50c; February, 48⅝@49c, closing at 49⅛c; March, 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48⅞c; April 48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c; May 48⅛@48⅛c, closing at 48⅛c.

OATS—Favored buyers on a restricted business. Sales: No. 2 white in elevator at 40⅛c, closing at 40⅛c bid; No. 2 in elevator at 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c asked. No. 2 futures: January at 36⅛@36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; February at 36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c; March closing at 36⅛c; May at 36⅛c, closing at 36⅛c.

RYE, BARLEY, AND MALT—Wholly unchanged and very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Hog products were more active and somewhat stronger in price, Western steam lard and city cut-meats attracting chief attention. Pork ruled quiet for early delivery, with sales reported of mess at $10.00@10.50; family mess, in lots, at $11.25@11.50; clear backs at $12.00@13.25, as to quality; and extra prime at $8.50@9.25. Cut-meats have been more sought after at generally firm prices; pickled bellies, 12 to 10 lbs, 5¼@5½c; pickled shoulders, in lots, at 4⅛@4¼c; smoked shoulders at 5⅛c; pickled hams, 8¼@8⅛c; smoked hams, 9⅛@10c. Bacon wholly unchanged here. Western steam lard met with a moderate call for early delivery, with contract grade quoted at $6.40 bid and choice at $6.42½@6.45. Futures: January $6.41@6.42, closing at $6.41; February $6.42@6.44, closing at $6.44; March $6.46@6.49, closing at $6.49; April $6.53, closing at $6.54; May $6.57@6.60, closing at $6.60; June $6.63, closing at $6.63; August 6.75@6.78.

BUTTER—Moderately sought after and quoted firm.

CHEESE—In request on a steady basis as to values.

TALLOW—Sales reported at 4 13-16@4⅞c.

SUGARS—Quiet throughout; quotations unchanged.

FREIGHTS—On a moderately active business in the line of berth freights, chiefly in grain, contined irregular, though leaving off rather more steadily; and in the way of charters the movement was to a moderate aggregate. Of the contracts by the steam packets on berth the most important were for Liverpool, hence, corn at 2⅜d; Leith, hence, wheat at 4⅛d; Newcastle (of cargo of British steamship chartered for regular line), wheat at 4d; Glasgow (of cargo of British steamship placed on berth), wheat from store, at 4⅛d; Antwerp, hence, wheat at 2⅜d; Rotterdam, corn, part at 5c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—COTTON—Steady; uplands, 9 5-16c; Orleans, 9⅛c; sales, 204 bales. Futures closed firm; January, 9.23c; February, 9.30c; March, 9.44c; April, 9.54c; May, 9.65c; June, 9.73c; July, 9.85c; August, 9.93c; September, 9.70c; October, 9.53c.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,049 brls; exports, 3,949 brls, 2,110 sacks; heavy; sales, 15,500 brls; common to good extra Ohio, $3.25@5.50; common to choice extra St. Louis, $3.25@5.50; patent Minnesota extra, good to prime, $4.75@5.10.

HAY—Firm and demand fair.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Options steady and fairly active; sales, 32,250 bags; January, 6.35@6.45c; February, 6.45c; March, 6.50c; April, 6.55c; May, 6.60c; June, 6.60@6.65c; July, 6.70c; October, 6.75c; December, 6.80c. Molasses weaker; sales Cuba 50° test, 25¼c. Rice steady and demand moderate.

PETROLEUM—Firm; United closed at 88⅛c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer; 38⅛c.

EGGS—Dull and easier; receipts, 1,086 pkgs; Western, 28@28⅛c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,049 brls; wheat, 550 bu; corn, 22,800 bu; oats, 23,750 bu; rye, 100 bu; barley, 15,075 bu.

EXPORTS—Flour, 3,949 brls and 2,116 sacks; wheat, 55,024 bu; corn, 20,887 bu; oats, 304 bu.

BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Northern creamery at 25@28c per lb for choice to extra fall and 17@22c for summer; Western creamery, 28@35c for choice to extra; Northern dairy, 18@24c for choice to extra and 12@16c for fair to good; imitation creamery, 22@24c for choice to extra; ladle-packed, 17@20c for choice fresh and 8@10c per lb for common to good.

CHEESE—New York extra 9¾@10c per lb, choice 9@9½c, and common to good 5@8c; Vermont choice to extra at 8¾@9½c, common 5@7c; Western extra 9@9½c, choice 8@8¾c, common to good 4@6c; Worcester County full cream, 9¾@10c; sage, 8@14c.

OTHER CITIES.

Duluth, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Today was a fairly active one on the Board of Trade, although the excitement was not so intense and fluctuations confined to a more narrow range. Opening at 91⅜c, May turned upward with feeling of strength and soon reached 92⅛c, where it remained steady for some time, closing at noon at 92⅛c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Opened dull and quiet at 92⅛c; grew strong on reports of export demand, and advanced to 92⅞c, at which it closed. There was trading on the curb this evening at 93⅛c May; sales, 800,000 bu; receipts, 12,000 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard closed at 96c asked, but there was no inquiry at that price; winter wheat steady; No. 2 red 90c and No. 1 white 91½c. Corn firm; sales of 6 cars No. 3 yellow at 42c and 5 cars No. 3 corn at 41⅛c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat closed stronger; No. 1 hard, January, 88c; February, 88¼c; March, 89⅛c; May, 93c; No. 1 Northern, January, 81c; February, 81⅛c; March, 82⅛c; May, 86⅛c.

FLOUR—Unchanged; patent, $4.75@5.00; bakers', $3.75@4.00.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 81,760 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 17,920 bu; flour, 11,605 brls.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; cash, 79⅛c; February, 80c; May, 85⅛c. Corn dull; No. 2, 36⅛c. Oats easy; No. 2, 28⅛c. Rye dull; No. 1, 58c. Barley steady; No. 2, 54c.

PROVISIONS—Higher; mess pork, cash or January, $10.35; February, $10.40. Prime steam lard, cash or January, $6.07½; February, $6.10.

BUTTER—Good demand; dairy, 15@18c.

CHEESE—Very quiet; 8¾@10½c.

EGGS—Slow; 19@20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,355 brls; wheat, 11,562 bu; barley, 17,825 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,354 brls; wheat, 913 bu; barley, 6,900 bu.

Toledo, O., Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash or January, 89⅛c; May, 92⅝c. Corn strong; cash, 39c; May, 40⅛c. Oats firm; cash, 31c; May, 33c asked.

CLOVER SEED—Active; cash or January, $5.70; February, $5.75; March, $5.80.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat closed firm; cash, 88⅛@89⅛c; May, 92⅝c. Corn firm; cash, 39c; May, 40⅛c. Oats nominal; cash, 31c; May, 33c.

CLOVER-SEED—Active; cash or January, $5.70; February, $5.75; March, $5.80.

DRESSED HOGS—$4.80.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 88⅛@88⅝c; January, 88c; February, 88⅝@88⅞c; March, 88⅞@89⅛c; May, 91⅛@91⅝c. Corn—Western steady and quiet; mixed spot, 49⅛@50c; January, 47⅛@47⅝c; February, 47⅝@47⅞c; steamer, 44@44⅛c. Oats firm and quiet; Western white, 38@39c; mixed, 34@35c.

PROVISIONS—Steady, with more inquiry.

Other articles unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,697 brls; corn, 63,000 bu; wheat, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 19,000 brls; corn, 71,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14.—FLOUR—Steady; XXX, $3.10@3.20; family, $3.30@3.40; choice extra to fancy, $3.70@4.70; patents, $5.00@5.40.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and prices generally easy; the trading was confined chiefly to the May option, which opened ⅛@¼c lower, but rallied and closed at about yesterday's figures; No. 2 red, cash, 88c. Corn steady, but very dull and almost neglected; No. 2, cash, 33⅛c; January, 33⅛c; February, 33⅜c; May 36⅛c. Oats extremely dull; no sales; No. 2 mixed, cash, 29⅛c asked; January, 28c bid; May, 31⅛c bid. Rye entirely neglected. Barley dull and unchanged.

LEAD—In very limited demand at unchanged prices.

BUTTER—Dull; creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@24c.

EGGS—Dull and weak at 18c.

HAY—In good demand and firm; prairie, $6.25@8.25; timothy, $11.50@14.00.

BRAN—Dull and unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Strong at $1.80@1.85.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.10.

WOOL—Quiet but firmer; tub-washed, 26@34½c; unwashed, 17@24½c; Texas wool, 10@23½c.

PROVISIONS—Very dull but firm. Pork, $10.50. Lard, $5.95@6.00. Bulk meats—Loose lots long clear, $5.10; short ribs, $5.20; short clear, $5.35; boxed lots long clear, $5.35; short ribs, $5.60@5.62½; short clear, $5.80. Bacon—Long clear, $5.60; short ribs, $5.75; short clear, $5.87½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, none; corn, 5,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, none.

AFTERNOON BOARD—GRAIN—Wheat quiet but ⅛@¼c higher. Corn steady and a shade firmer. Oats unchanged.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 14.—Whisky—Steady at $1.10; sales of 949 brls of finished goods on this basis.

Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 14.—TURPENTINE—Steady at 35c.

KEILEY.

HIS APPOINTMENT TO ITALY DUE TO MONSIGNOR CAPEL'S INFLUENCE WITH SECRETARY BAYARD.

New York *Graphic:* Apropos of the article which appears in the current number of the *North American Review*, in which Secretary Bayard is handled with vitriolic asperity by an anonymous assailant, a curious story has reached the ears of the Casual Observer. The facts are vouched for by a gentleman whose long identification with public affairs has made him pretty familiar with the ins and outs of the National Capital. It concerns the appointment of Mr. Keiley to the Italian mission, which, it is stated in the article referred to, was made not on the ground that Mr. Keiley was "an estimable citizen of unimpeached probity and competence," but because he was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and a man of outspoken convictions and of aggressive character. This, the narrator avers, is the truth, but it is only partially the truth. The inside history of the matter, he says, has never yet come to the public. There was but one man behind this appointment, and he was Mgr. Capel, the famous divine whose influence to secure the selection of Mr. Keiley was put forth with indefatigable zeal. Some time previous to the nomination it was whispered about in political circles that a person of strong ecclesiastical views would be selected to fill this post, and when the choice fell upon Mr. Keiley there was a murmur of surprise among those who had been casting up the chances of the eligible partis, for the simple reason that his name was almost entirely unknown in public life. It afterwards transpired that Mgr. Capel, who had been in Washington during most of the session, was a warm personal friend of the nominee, and the knowing ones were not slow in divining the true inwardness of the apparent mystery, in view of the intimate relations which had long existed between the shrewd prelate and the Secretary of State. Mgr. Capel has his eye on a Cardinal's hat, and it would not injure his chances to have so warm a supporter near the Vatican.

REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Jan. 14, 1886:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Van Buren st, 252 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Jan. 9 (George Dearlove to Barbara Titus)	$ 8,500
West Jackson st, 223 ft e of Western av, n f, 40x231¼ ft, dated Jan. 9 (Barbara Titus to George Dearlove)	14,000
Moore st, 263 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 4, 1885 (M. L. Huntington et al. to F. J. Baumann)	500
Laflin st, 350 ft n of Twenty-second, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1, 1885 (John Kralovec et al. to W. Lossie)	725
Moore st, 287 ft w of Robey, n f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 4, 1885 (M. L. Huntington et al. to J. H. Boelkow)	500
Hinman st, 228 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 25x126 ft, dated Sept. 18, 1885 (S. G. Glover to W. Mayworner)	700
West Division st, 100 ft e of Samuel, n f, 22.4x124 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1885 (estate of W. S. Johnston to John Hager)	1,300
Lowe av, 197⅝ ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 11 (T. H. Faile to L. J. and A. J. Ford)	1,900
Michigan av, 62¼ ft s of Congress st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated Nov. 18, 1885 (Ephraim Morris to Charles W. Fullerton)	11,700
Lot 13 in Block 30, Sec. 19, 39, 14, dated Nov. 27, 1885 (James Graham to J. P. Neal)	700
Rebecca st, 168 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Nov. 25, 1885 (M. S. and R. J. Arnold to same)	800
Rebecca st, 192 ft w of Loomis, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Dec. 9, 1885 (S. A. and J. M. Johnston to same)	800
Brown st, 385 ft s of Wright, w f, 20x100 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Margaret Nagle to same)	2,100
Rebecca st, 239 ft w of Centre av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Frank Kalka to same)	1,000
Rebecca st, 264 ft w of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 13 (John Daniel to same)	1,000
The premises No. 42 Clybourn av, dated Dec. 28, 1885 (Carl Labahn to Theodore Walter)	6,200
Archer av, 208 ft w of Loomis st, s f, 144 ft to Twenty-seventh, dated Dec. 28, 1885 (Robert D. Healy to Solomon Stein et al.)	14,600
Wood st, 191¼ ft s of Thirty-seventh, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 17, 1884 (J. N. Vance to J. Liebert)	375
Monroe st, 130 ft w of Franklin, n f, 40x168 ft, with building Nos. 244 and 246, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (John V. and Charles B. Farwell to Hannah D. Farwell of New York)	115,000
Illinois st, 121 ft e of North Wells, n f, 50x100 ft, with buildings Nos. 116 and 118, dated Dec. 29, 1885 (John V. Farwell to Hannah D. Farwell)	45,000
Orchard st, 44 ft n of Webster av, e f, 72x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 15, 1885 (Mary and Gustav Welke to Emil R. Haase)	23,350
North Halsted st, 572 ft n of North Branch, w f, 100 ft to canal, dated Aug. 1, 1885 (George A. Gindele to James Robinson et al.)	15,000
La Moyne st, 247 ft e of Hoyne av, s f, 26x162 ft, dated Oct. 17, 1885 (W. J. Ware to M. B. Hanson)	1,200
Rebecca st, 96 ft w of Laflin, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 13 (Bridget Fitzsimons to John P. Neal)	1,500
Laughton st, 80 ft w of Washtenaw av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (H. and F. Nowak to Frank Jelinek)	1,000
Pine st, n e cor of Delaware place, w f, 189¾ ft running to lake shore, dated Dec. 1, 1885 (Shelton Sturges to Charles Fitzsimons et al.)	35,000
Same as above, dated Jan. 6 (Charles Fitzsimons et al. to Tobias Allmendinger)	35,000
Pine st, s e cor of Oak, w f, 85 ft to drive, dated Jan. 6 (Tobias Allmendinger to Charles Fitzsimons et al.)	40,000
Sixteenth st, 48 ft w of Paulina, s f, 48x100 ft, dated Jan. 7 (Mary Fitzgerald to Matthew McCormick)	1,000
Webster av, 47¾ ft e of Osgood, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Charles Morgan to James Clerken)	1,100
The premises No. 2948 Indiana av, dated Jan. 2 (Ernest E. Crepin to Erna S. Goodman)	10,000
Bellevue place, 415 ft e of Rush st, s f, 28x129 ft, dated Jan. 14 (Treat Campbell to Edward D. Mandell)	5,720
Fisk st, 74 ft s of Eighteenth, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated Jan. 6 (August Brejcha et al. to Rudolph Layer)	4,200
Michigan av, n e cor Sixteenth st, w f, 40x161 ft, dated Jan. 2 (George M. Chapin to Max M. Rothschild)	28,000
Same as above, dated Dec. 1, 1885 (Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company to George M. Chapin)	25,000
Prairie av, 83¼ ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 20¾x177 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1885 (the Equitable Trust Company to Charles L. Allen)	14,000
Prairie av, 105 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 26 ft to alley, dated Jan. 8 (S. and C. Silverman to Charles L. Allen)	21,000
Fairfield av, 149 ft s of Fulton st, w f, 24x126 ft, dated Jan. 6 (C. S. Fairchild to S. Lawden)	500
Gross parkway, 144 ft w of Seymour st, s f, 24x80 ft, improved, dated Jan. 9 (Henry Striggow to S. E. Gross)	950
West Fifteenth st, 369 ft w of Throop, n f, 50¾x124 ft, dated Jan. 12 (William Tapper to Philip Smith)	2,600

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Clark st, 252 ft n of Wrightwood av, w f, 100x150 ft, dated Jan. 11 (Lucas R. Williams to Caroline Williams)	$ 7,500
Seminary av, 125 ft n of School st, w f, 50x128 ft, dated July 10, 1885 (A. Kluge to E. Knauer)	336

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Egan av, 337 ft w of Langley, n f, 45x180 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1885 (estate of J. G. Schwarz to H. B. Eastman)	$ 3,375
Same as above, dated Oct. 16, 1885 (H. B. Eastman to Charles L. Hutchinson)	4,500
Madison av, 225 ft s of Fifty-third st, e f, 75x192 ft, dated Jan. 7 (John L. Mason to Herrick Stevens)	3,375
Dexter av, s of and near Halsted st, s f, 132x150 ft, dated Jan. 6 (G. F. Swift to Edward F. Swift)	3,600
School st, near Forty-fifth, e f, 24x115 ft, improved, dated Jan. 7 (W. H. Martin to A. H. Anderson)	1,700

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

California av, 251 ft s of Armitage, e f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 16, 1885 (R. and E. Greenebaum to T. Torkelsen)	550
Myrtle av, 275 ft n of Greenwood, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 31, 1885 (J. W. Farlin to W. Richardson)	350
Wabansia av, 74 ft w of Oglesby st, s f, 24x115 ft, dated Jan. 13 (C. B. Simons to F. X. Heilman)	325

BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Nos. 292 and 294 Wabash avenue, R. D. Shephard, two-story storehouse, 33x155 feet, $15,000.

No. 567 Twenty-eighth street, M. La Moyne, basement, 22x46 feet, $1,000.

LOST THE RING TWICE.

At a recent fashionable wedding at a suburban church in Washington the groom dropped the ring, which rolled away among the pews, and it took the best man a full fifteen minutes to find it. After the marriage, and when the newly-wedded pair were about taking the train, the ring was again lost, and staid lost for several hours. The bride found it in the folds of her traveling dress, and telegraphed the recovery to friends in Washington, who regard the incident with misgiving.

"The leprous distillment, whose effect
Holds such an enmity with blood of man,
That, swift as quicksilver, it courses through
The natural gates and alleys of the body,"
and causes the skin to become "barked about, most lazar-like, with vile and loathsome crust." Such are the effects of disease and morbid bile, the only antidote for which is to cleanse and regulate the liver—an office admirably performed by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

HARVARD'S 'VARSITY CREW.

THE MEN WHO ARE TO CONTEST WITH YALE AND COLUMBIA AT NEW LONDON.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Jan. 12.—[New York *Times*.]—When the candidates of the University crew returned to college, a week ago, at the close of the Christmas holidays, they were prepared bodily and mentally to undergo strict training for the next six months. For nearly half this time they will be obliged to confine themselves to indoor work in the gymnasium, with an outdoor run whenever the weather is not too severe.

Last fall, at the opening of the college, it was found that all of the 'Varsity crew of '85 would be connected with the university and eligible for seats in the boat. Three of the crew, however, have since determined not to row. Penrose, '84, the stroke, is a candidate for a degree, but is not at present resident at the college; Yocum is working hard at the Medical School situated in Boston, and Storrow, the Captain of the '85 crew, is studying law at the Harvard Law School in Cambridge. There is little probability that either one of these three will row again. Storrow is the only one who is able to show an active interest in the crew. This he does by appearing quite frequently in the gymnasium and coaching the crew while they are at work on the hydraulic machines. If his time would allow he would act as the regular coach of the crew. When he is unable to be present his place is taken by Mumford, the present Captain. This is, of course, an undesirable arrangement, as Mumford is obliged to stop rowing to coach the others. C. P. Curtis, '83, who acted as coach last year while the crew were in the gymnasium, is not in Cambridge this winter.

The five men of the old crew who are at present connected with the university are Mumford, '87; Burgess, '87; Brooks, '87; Colony, '85, now L. S.; and Keyes, '87. All of these are now rowing on the crew daily and are practically sure of their seats. The four '87 men have had two years' experience in rowing, one on their Freshman crew and one on the 'Varsity. Colony is regarded as a small phenomenon by some of the boating-men. Up to last year he had never rowed at all or given any attention to rowing, although he had already spent three years in college. Last year, however, Storrow induced a number of new men to try for the crew and Colony was among the number. The experiment was successful and Colony was soon a regular member. The manner in which he pulled his oar in the races last June justified the wisdom of putting him in the boat. He is now candidate for stroke, and is at present rowing in that position. The crew is at present rowing in the following order:

Position.	Name.	Weight, pounds.
Bow	J. S. Russell, '87	156
No. 2	F. J. Bradley, '88	162
No. 3	H. W. Keyes, '87	170
No. 4	F. Remington, '87	155
No. 5	T. P. Burgess, '87	179
No. 6	G. S. Mumford, '87	156
No. 7	W. A. Brooks, '87	169
Stroke	J. J. Colony, '85	161

The new men are Russell, Bradley, and Remington. Russell rowed No. 3 on his Freshman crew and pulled a winning oar in the class races last spring. Remington was the stroke of the '87 crew, which won the class races in their Sophomore year. He is an excellent oar. Last summer he had a slight attack of sunstroke, which may interfere somewhat with his rowing career. Bradley rowed on his Freshman crew. The substitutes are: J. W. Wood, '88, 160 pounds; A. B. Butler, '88, 158 pounds; C. A. Porter, '88, 155 pounds. These men have had only one year's experience on their class crew. Wood was elected Captain of the Freshman crew last year, but was obliged to give up rowing in a short time; so his experience is even more limited than the others. Besides these men, Alexander ('87), substitute on the 'Varsity last year, and Pfeiffer ('89), a brother of a former member of the crew, will try for positions. There is plenty of material for the crew, most of it, however, with little experience in 'Varsity racing. The crew last year averaged in weight 163 pounds, and it is expected that this year's crew will be slightly heavier, although by no means a heavy crew. The stroke is the same as that employed to such good advantage last June—the so-called professional stroke of Faulkner. Efforts to obtain a new launch have met with fair success, and it is hoped that by the time the crew gets upon the water a launch thoroughly efficient for the purpose of coaching will be ready. For a year or two the progress of the crew toward perfect form has been hampered by the slow movements and continual breakdowns of the old launch.

JOHN SHERMAN'S "BOTTLE."

IT HOLDS ONE OUNCE OF WHISKY AND HE MEASURES OUT HIS DRINKS IN A TEASPOON.

"Carp" in the Cleveland *Leader:* There is a good story about Senator Sherman's private flask, which has never been, to my knowledge, in print before. Several years ago the Senator and Gen. Sheridan, the celebrated Louisiana stump orator, were campaigning together. Sheridan likes good liquor, and always samples the brands kept at the towns he visits. One night Sherman and he spoke at a small order-loving village, and when the meeting was over he attempted to get a drink of whisky. He learned to his dismay that there was not a saloon in the town, and that the druggists even refused to sell without a physician's prescription. Sheridan stormed from one end of the hamlet to the other in quest of a citizen with a private supply, but without avail. About midnight he returned to the hotel and rapped up Sherman. The Senator, on hearing who it was, opened his door and admitted the thirsty and excited Southerner.

"This is the most God-forsaken hole I have ever been in," said he, as he strode across the floor. "I've been looking for something to drink for two hours," he continued, "but I'll be blanked if I can find a drop of anything, not even cider. I have walked all over the town and have asked a hundred people, men, women, and children, just for a smell of whisky, but they told me there was none to be had for love or money. Now, Sherman," he asked, almost piteously, "what am I to do?"

The Senator's surprise equaled the General's disgust. He could not improve the situation, and he informed Sheridan to that effect.

"Look here, Sherman," said the wretched Louisianian; "you must surely have a bottle. No sane man should travel without a supply of good whisky or brandy, and I know you have a snug little bottle in your bag. Give me a taste of it and I will get the flask refilled at the next place we stop."

The appeal was delivered in such a pathetic spirit that Sherman weakened. He went to his valise and took from it an ounce vial and a spoon, both of which he handed Sheridan with the remark: "Here, General, help yourself. I sometimes carry a little whisky for medicinal purposes. You are welcome to some if you really need it."

Sheridan mechanically took the vial and spoon. His amazement for the time made him speechless. He looked at the spoon and bottle for a while, and then took in Sherman from head to foot. His disgust was complete. "Great guns!" he exclaimed at last, "this short bottle for that long man!" With that he flung the vial across the room and rushed out.

DUTIABLE GOODS.

The Chicago Custom-House received the following dutiable goods yesterday: Morison, Anderson & Co., 1 bale burlaps; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 19 cases dry goods; Edson Keith & Co., 1 case dry goods; Mullen Bros. & Co., 6 cases dry goods; Lyon & Healy, 18 cases musical instruments; Lindauer Bros. & Co., 5 cases dry goods; J. H. Lesher & Co., 1 case dry goods; Alston Manufacturing Co., 40 brls paint; Matheson & Hegeler Zinc Co., 4 cases clay ware; Root & Sons Music Co., 7 cases musical instruments; Burley & Co., 11 pkgs glassware; Burley & Tyrrell, 50 pkgs earthenware; Mendel & Wolf, 6 cases dry goods; C. P. Kimball & Co., 1 case whips; Marshall Field & Co., 66 cases dry goods; Mandel Bros., 10 cases dry goods; Kahn, Nusbaum & Co., 1 case dry goods; Pitkin & Brooks, 32 packages earthenware; Loewenthal, Kaufman & Co., 1 case smokers' articles; J. V. Farwell & Co., 36 cases dry goods; C. H. Hansen, 1 case metal ware; C. M. Larsen, 22 packages fish; Mrs. Golbet, 4 cases olive oil; Leonard W. Volk, 6 cases marble statuary; Lipman & Co., 35 bales burlaps; S. Paddon & Co., 33 drums caustic soda; N. K. Fairbank & Co., 464 boxes tinplate; G. S. Haskell & Co., 13 sacks seeds; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 150 sacks salt; R. D. & A. Fowler, 250 racks salt; L. M. Friedlander, 29 casks bleaching powder; G. W. Sheldon & Co., 204 boxes tinplate, 121 barrels herring. Collections, $23,962.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Heretofore ships have been permitted to pass through the Suez Canal only in daylight; but now war ships and steamers provided with electric lights of sufficient power to illuminate the canal 1,200 yards ahead may go at night.

Ask for It.

"Sketches of Art," the little book descriptive of the art features of the Chapman Building at Milwaukee, can be had by asking for it, or writing.

ST. PAUL'S ICE-PALACE.

THE CORNER-STONE LAID LAST NIGHT WITH MUCH CEREMONY—THE EXERCISES AND THOSE PRESENT.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 14.—[Special.]—Slowly the glittering walls of the central tower of the ice-palace are rearing themselves, and the outlines of the entire structure are clearly defined. Men are working on the three skating rinks and in a few days they will be ready for skaters, while the toboggan slides are being put rapidly into shape. The exercises of laying the corner block took place tonight. The procession formed at the carnival headquarters at 8:15 with upwards of 3,000 men in line. The march along the line was marked with novelties introduced by the various clubs which rendered it a scene worthy of beholding. Arriving at the palace the different organizations massed on the south side, the Third Division, consisting of military bodies, standing on the west side. The corner block was laid on the southwest corner, it being raised and lowered into place by a derrick prepared for that purpose. When the block was lowered Miss Clemmie Finch stepped forward, leveled it, and declared it formally laid. The Emmet Light Artillery then fired a salute of fifteen guns, after which Gov. Hubbard and Mayor Rice delivered addresses limited to five minutes each. Music was furnished by the bands of this city and Minneapolis and Stillwater.

Miss Finch was escorted to the grounds in a carriage, and a guard of honor consisting of representatives of each club. Gov. Hubbard was escorted in a carriage by G. W. Thompson, Mayor Rice, and W. A. Van Slyke. Mayor Pillsbury followed in a carriage, escorted by S. A. Tallmadge. In the procession a sleigh, especially imported from Boston for the purpose, contained forty-two children in uniform, and the conveyance and horses were decorated with flags. Six hundred flags, bearing St. George's cross and a central star, were distributed throughout the ranks.

CRUEL GASTRONOMY.

EATING LIVING FISH AT A JAPANESE FEAST—AN OLD CUSTOM THAT IS BECOMING RARE.

Kioto Letter in St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The maiko advanced in a broad line with the two radiant beauties in the centre bearing a large tray on which lay a magnificent carp breathing, and with his scales shining as if just drawn from the water. The master of ceremonies advanced and receiving the tray from the maiko set it on the mat and turned it slowly around that all might see the living picture. As the maiko retired all leaned forward to watch the noble carp as it lay quivering on its bed of moss and cresses, with a background of greenery like a true Japanese garden. The carp with its shining scales, green and silvery shadings, and fine outlines is a favorit study for Japanese artists, and on screens, kakemous, and fukusa they never tire of painting, inlaying, and embroidering it, and like everything else in their art it has a symbolism that makes it doubly a favorit. This feature of serving the living fish at a feast is one of the rare old customs of Japan that foreigners seldom experience in this era of change, and we had thrills of satisfaction at witnessing the grand scene, at the same time with human shivers at watching the slow breathing of the dying carp. In the deftest way morsels and flakes of raw fish were lifted from its back and passed to the company, and with fear of Mr. Bergh before me I lifted up the shreds of clear pinkish yellow, dipped them in soy and ate them. It was worse than cannibalism in a sense, and we tried to think that the carp before us had not been touched with the knife, but that bits from the back of another fish had been cunningly concealed behind it and passed to us. The epicures meanwhile made all the Japanese noises expressive of appreciation as they lingered on the delicious morsels. A sudden turn or jar of the tray, or, as was inhumanly insisted in discussing this feature of the feast afterwards, a sprinkle of salt, caused the carp to suddenly writhe, double and quiver with agony and show the great hollow in its back from which the flesh had been slowly cut. Convinced then that we had been eating that very carp I dropped my chop-sticks guiltily and felt that fish's eye fixed reproachfully on me for as long as it remained in the room and haunting me afterwards.

FINANCIAL.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, teams, etc., to remain with owner. Professional men, bookkeepers, salesmen, skilled mechanics, teamsters will find lower rates than elsewhere. Surely call before borrowing. Illinois Mortgage Company, 70 La Salle-st., Room 5.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., at much less rates than is charged by others. 118 Dearborn-st., Room 35.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY & CO., Money Loan Office, 118 Dearborn-st., corner of Calhoun-place.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNDER, 120 Randolph-st., Rooms 5 and 6. Established 185[illegible].

ADVANCES MADE ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, and jewelry at banking rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, 120 La Salle-st. Money loaned on commercial paper, warehouse receipts, mortgage notes, and available collaterals of all kinds.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES (OVER TWO years old, no assessment companies) and same bought; send stamp. Real-estate bought and sold and loans on same. Loans on any good collateral. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 15, 168 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN BY THE CHICAGO Mtge. Loan Co.—The only properly-organized Loan Co. in Chicago—Loans of from $25 to $10,000 made on furniture, pianos, organs, horses, wagons, machinery, warehouse-receipts, etc., without removal from possession of owners, without delay and in entire confidence. Our loans are so made that any part can be paid at any time, each payment reducing the interest in proportion. All loans renewed at original rates as long as desired. Advances also made on watches, diamonds, and jewelry which are stored in special vaults. Persons needing money should carefully consider with whom they deal, as so many new firms and self-styled loan companies are daily coming into existence. We have no brokers in connection with our office and save all commissions, giving the benefit to the borrower. Should you need money call at the Banking-Rooms of Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st., first floor, opposite City-Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property at 5½ per cent. D. O. STRONG, Room 7, 159 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $4,000 AND upwards on improved Chicago real estate at lowest rates. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION at lowest current rates of interest on improved real estate, in sums of $1,000 and upward. R. PRINDIVILLE, Room 21, 79 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at 5 per cent and upwards. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other securities, without removal, at reasonable rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago at lowest rates of interest. PETERSON & BAY, 163 East Randolph-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—AT CURRENT RATES on improved real estate in Cook County. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY real estate at lowest rates. H. J. CHRISTOPH, 157 Randolph-st.

TO LOAN— On Chicago improved at low rates in amounts of $500 to $5,000. Small mortgages for sale, secured by first mortgages (6 and 7 per cent) on Chicago property. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Real Estate and Loan Brokers, Washington and Halsted.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $2,000 and upwards. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$5,000 AT A LOW RATE OF interest on good city real estate. Address R 33, Tribune office.

7 PER CENT INVESTMENTS—INTEREST payable half-yearly, secured first mortgage on improved farms, for sale by HAMILTON & STANLEY, 90 Washington-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY at 6 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, 241 South Clark-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WIDOW LADY OF 30 WOULD like a respectable husband—one who can take good care of her; has no children. Address P N 82, Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL — HANOVER'S MERCHANT tailor system of garment cutting is the very latest, the best in the market, and the only work that can be used successfully without teachers. Consisting of a square curvature book and 36 diagrams. It teaches how to draft, cut, baste, stitch, drape, and finish ladies', children's, and men's garments. Price within the reach of all. Send for description and terms to agents. JOHN C. HANOVER & CO., Cincinnati and Chicago.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR LARGE OR SMALL LOTS of used household goods; furniture of private residences purchased. Address R. 85 East Van Buren.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

SOUTH DIVISION.

2200 ARCHER-AV., corner of Twenty-second-st.—F. A. Leusman, Druggist.
3100 WENTWORTH-AV., southwest corner Thirty-first-st.—J. A. Braun, Druggist.
3501 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—F. Le B. Monroe, Druggist.
123 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Booksellers and Stationers.
3037 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson S. Jacobus, Druggist.
3038 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Smith & Hogey, Druggists.
3901 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-ninth-st.—Hubbard & Gore, Druggists.
3640 STATE-ST.—Hale Bliss, Druggists and Chemists.
358 STATE-ST.—Hugo W. C. Martin, Druggist.
3169 STATE-ST.—Wilson Young, Druggist.
517 WABASH-AV.—Thomas Lawrence, Newsdealer.
1734 WABASH-AV.—Soren, Mathiesson & Co., Prescription Druggists.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Gordon.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.
2401 INDIANA-AV., corner Twenty-fourth-st.—H. W. Buchman, Pharmacist and Chemist.
629 THIRTY-FIRST-ST., corner Wallace—A. Kussman, Druggist.

WEST DIVISION.

180 WEST MADISON-ST., southwest corner Halsted—Ebert's Pharmacy.
276 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Morgan—Dell & Co., Druggists.
384 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Centre-av.—Geo. A. Moffett, Druggist.
490 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Loomis—Star Pharmacy.
572 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Ogden-av.—Max Behrens, Druggist.
641 WEST MADISON-ST., corner of Paulina—H. F. Kraft, Druggist.
836 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Hoyne-av.—Chas. L. True, Druggist.
1002 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Myers, Druggist.
802 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., 422 WEST TWELFTH-ST., } F. A. Druehl, Druggist.
134 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
561 OGDEN-AV.—Th. Sonnechsen, Druggist.
724 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner of Lincoln—Armbrecht Bros., Druggists.
623 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. T. Sill, Druggist.
383 MILWAUKEE-AV., 453 MILWAUKEE-AV., } Henry Schroeder, Druggist
206 and 208 MILWAUKEE-AV., corner Halsted-st.—Geo. S. Miller & Co., Druggists.
525 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Laflin—C. L. Clancy, Druggist.
744 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., corner Robey—Charles E. Button, Druggist.
703 WEST HARRISON-ST., corner Marshfield-av.—C. J. True, Druggist.
372 WEST INDIANA-ST., near Noble—John Ritter Druggist.

NORTH DIVISION.

126 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner of Ohio—Gale & Blocki, Druggists.
445 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—A. S. Cowan, Druggist.
675 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
974 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Webster-av.—Frank Schrage, Druggist.
429 LINCOLN-AV.—Bischoff's Pharmacy.
296 NORTH MARKET-ST., corner Oak, Hubachek & Buchman, Prescription Druggists.
930 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Garfield-av.—C. W. McClellan.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

SUBURBAN.

ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.

EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.

UNION STOCK-YARDS.
4341 SOUTH HALSTED, corner Gordon-st.—Ritter & Ackerman, Druggists.

LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., near Diversy-st.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.
722 LINCOLN-AV.—John A. Braun, Druggist.

RAVENSWOOD.
W. H. BRYAN, Real Estate, Insurance, and General Merchant.

HYDE PARK.
J. D. SHERMAN, Fifty-third-st. and Lake-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN—FROM NO. 10 MERIDIAN-ST.—A Scotch terrier Wednesday afternoon; a liberal reward will be paid for her return to above number.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper in a wholesale house. A1 references. Moderate salary. Address D., 368 A-av. West, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN—Inside or outside work; familiar with details of office work; has a general business experience. Address H A 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIenced bookkeeper and office man of good education and habits; can give bond to position of trust. References from former employer. Q 26, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—STRICTLY FIRST-class bookkeeper, highest references, seeks engagement with good house; moderate salary. Address R 28, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER. Can furnish best of references as to character and ability. R 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—RELIABLE, EXperienced bookkeeper desires to better himself. First-class references. Address R 15, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN: office or outside work. General business experience. Best testimonials. R 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF 30 as prescription clerk or to take charge; 12 years' experience. Good reference. Speaks Scandinavian and English. Address B M 14, Tribune office.

SALESMEN.

SITUATION WANTED—A TRAVELER ACquainted in the East will carry line of goods on commission; furniture preferred. R 29, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of 19; good salesman; has had two years' experience in upholstery and drapery business. R 32, Tribune office.

TRADES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A MARRIED couple, without children, lately from England, as first or second-class cooks in the city or country; have had years of experience in this country. Best of reference furnished as to ability and character if required. Address 72 Throop-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CUSTOM CUTter of eight years' experience: city or country. Good references. R 1, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED, well-recommended perfumer and toilet-soap maker is now open for engagement. Perfumer, 909 North Third-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

COACHMEN, TEAMSTERS, &C.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; willing to make himself useful. R 2, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COACHMAN by married man (Swede); understands the business. Can give good city references. R 5, Tribune.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ONE OF THE best-known men in Buffalo, N. Y., with leisure time, to represent in Buffalo a Chicago house. Best references. Address FRANK CLARK, 39 Fargo-av., Buffalo, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ACTIVE YOUNG man of 28 as collector or salesman where he will have an opportunity to make himself generally useful in a business way, and where careful and strict attention to employer's interest would be appreciated; five years Chicago experience. Good references. R 35, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

DOMESTICS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NORWEGIAN girl to do general housework or second work. 140 North Morgan-st., first floor; call for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND OR general housework. Competent, obliging. 417 Clark-st., Flat 1.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH girl to do general housework. 246 North Market-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT German-American girl to do general housework or cook in a private family. 347 West Polk-st., over grocery.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SWEDish girl for general housework in private American family. Call second door on Carpenter-st., corner Milwaukee-av., new building, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GIRL as cook or for general housework in private family. Please call or address 2106 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERman girl, to do general housework in a private family. Call for two days at 2219 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDish girls, one as cook, the other as second girl. 70 Oak-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT girl to cook, wash, and iron in private family. Call at 626 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook and housekeeper for general housework. Call at 489 State-st., up-stairs.

DRESSMAKERS.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY OF EXperience who understands cutting and fitting would like a situation to do dressmaking in private families. R 10, Tribune office.

SEAMSTRESSES.

SITUATION WANTED—A LADY IN REduced circumstances will do sewing on cambric or linen for ladies or children, cheap. Address, one week, Q 70, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A PLACE TO ASsist in sewing or second work. Can give reference. 341 Elm-st., top floor.

NURSES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG lady to care for child, sewing, or second work. References. Call at 141 Twenty-sixth-st.

HOUSEKEEPERS.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN lady, 28 years old, as housekeeper in a first-class family with children. I am a good cook, not afraid to work, and would teach the children German. Good references. Address O M 3, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUcated young lady as housekeeper or companion for invalid lady; musical; speaks French. Best references. Address Q 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD COLored woman, with first-class city reference, as housekeeper for a respectable single man. Call for two days at 3121 Cottage Grove-av.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES NEEDing good German or Scandinavian help apply at G. DUSKE'S, 156 North Halsted-st.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN INSURANCE office by a lady stenographer and typewriter of four years' experience. Best of references. Address O X 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN-American person as maid; understands hairdressing and dresses. Reference. O H 99, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED lady stenographer and typewriter. Good references. Address R 16, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND BY an educated, healthy, active, and willing Irishman: always a total abstainer, 33, and single. Best references. Address JAMES AHERN, 3427 Wallace-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRApher and typewriter by a lady. Address Q 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

BOOKKEEPERS AND CLERKS.

WANTED—TWO PRACTICAL GROCERY order clerks for the South and North Divisions; must be men of good address, able salesmen in this line, and well acquainted. Address Q 77, Tribune.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GROCERY double entry bookkeeper; must be quick and accurate and furnish first-class references. Address Q 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH EXPErience may find a position by applying by letter Friday morning, 15th inst., with references, stating salary. Address R 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER. References must be A1. Call at 11 a. m. at Liliputian Mfg. Co., 167 and 169 Fifth-av.

SALESMEN.

WANTED—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC CANvassers to handle most rapid-selling household article ever introduced; profits large; $5 per day and upwards easily made. THOMPSON & CO., 156 La Salle-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TRAVELING SALESMAN TO sell mixed paints and varnish; none but a man of experience with established trade need apply. Address MILLER BROS., 33 St. Clair-st., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—ENERGETIC, RESPONSIBLE salesmen to handle a specialty for one of the leading business houses in the city; big money for right parties. Address Q 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—CIGAR SALESMAN; ONE with good address and experience. Recommendations must be gilt-edged. Trade in Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois, and with retailers only. Address K 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL GLOVES and mitts; none but those having experience need address Box 393 Gloversville, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A NEW YORK LINEN IMporter for Chicago and Northwest—Experienced salesmen on commission or salary. Apply at 2 o'clock today. WM. TAYLOR & CO., Room 446½ Palmer House.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent retail cloak salesman. Address R 11, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN POSTED IN DRUG and paint trade in Nebraska and Iowa. Address R 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN POSTED IN DRUG and paint trade in Michigan. Address R 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO SELL BOOTS and shoes in Central Illinois for a manufacturing jobbing house; only those acquainted with the trade need apply. Address R 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY FIRST-CLASS traveling man to sell general hardware in Indiana and Illinois. Liberal salary for satisfactory man. Address Box 198, Lafayette, Ind.

BOYS.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY 16 YEARS OLD, living with parents, who writes a good hand; opportunity to become a draughtsman. Room 80, 174 La Salle-st.

WANTED—STRONG BOY, DOWN-TOWN, with some experience in retail drug store. State reference in application. R 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 16 YEARS old; one who has had some experience; salary $6 per week. Address, giving age, residence, references, etc., R 8, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, INTELLIGENT boy to assist in coal-yard; must be quick and accurate at figures and live on the West Side; salary $5 per week. Address, giving references, R 7, Tribune.

WANTED—ACTIVE, HONEST BOY ABOUT 16 years; will pay $20 per month to right party; write in own handwriting inclosing return postage. Address O L 13, Tribune office.

TRADES.

WANTED — BOOKBINDERS — A GOOD blank-book and magazine forwarder; wages $12 per week; steady work; none but steady hands need apply. Address MEYER & RAHM, Evansville, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN WELL RECOMmended; all work suburbs; 9 a. m. Room 1, No. 215 State-st.

WANTED—$200 AS A FIVE MONTHS' loan will procure a situation for gentleman or lady at $10 per week. Investigate. Address R 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands dairy business to go West. Q 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD MEN TO SELL CARBON and lubricating oils. Only experienced men need apply. State reference and salary. Address EXODUS, Cleveland, O.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS for new patent. F. L. JOHNSTON, 154 Lake-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WITH $3,000 cash to take the position of medical director of life-insurance company in this city. Address R 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN TO START a new business at their homes; can be done evenings and learned in an hour; any person making less than 10c to 50c an hour should send 10c at once for a package of samples of goods, and 24 working samples (formulas) to commence on. Address Albany Supply Co., Albany, N. Y.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

DOMESTICS.

WANTED—A STRONG SCOTCH, GERMAN, or English girl for general housework in a family of four adults; must be good, plain cook and laundress. Third flat, 518 Division-st.

WANTED—RELIABLE GIRL FOR GENeral housework; must be good cook. Apply at second flat 1320 Indiana-av., in the afternoon.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. 3315 Calumet-av. Reference required.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. ENGLE'S, 142 Twentieth-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—LADIES OR YOUNG MEN—Something entirely new (no photo painting); $1 to $3 a day can be quietly made at your own homes; no canvassing; full particulars free. Address at once, Crescent Art Co., 19 Central-st., Boston, Mass. Box 5,170.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY WHO HAS been accustomed to handling cash; state age. Recommendations. Address Q 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO LADIES WHO UNDERstand music to visit homes in this city; pleasant employment and good pay. N. JUNE, 15 Washington-st., second floor, front.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A GOOD 7-OCT., CARVED CASE, SQUARE piano, second-hand $135
A good 7¼-oct., carved case, square piano, second-hand 140
A New England upright, nearly new 190
A Kimball upright, nearly new, second-hand 180
An Emerson upright, second-hand 200
An Emerson cabinet grand, second hand 225
A Hallet & Davis, second-hand 250
Second-hand Grands, Chickering, Steinway, and Hallet & Davis.

A Select Stock of Chickering, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, and Kimball Pianos, in rosewood, mahogany, French mottled walnut, and ebony cases, rich in design.

New pianos to rent. Pianos tuned and repaired. W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Adams-sts.

BARGAINS IN MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS—A few discontinued styles, new and of fine quality, will be sold very low for cash or on easy payments. Also a few second-hand of our own and other makes. The Mason & Hamlin Co., 149 Wabash-av.

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-sts.—Steinway, Fischer, Lyon & Healy, and other pianos. Burdett and Lyon & Healy organs. Largest stock of instruments and best lighted wareroomsin the city. Terms, cash or time, to suit customers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR rent at 188 and 190 State-st. ESTEY & CAMP.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—FLORENTINE IS ONE OF THE finest representations of the Hambletonian family. Is a rosewood bay, 16¾ hands high, 5 years old, and weighs 1250 pounds. Sired by Florida, first dam Jane Fashion, she sired by Ben Butler, second dam by Dorle's Blackhawk. Florida was sired by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, first dam Florida Maid. Sired by Volunteer, the sire of St. Julian, 2:11¼; Alley, 2:19; Driver, 2:19¼; Gloster, 2:17; and of more trotters in the 2:30 list than any other stallion living or dead. Corner Seventy-ninth-st. and Vincennes-av., at the residence of WM. CROFT, Auburn, Cook County, Ill.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD FAMILY OR BUSIness single driving horse, kind, gentle, and sound; harness and side-spring Cone & Tenbroke business buggy; cheap for cash and immediate sale. Rear of 232 North Clark-st., in alley.

SADDLE HORSES—PARTIES DESIRING TO have their horses broken to all the fashionable Kentucky saddle gaits. Call at 79 Sixteenth-st. ALEX. BUCKNER.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 IN MANufacturing; large profits; principals only with means need call. Mattress factory, 306 State-st. TAYLOR.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—ON LONG TIME—FIRST-CLASS foundry plant and machinery; side-track and dock; can be used for other manufacturing. 79 Dearborn-st., Room 77.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—150 WEST CONGRESS-ST., NEAR Halsted, back of the New Gaiety Theatre, 12 rooms, for $50; a good place for boarders. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 25 ALDINE-square. Inquire at house or of ABNER SMITH, 630 Opera-House Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—2-STORY, South Side, near Thirty-ninth-st.; $45; till May 1; cozy place. Q 86, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—A NEW 2-STORY BRICK HOUSE of eight rooms, d. and k. on parlor floor, good cellar, water, and gas; near two lines cars; will lease to May 1, 1887, if desired; rent $20. Apply at Room 17, 78 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—232 MICHIGAN-AV.—SECOND and third 7-room flats, heated by steam; janitor's service; modern improvement.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 7-room flat; also 3 or 6 room flat; the three for care of rooms; on State-st., near Van Buren. Inquire at Room 9, 175 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF FIVE rooms for housekeeping. Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st., until May 1 if desired. R 6, Tribune.

TO RENT—48 ELDRIDGE-COURT, 2 NEW flats, $18 and $22. J. V. WEAVER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 22.

TO RENT—3537 PRAIRIE-AV.—A BRICK flat (parlor floor) of six rooms; all modern improvements; furnished; rent, $30; possession given immediately. Call from 10 to 12 m.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—453 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., 30 rooms in 3 flats; will rent together or separate. 314 West Randolph-st., 2 flats, 6 rooms each, together or separate. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

TO RENT—910 FULTON-ST., PLEASANT brick flat, with cellar; low rent until May 1.

TO RENT—FIRST FLOOR OF COTTAGE house, 17 South May-st., near Washington-boulevard. Apply on premises.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, 276 N. CLARK; 10-room basement, first-story flat, 6-room flat, 347 Elm, all with baths. BIRCH, 722, 112 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—AT 3213 VERNON-AV.—A SECond floor of three rooms and alcove, unfurnished, together or singly. Board can be had in the basement if desired. References required.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED room at $10 a month; first-class and well heated by furnace; folding bed if required. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—91 DEARBORN-ST., NICELY furnished rooms, single or en suite.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, single and en suite; also nice front parlor and connecting rooms; all first-class; prices reasonable. 331 State-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; all conveniences; moderate prices. 74 and 76 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM for gentleman and wife; board for lady. Address Q 89, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A WARM, FURNISHED FRONT room to one or two gents. No. 367 Wabash-av., Flat 8.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLORS, EN suite or single. 244 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO VERY PLEASANT FURnished rooms, en suite, heated, until March 1 to 10. 316 Michigan-av.

NORTH SIDE.

TO RENT—TO ADULTS DESIRING A HOME of refinement, with or without board, a very attractive, large, second-story front room; two spacious closets, hot and cold water, heat, etc.; house first-class in every respect. References exchanged. 361 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO NICELY-FURnished warm front rooms, single or en suite. 423 Oak-st.

TO RENT—A PARLOR FLOOR OF 3 ROOMS, nicely furnished, piano, etc., at 258 East Ontario-st., between State-st. and Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

STORES.

TO RENT—PART OF OUR STORE AT NO. 94 State-st. Also an elegant upright show-case for sale. The A. & W. MFG. CO.

LOFTS.

TO RENT— LOFTS In Beidler Block, corner Washington and Union, 42x150; every inch lighted and has steam power, steam heat, and steam elevators. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT— HOUSES, COTTAGES, FLATS, OFFICES, STORES AND LOFTS. West Side. Always a good list to select from. We make house renting and collection of rents a specialty. If you want to rent or have anything rented call or write us. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—TWO FLOORS FOR MANUFACturing purposes; 40x100, with ample steam power and heat; excellent light; good dry-kilns; large and small elevators connected directly with floors; building effectually protected from fire by automatic fire-sprinklers, and is only one mile from business centre. Inquire of JOHN McEWEN & SON, 247 North Wells-st.

TO RENT—NOW, OR BY MAY 1, WITH or without power, one or two floors, 50x95 each, Nos. 179 and 181 Illinois-st., near Clark. Inquire at 181 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, and freight elevator, third floor on corner, 53 by 83 feet, with light on three sides, in our new brick building; not for wood working. BROWN BROS. MFG. CO., corner Clinton and Jackson-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH POWER; WILL divide to suit tenant. Apply to ROTH, McMAHON & CO., corner Clinton and Monroe-sts.

TO RENT— FOR FACTORY PURPOSES. The 4-story building southeast corner Randolph and Jefferson, now being overhauled and refitted with steam power, power elevators, and all conveniences for factory purposes, and divided to suit the tenants. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COMPLETELY-furnished house or flat of from 8 to 10 rooms in a desirable location on North or South Side. First-class references given. Address, stating location and rent required, Q 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OF 4 ROOMS and kitchen on the North Side or in Lake View; state price. Q 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS, fully furnished house, where the owner would board for rent, allowing the privilege of a few adult boarders, by a lady of experience, ability, and the best of references. Address R 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE rooms on West Side for light housekeeping; state price. Address Q 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL STABLE, near State and Kinzie-sts. Inquire at No. 247 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LADY DESIRES a front room with a refined, intelligent family, south of Twenty-second-st. References. Address Q 83, Tribune office.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ATTENTION—CONSULTATION ON BUSIness, lawsuits, absent friends, love, marriages deaths; ladies specially invited; letters answered by return mail. MRS. FRANKS, 14 Laflin-st. Always at home.

MRS. LUCIA BROWN, THE BEST CLAIRvoyant in the city; gives advice in all trouble; unites separated; speaks English and German. 353 North Sedgwick-st., first flat.

MRS. H. H. BROMWELL, 433 West Madison-st., second floor, Spiritual and business medium.

MME. METRENA, MAGNETIC AND MASsage treatment. 206 Madison-st.

MRS. DELACY, CARD AND PALM READer, gives names, advice; ladies special attention; magnetic treatment. 1913 Wabash-av.

INSTRUCTION.

COLESON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DAY, evening, or mail lessons given and positions guaranteed to a limited number. 904 Opera-House. MRS. A. M. COLESON.

MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—SELECT—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. First National Bank Building. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

SHORTHAND SCHOOL—DAY AND EVENing. BROWN & HOLLAND, 94 Dearborn-st.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, and 83 East Van Buren-st., established in 1875, for storage of household goods; private compartments.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 158 and 160 West Monroe-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Advice free; 18 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFing done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD & CO., 91 and 93 West Washington-st.

STORE & OFFICE FIXTURES.

D. M. SWINEY, 41 TO 47 SOUTH CANAL-st., manufacturer and dealer in store, office, and household furniture.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.: MICHIGAN-AV.—House near Thirty-second-st., with brick barn; a first-class place: $16,500. MICHIGAN-AV.—Several brick and stone dwellings between Eighteenth and Thirty-fifth-sts., $13,500, $18,000, $35,000, $40,000, $65,000. PRAIRIE-AV.—Very handsome modern house, near Twenty-eighth-st.; brick barn; $25,000. I will submit an offer of $24,000. PRAIRIE-AV.—Three new houses near Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts., $18,000, $19,000, $25,000. GROVELAND-AV.—Several modern houses between Thirtieth and Thirty-third-sts.; $8,500, $10,000, $12,000, $16,000. VERNON-AV.—Handsome new modern house, southwest corner Thirty-third-st., finished in hardwood, fine wood mantels; a bargain; will rent it to desirable party. FINE MODERN HOUSE near Twenty-sixth-st., finished in hardwood; very elegant; lot 30 feet front; brick barn; $18,000. GROVELAND-AV.—40-foot vacant lot, near Thirty-second-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE CORNER, 100X160, on State-st., good business location; partly improved and well rented; fine stand for a grocery, druggist, hardware, or saloon. This property is worth $17,000; will take $15,000 if taken on or before Jan. 20, 1886. Apply at once to BUELL & AUSTIN, Room 32, 185 and 187 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ANY PARTY WITH $20,000 cash seeking good-paying real estate investment please communicate with Q V 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OUR JANUARY LIST OF CITY property mailed, post paid on application. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE NUMBER of houses and lots for sale very cheap; parties wishing to invest should not fail to call and examine our list before buying. WM. REED & CO., 95 Clark-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., BETWEEN Eighteenth and Twentieth-sts, 3-story and basement stone-front dwelling, or will exchange for business property of more value and pay difference in money. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—3147 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., A 10-room house, and lot 25x125; rented for $30 per month; $3,500. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., STORE building and lot opposite Exposition Building. JAMES H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON CALUMET-AV., adjoining 3223; a fine locality to improve. Several fine lots on Vincennes-av. and Stanton-av., near Aldine-square. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—NO. 71 BRYANT-AV., AN ELEgant 2-story and cellar brick residence, 4 rooms deep; all improvements; only $5,800. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, without basement, and 28x167, Oakwood-boulevard, near Drexel, $10,000. B. F. HEAD, 48 Major Block.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BRICK AND STONE business block, corner on South Side; good investment of about $150,000. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3124 SOUTH PARK-AV.—NEW 2-story and cellar brick house; $6,000. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3232 SOUTH DEARBON-ST., AN 8-room cottage, barn, and lot 25x110; $2,900. BENJ. BISSINGER, 79 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE.

FOR SALE—SOLID INTEREST PAYING investment, growing in value. Large brick block, 129 feet front on Division-st., corner of Sedgwick, active business locality, rents readily, rented now for over 10 per cent on price asked; price $65,000. Principals only apply to or address C. S. WALLER, 625 La Salle-av.

FOR SALE—ON NORTH CLARK-ST., SOUTH of Benton-place—50 feet by 149 deep. GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE.

FOR SALE—A FINE CORNER ON WASHington-boulevard, 50x100, with a good 2-story brick house and barn; can be had cheap if bought at once; will take part in improved Chicago property. Call for particulars. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE — PAULINA-ST., BETWEEN Park-av. and Lake-st., large, frame dwelling, brick foundation, in excellent repair. Lot 40 feet front, price $6,000, which is less than cost of the house; $1,000 cash; balance in small payments payable every six months. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST POLK-ST., ON WEST Taylor-st., on Miller-st., near Polk, and on Brown-st., near Twelfth, we have several bargains to offer if taken this month. Call for a list. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR JEFferson, 4-story brick, with elevator, power, etc.; $12,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—189 AND 191 HOYNE-AV., two fine flat buildings; rent $1,330; $12,500. SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NO. 4109 LANGLEY-AV., TWO-story and basement brick house in thorough repair; $4,000. No. 4333 St. Lawrence-av., 2-story and basement brick house in thorough repair, 26-foot lot; $4,500. Will sell for part cash, balance time, or will make liberal discount for all cash. Apply to H. M. BOICE, at office of Cutler, White & Boice, west end Eighteenth-st. bridge.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HEALTHY location go to Normal Park, Englewood; this is the best suburban property and has the best railroad facilities in Cook County; will sell on easy terms. For particulars inquire of J. A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—64X150; VINCENNES-AV., CORner Forty-second-st. 50x125, Forty-second-st., near Vincennes-av. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NEAR FORty-eighth-st., 200 feet front by 300 in depth. Prairie-av., between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-sts, 150 feet. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE — GREAT BARGAIN—FIVE acres on Seventy-fifth-st., Hyde Park, near Windsor Park Station, Illinois Central Railroad. THOMAS D. SNYDER, Room 3, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—LOTS ON Fifty-eighth-st., near School; water-pipes and sidewalks have been laid; $400 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD AND SOUTH PARK— We have new houses, with all modern improvements, that we are selling on easy payments; same as rent. O. M. WELLS & CO., 162 La Salle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS corner Fullerton and Western-avs., 4 miles from Court-House, outside city and fire limits; accessible by horse and steam cars; $350 to $500 per lot. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$475—RAVENSWOOD—A FEW lots, 50x165, near depot, with lake water and sidewalks in streets; monthly payments. BERNARD F. WEBER, 16, 84 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON SIXTY-FIRST AND Chestnut-sts.; also improved property in Englewood. J. H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR FORTY-eighth-st., 50x160. Wabash-av., near Fifty-third-st., 50x160. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 16 Adams Express Building, 185 Dearborn-st.: KENWOOD—First-class place, with barn, and fine improved grounds, 75x200 feet, $17,500.

FOR SALE—ACRE PROPERTY AT OR near Douglas Park, Lawndale, Crawford, Hawthorne, and Riverside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS AT RIVerside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 122 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THOUSAND acre dairy stock ranch, 50 miles south, for Chicago property; good improvements, house, fences, barn, water, and herd graded cattle. OWNER, Room 48, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 167 ACRES TWO miles and a half from Council Bluffs; well improved, including brick house, barn, cribs, etc.; will be sold cheap. For price and terms apply to IRA SCOFIELD, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN HOMES—WE HAVE several cash customers wanting immediately modern residences on North, South, and West Sides, from $5,000 to $15,000. Owners can make quick sales and have their property discreetly handled by conferring with us now. EDWIN F. GETCHELL & CO., Room 5, 127 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—AN 8 OR 10 ROOM house, South Side, on installment plan. Q 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY for which I will pay from half to two-thirds cash and unimproved lots or acres for balance. JOHN C. LONG, 68 Washington-st.

WANTED—WE SOLICIT THE SALE OF North and South Side property; we have cash customers for bargains. Call or send full description to W. L. DAVIS & CO., 153 Randolph-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—160 ACRES OF LAND IN Nebraska, well located, and cash for a good stock of notions and ladies' furnishing goods. J. H. McMURTY, at Palmer House two days, then at Lincoln, Neb.

TO EXCHANGE—SUBURBAN LOTS AND manufacturing business for Western lands. O S 36, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—AT HALF THE VALUE, OR will exchange for lumber, one slide-valve engine 13x24, with Gardner governor, and one steel boiler, 17 feet by 60 inches; pump and all attachments in good running order. Apply to C. H. HILDRETH, 221 State-st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL ROTARY STEAM engine in first-class condition, about 3-horse power, cheap for cash, at 212 East Washington-st. WM. HAYTHORNE.

BOARD MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—A BOARD OF TRADE MEMbership to rent. Reply, stating terms, R 90, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGNEW & CO., FINANCIAL AND LAND Agents—Business opportunities and partnerships from $500 to $50,000. Established 1869. 154 La Salle-st.:

HOTELS.
$2,500 takes 50-room hotel; part time.
$2,500 takes the best transient house in Chicago.
$3,500 takes a 80-room European hotel.
$4,500 takes a 70-room hotel; part time.
$6,500 takes finely furnished hotel; 50 rooms.
$8,000 cash takes best paying hotel in Chicago.
$1,200 takes 24-room hotel with a saloon.
We can give you anything you want in hotels.

SALOONS.
$2,700 buys a fine saloon with 20 furnished rooms up-stairs; makes nice European hotel.
$2,200 buys fine saloon and 12 furnished rooms.
$1,050 buys splendid saloon; cost $3,700.

FURNISHED HOUSES.
Anything you want in furnished houses from 10 rooms to 50 rooms; prices from $600 to $5,000.
$700 buys the best poultry and game market in Chicago; cost $2,000; great bargain.
$2,000 buys half interest in office business clearing $500 to $1,000 a month; fine chance.

AGNEW & CO., 154 LA SALLE-ST.—$1,250 buys best cigar stand on South Side; has done $140 a day; great chance. $1,100 takes a fine bakery, horse, wagon, and all.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM DOING A daily cash business of $75 per day; established for years, and the best location in the city; cheap rent and good lease; the price is $10,000, and must be in cash. J. S. CLARK, Room 20 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TRIP-HAMMER PATENT 302,-811, July 29, 1884; offers new line of manufacturing for enterprising men. J. R. ABBE, 705 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

FARMING AND CATTLE-RAISING IN Kansas—For sale, the "Devil's Bluff" Cattle Ranch, consisting of 1,065 acres of excellent grazing and tillable land, together with a large stock of Hereford and Short-Horn Cattle and Poland-China swine. Further particulars may be obtained from the owners. MAKIN BROS., Florence, Kas.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE PRINTING AND bookbinding office, averaging $1,000 per year net; invoices $3,200; can be had for $2,500. Best of reasons for selling; investigation solicited. J. H. HILL, 182 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A CROCKERY BUSINESS OF twelve years' standing; good location; first-class trade—mostly cash. Address P 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTIES WITH CAPITAL TO engage in the wholesale boot and shoe, furniture, crockery, and harness business. Party also wanted to establish a pork-packing house at this point. The best location in the State. Address C. D. MARR, Sec. Board of Trade, Fremont, Neb.

$600 BUYS GROCERY, HORSE, AND wagon. Address Q 35, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

100 FRANKLIN-ST., COR. WASHINGTON—Board and room $7.00 a week. Location down town and first-class. Ogden House.

256 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS; best table board in Chicago; fine location; no car fare; house heated by furnace.

1208 MICHIGAN-AV.—FAMILY ROOM, first floor, front, with board.

NORTH SIDE.

68 RUSH-ST.—ROOMS AND BOARD; NEWly furnished alcove and single rooms.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—BOARD AND LARGE room; also single room well heated.

248 OHIO-ST.—LARGE, WELL-FURNISHed alcove room; all modern conveniences.

274 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT, WITH board, a nicely furnished room on second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

WEST SIDE.

18 THROOP-ST., BETWEEN MADISON AND Washington—Well-furnished room, heat, gas, and bath, with board, for two; private family.

HOTELS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, 118 FIFTH-AV.—THE best $2 a day hotel in Chicago. Good rooms; good table; low rates to permanent boarders. Call.

SOUTH SIDE MADISON HOUSE, EUROPEAN Hotel, 164 East Madison-st.—Rooms from $2 to $3 per week; 50 cents and 75 cents per day.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBUNE Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 162 rooms, ranging from 75 cents to $2 per day, according to location. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

SUBURBAN.

A PARTY OF TWO OR FOUR COULD find the comforts of a refined home at Hyde Park. Address L 55, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — AND SECOND-STORY FRONT alcove room for two adults; North Side preferred; price not to exceed $16. Address R 65, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST $5 SET OF TEETH; FILLING AT HALF rate, extracting free at Dr. Day's Dental Parlors, 126 State-st., Room 25, elevator 75 Madison-st.

ELECTRIC BATHS, MASSAGE AND SWEDish movements, sulphur, vapor, lobster, plain, and medicated baths; professional operators. Rooms 14 and 15 Japanese Building, 243 State, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

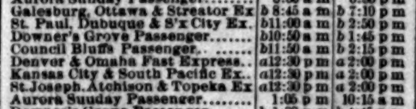
EXPORT TO SWEDEN—YOUNG BUSINESS man that intends to establish an agency in Sweden wishes to open correspondence with some export firms in the U. S. First-class references. Address E. E. T., Drawer 264, Ishpeming, Mich.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONfinement; female diseases treated; graduated physician to consult. MRS. RICHER, 553 W. Indiana.

GOOD HOME AND STRICTLY PRIVATE for ladies during confinement; terms reasonable. MRS. MUELLER, Doctress, 653 West Monroe.

MASSAGE AND SWEDISH MOVEMENTS, electric and medicated baths. Miss TEKLA FOLKE, professional operator from Stockholm, Sweden. Parlors 58 State-st., second floor, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.

WANTED—SPRING LINE OF DRY GOODS to sell to city retail trade on commission, by an experienced man with an established trade; can give security if desired. R 31, Tribune office.



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations apply at 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, Canal and Sixteenth-sts., and the Union Passenger Station on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 7:30 a m	b 9:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	8:30 a m	6:30 p m
Galesburg, Ottawa & Streator Ex	b 8:45 a m	b 7:10 p m
St. Paul, Dubuque & S'x City Ex.	b11:00 a m	b 2:50 p m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b10:50 a m	b 1:45 p m
Council Bluffs Passenger	b11:50 a m	b 2:15 p m
Denver & Omaha Fast Express	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Kansas City & South Pacific Ex.	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
St. Joseph, Atchison & Topeka Ex	a12:30 p m	a 2:00 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:05 p m	10:15 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 1:30 p m	b 4:45 p m
Aurora Passenger	b 3:20 p m	b 7:45 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 4:30 p m	b 7:30 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Rockford & Rochelle Express	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Amboy, Rock Falls & Sterling Ex	b 4:45 p m	b10:50 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 5:15 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 5:45 p m	b 8:15 a m
Aurora Passenger	b 6:20 p m	b 8:40 a m
Downer's Grove Sunday Pasnger.	6:20 p m	10:00 a m
Downer's Grove Passenger	b 9:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
St. Paul & Sioux City Express	c10:00 p m	d 6:35 a m
Dubuque & Forreston Express	a10:00 p m	a 6:35 a m
St. Joseph, Omaha, Denver & California Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Des Moines Express	a10:30 p m	a 6:55 a m
Texas Express	c10:30 p m	d 5:45 a m
Kansas City Night Express	a10:30 p m	a 5:45 a m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	9:45 p m	2:30 p m
Aurora Theatre Train	b11:30 p m	....

a Daily. b Daily except Sunday. c Daily except Saturday. d Except Monday.
St. Paul, Dubuque and Sioux City trains leave and arrive from Central Depot, foot of Lake-st.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depots, Polk-st., between Third and Fourth-avs., and Twenty-second-st. and Archer-av. State-st., Clark-st., Wentworth-av. and Hanover-st. cars pass within one block of Polk-st. Depot. Ticket Offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Keokuk, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottumway Express	* 8:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Kansas City, Hannibal & Jacksonville Express	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Council Bl'ffs Ex	§12:30 p m	§ 2:50 p m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Ex	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Custer Park Accommodation	§ 4:30 p m	§ 9:35 a m

§Daily. *Daily, except Sunday.
NOTE—Pullman sleeping-cars, Mann boudoir-cars, and free reclining-chair cars, Chicago to St. Louis, Peoria, Jacksonville, Hannibal, and Kansas City.

Kankakee Line.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-offices at depots and 124 Randolph-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 a m	* 6:50 p m
Do Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 6:50 a m

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	* 5:00 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
New Orleans Fast Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 7:20 a m
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:50 p m	* 3:00 p m
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:25 p m	*10:00 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
aDubuque & Sioux City Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*11:00 a m	* 2:50 p m
St. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§10:00 p m	§ 6:35 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 a m	* 5:25 p m
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:05 a m
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:40 p m	§10:50 a m
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:15 a m



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN. (Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Time-Cards, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer House, and Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
San Francisco, Denver, Omaha & Council Bluffs	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Dixon, Sterling, Clinton, Tama, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, & Des Moines	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Sioux City & Northern Nebraska	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Aurora, Batavia & Geneva	* 8:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
	*12:00 m	* 2:15 p m
	* 3:45 p m	[illegible]
	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
	* 5:15 p m	[illegible]
Freeport, Rockford & Elgin	*10:15 a m	[illegible]
	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]
	*11:30 p m	[illegible]
Rockford & Elgin	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Beloit, & Madison & Janesville	§11:30 a m	[illegible]
	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Huron, Pierre, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, & Beloit	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
	* 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Janesville, Watertown	* 9:30 a m	[illegible]
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh	* 4:45 p m	[illegible]
Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield, Superior, Duluth	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Madison and Milwaukee	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
	x 8:30 a m	[illegible]
	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
	* 3:00 p m	[illegible]
	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
	* 8:00 a m	[illegible]
Waukesha, Racine, Milwaukee & Kenosha	x 8:30 a m	[illegible]
	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Fond du Lac, Green Bay	* 9:00 a m	[illegible]
	*11:30 a m	[illegible]
	§10:35 p m	[illegible]
Milwaukee, Green Bay, Menominee, Marinette, Ishpeming & Marquette	§10:35 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton, Sheboygan	*11:30 a m	* 6:30 p m
Central Dakota via Northwestern Iowa	†10:30 p m	[illegible]
Lake Geneva	* 7:15 a m	[illegible]
	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
	* 4:15 p m	[illegible]

oReference marks. *Ex. Sunday. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday. §Daily. xSunday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. For Maps, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Berths, Through Tickets, apply at City Offices 63 and 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

Reference marks: a. Daily; b. Daily except Sunday; c. Daily except Saturday; d. Daily except Monday.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	a11:30 a m	a 3:30 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:40 p m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Racine, Freeport & Waukesha	b 8:00 a m	b10:30 a m
	b 5:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Racine & Waukesha	a11:30 a m	a 2:00 p m
	b 3:00 p m	b 4:40 p m
Elgin & Rockford	b 8:30 a m	b10:30 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	b 4:00 p m	b 5:50 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Elgin	b 6:20 p m	b 6:45 a m
Elgin	b 5:15 p m	b 8:45 a m
Elgin (Sunday only)	4:00 p m	10:25 a m
La Crosse local	b 8:00 a m	b 7:40 p m
La Crosse, Winona, Stillwater St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ortonville, and Aberdeen	a11:30 a m	a 3:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Dubuque, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Des Moines and Ottumwa	c10:40 p m	d 7:10 a m
Beloit, Janesville, and Mineral Point	b11:30 a m	b 4:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
Janesville	b 3:00 p m	b 7:00 p m
Madison	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
Green Bay and Menominee	b11:30 a m	b 2:00 p m
Fond du Lac, Neenah, Oshkosh	b11:30 a m	b 7:00 p m
	a10:30 p m	a 7:00 a m
Mason City, Algoma, Mitchell, Owatonna, Faribault, St. Paul, and Minneapolis	b11:30 a m	d 6:00 a m
	b12:05 p m	b 2:15 p m
	c10:30 p m	d 7:10 a m
	c10:40 p m	b 7:00 p m
Sioux City, Sioux Falls, Yankton, Chamberlain	b10:30 p m	b 7:00 p m
Redfield, Aberdeen	b10:40 p m	b 2:15 p m
Calvary and Graceland	b 6:20 a m	b 6:47 a m
	a 1:00 p m	a 3:45 p m
	b 5:15 p m	b 7:50 a m
	b 6:15 p m	b 6:40 p m
Sunday only	5:30 p m	8:45 a m

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Madison and Canal-sts., between Madison and Adams-st. bridges, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket offices at Depot, 59 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver, Colo., N. M., Mexico, Ariz., & Cal. Fast Ex.	§12:30 p m	§ 2:30 p m
K. City, Col., N. M., Ariz. & Cal. Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis, Springfield, Texas, New Orleans, and Southern Express	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Night Ex.	§11:20 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington Fast Express } via Chenoa	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
	§12:30 p m	[illegible]
	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:30 a m
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

*Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	* 9:10 a m	* 5:45 p m
Council Bluffs & Peoria Fast Ex.	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	*12:10 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Express (Sunday)	†11:20 a m	[illegible]
Peru Accommodation	* 4:45 p m	*10:00 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:25 a m
Peoria Night Express	†11:00 p m	‡ 6:50 a m
Minneapolis & St. Paul Fast Ex.	†10:30 p m	‡ 6:50 a m

§Daily. *Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays. §Sundays only.

EASTERN.

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph.

Central Standard Time.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 6:50 a m	* 6:45 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
New York—Limited	* 3:10 p m	[illegible]
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Atlantic Express	§ 9:55 p m	§ 6:45 a m
Night Express	† 9:55 p m	[illegible]

Via Chicago & West Michigan Ry.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	[illegible]
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 3:30 p m	† 7:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'pr.	† 9:55 p m	† 7:00 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket Offices, 105 South Clark-st. and at Depot, Polk-st. and Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Lima, Marion & Columbus	† 8:30 a m	[illegible]
New York & Philadelphia Exp.	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]
N. York, Boston & Philadelphia	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Columbus, Cleveland, Mansf'd.	* 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg, Jamestown & Buffalo	* 3:30 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. City office, 83 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	* 8:10 a m	* 5:25 p m
Pittsburg—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Washington & Baltimore Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Pittsburg & Baltimore Express	§11:10 p m	[illegible]
New York—Limited	§ 5:10 p m	[illegible]
Detroit & Niagara Falls Express	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
The 5:10 p. m. train is a Limited Express, running through in twenty-five hours. No extra fare required on this train.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Third-av. and Polk-st. Ticket office, 103 South Clark and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:10 a m	[illegible]
Limited & Day Express	* 3:25 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:30 p m	[illegible]
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:20 p m	[illegible]
Chicago Lawn Accommodation	* 6:25 p m	[illegible]
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 p m	[illegible]
Mt. Olivet, Mt. Greenwood—Special	§12:00 m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway, "Fort Wayne Route"—Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad, "Pan-Handle Route."

Express trains depart from and arrive at Union Passenger Station, Madison and Canal-sts. Standard Time. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station. Pan-Handle south-bound tickets also on sale at Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House Ticket Offices.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Via "Fort Wayne Route"—		
Day Express	† 8:00 a m	[illegible]
New York Express	* 3:15 p m	[illegible]
Limited Express	* 5:00 p m	[illegible]
Night Express	* 7:30 p m	[illegible]
Via "Pan-Handle Route"—		
Day Express	* 7:30 a m	[illegible]
Southeastern Express	* 8:00 p m	[illegible]
Eastern Express	* 8:20 p m	[illegible]
Southern Express	* 8:20 p m	[illegible]

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Ticket offices at depots, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket office under Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 7:25 a m	[illegible]
Special New York & Boston Ex.	* 8:50 a m	[illegible]
Limited Express (daily)	§ 5:30 p m	[illegible]
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 7:45 p m	[illegible]
Night Express (via Old Road)	§11:30 p m	[illegible]
Goshen & Old Road Accom'oda'n	* 4:05 p m	[illegible]
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

Chicago, Detroit & Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at B. & O. Depot, Lake Front, foot of Monroe-st., as below. Ticket offices, 109 and 83 Clark-st. General office, 97 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York & Boston—Limited	§ 3:10 p m	[illegible]
New York Fast Line	§ 8:45 p m	[illegible]

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows:
Leave Chicago *7:30 a. m., Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago *7:30 p. m., Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address R. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

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